THE DAVIS, BALDRIDGE, AND HUGGINS SITES: THREE NINETEENTH CENTURY UPLAND SOUTH FARMSTEADS IN PERRY COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MARY R. McCORVIE

contributions by

Leah D. Rogers, Brad Koldehoff,
Leonard W. Blake, Jonathan A. Bloom,
and Mark J. Wagner

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ABSTRACT

During the spring and fall of 1984, American Resources Group, Ltd., conducted archaeological investigations at the Davis (21D3-246H), Baldridge (21D3-227H), and Huggins (21D3-247H) sites, three nineteenth century farmsteads located in Perry County, Illinois. This was part of a larger cultural resource mitigation project in Consolidation Coal Company's Burning Star Mine #2. Feature types present included rectangular and keyhole cellars; stone-lined cisterns; wells; smudge pits; long, shallow trenches with *in situ* burning; and architectural features including house foundation piers, a fire box, and steps. The recovered artifacts, as well as archival information, indicate that the Davis site was occupied from 1840 to 1865; the Baldridge site from 1829 to approximately 1880; and the Huggins site from 1828 to the early 1960s. The original occupants of these three farmsteads emigrated from the Upland South region of the southeastern United States, bringing with them many of the cultural traits of that region, including a dietary reliance on corn and pork, a wood-oriented technology, and a family-oriented settlement system. Subsistence data from the Davis and Huggins sites indicate a heavy reliance on wild foods and pork during the first half of the nineteenth century, with the reliance on wild foods steadily decreasing throughout the nineteenth century. Ceramics from the sites included plain, transfer printed, annular decorated, and edge decorated pearlware and whiteware; stamped and sponge decorated whiteware; yellow ware; stoneware; and a small amount of porcelain. Analysis of the ceramics from subsurface features indicated that all three farmsteads were occupied by middle-class families. Archival data including land records, census data, probate records, and auctioneers' bills of sales are used to examine changes through time in the wealth and status of the families occupying the sites. An examination of the Upland South cultural tradition in southern Illinois during the nineteenth century, and a comparison of the three Perry County sites with other historic farmsteads in Illinois and elsewhere, are also presented.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author wishes to thank the personnel of the Consolidation Coal Company, particularly Mr. Vic Ordija, for their assistance in the completion of this project. The hard work by the field crew, often under adverse conditions is also acknowledged. Archaeological field personnel included Jonathan A. Bloom, Alan J. Brown, Bonnie L. Gums, Mary R. McCorvie, Patrick McNerney, Tom Reid, and Steve Titus. Mark J. Wagner served as field director on all three sites. The initial processing of the recovered materials was performed by these same individuals. Mechanical excavations at the Davis and Huggins sites were performed by Joel McIntyre of Swanwick, Illinois, who did an excellent job. Initial analysis was conducted by Mary R. McCorvie. Specialized analyses of the recovered materials were conducted by the following persons: Leonard W. Blake, corn analysis; Jonathan A. Bloom, faunal identification; Brad Koldehoff, lithic analysis; and Leah D. Rogers, glassware analysis. Candace Lutzow aided in the identification of carbonized and uncarbonized nuts and peach pits. Clark Rogers aided in the cleaning and identification of coins. Ronald Stadt aided in the identification of Winchester shotgun shells. Ellen Gates and Jean Sternberg both contributed to the discussion of modified bone handles. Michael J. McNerney prepared the historical context chart. Clarence McCrary's knowledge of Perry County history proved invaluable. The author would be remiss if the Perry County Historical Society was not acknowledged for the help they provided in identifying many artifacts and, in some cases, feature types.

The author would like to acknowledge Dr. Terrance Martin of the Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Illinois, for the use of information from the Bodley-Bullock House, Lexington, Kentucky; the Johnson/Bates Farmstead site, Jefferson County, Kentucky; the Cedar Oaks House site, Clay County, Mississippi; the Samuel Hughlett and Elihu Washburne sites, Galena, Illinois; and the Lincoln Home National Historic site, Springfield, Illinois. Also acknowledged is Mr. Floyd Mansberger of the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office, Springfield, Illinois, for the use of information for the Hughlett, Washburne, and Lincoln Home sites as well as the Crazy Dog and Speckhardt sites in Adams County, Illinois.

The cover illustration, prepared by James Balsitis, is an artist's rendering of the appearance of the Huggins site house structure during the mid to late nineteenth and early twentieth century. This rendering is a composite of archaeological data (pier foundation and front steps), early aerial photographs (rear addition and trees), and photographs taken of the structure at Todds Mill crossing in 1984, where it had been moved following the abandonment of the Huggins site in the 1960s. The structure has since been destroyed by fire.

James T. Balsitis prepared the figures used in this report, aided by Mark Phillips. James Balsitis also prepared the photographs.

Finally, all of the personnel of American Resources Group, Ltd., including Joan Listen, Linda Ober, Leah D. Rogers, and Mark J. Wagner, who participated in the technical preparation of this report, are thanked. Joan Listen and Linda Ober prepared the tables and word processed the text. Linda Ober also served as technical editor. Leah D. Rogers and Mark J. Wagner edited the report for content. Their ideas and suggestions were much appreciated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT. i

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. ii

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION. 1

CHAPTER II. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY. 11

CHAPTER III. THE DAVIS SITE (21D3-246H). 29

CHAPTER IV. THE BALDRIDGE SITE (21D3-227H) 119

CHAPTER V. THE HUGGINS SITE (21D3-247H) 145

CHAPTER VI. THE HUGGINS CEMETERY (21D3-260H) 245

CHAPTER VII. CONCLUSIONS 251

REFERENCES. 285

APPENDIX A-1: Appraisement Bill of the Goods and Chattels of Willis Smith, Deceased. 301

APPENDIX A-2: Appraisement Bill of Goods, Chattels, and Personal Estates of Asa Hill, Deceased 305

APPENDIX B-1: An Appraisement Bill of Goods, Chattels, and Personal Estates of Robert Huggins, Sr., dec'd . . . 309

APPENDIX B-2: Sale Bill of the Personal Property of Patrick Huggins, Deceased. 313

APPENDIX B-3: Sale Bill of the Estate of Jane Huggins, Deceased 317

List of Figures

1. Physiographic Setting, Burning Star Mine #2, Perry County, Illinois 2

2. Burning Star Mine #2 and Vicinity. 3

3. Ideal Environmental Cross Section, Beaucoup Creek Locality 5
4. Historical Context Chart 13
5. Davis (21D3-246H) and Huggins (21D3-247H) Site Locations . . . 30
6. First Land Purchases, Burning Star Mine #2, Pinckneyville Pit #3 Extension 31
7. .25 m^2 Test Unit Distribution, the Davis Site. 34
8. Mechanically Stripped Area, the Davis Site 38
9. Site Plan, the Davis Site. 39
10. Plan View, Feature 1, the Davis Site 40
11. North Half of East Profile, Feature 1, the Davis Site. 41
12. Plan View, Features 2, 3, 4, and 15, the Davis Site. 44
13. North Profiles, Features 2, 3, 4, and 15, the Davis Site . . . 45
14. Plan View, Feature 5, the Davis Site 51
15. East Half of South Profile, Feature 5, the Davis Site. 52
16. Plan View and Profile, Feature 6, the Davis Site 54
17. Plan View and Profile, Feature 7, the Davis Site 56
18. Plan View and Profile, Feature 8, the Davis Site 57
19. Plan View and Profile, Feature 9, the Davis Site 59
20. Plan View and Profile, Feature 10, the Davis Site. 60
21. Plan View and Profile, Feature 11, the Davis Site. 61
22. Plan View and Profile, Feature 12, the Davis Site. 62
23. Plan View and Profile, Feature 13, the Davis Site. 64
24. Plan View and Profile, Feature 16, the Davis Site. 67
25. Plan View and Profile, Feature 17, the Davis Site. 68
26. Plan View and Profile, Feature 18, the Davis Site. 70
27. Plan View and Profile, Feature 19, the Davis Site. 71
28. Plan View and Profile, Feature 20, the Davis Site. 72

29. Plan View and Profile, Feature 21, the Davis Site. 74
30. Plan View and Profile, Feature 22, the Davis Site. 75
31. Plan View and Profile, Post Molds 5, 8, 12, and 13, the Davis Site. 77
32. Edge Decorated Ceramics, the Davis Site. 81
33. Ceramic Artifacts, the Davis Site. 83
34. Handpainted Ceramics, the Davis Site 85
35. Light Blue Transfer Print Decorated Whiteware Pitcher, the Davis Site 87
36. Decorated Ceramics, the Davis Site 89
37. Kitchen Utensils, the Davis Site. 97
38. Metal, Stone, and Bone Artifacts, the Davis Site 99
39. Finger Ring, the Davis Site. 102
40. Feature Types, the Davis Site. 115
41. Baldridge Site (21D3-227H) Location. 120
42. a. Baldridge Site Location (1876) 121
    b. Baldridge Site Location (1902) 121
43. Limits of Historic Artifact Scatter, the Baldridge Site. . . . 126
44. Controlled Surface Collection, the Baldridge Site. 127
45. Location of Excavation Units 1-4 and Feature 1, the Baldridge Site. 128
46. Plan View, Feature 1, the Baldridge Site 131
47. Profile Views, Feature 1, the Baldridge Site 132
48. Baldridge Site Artifacts 135
49. Location of Excavations, the Huggins Site. 150
50. Plan View, Feature 1, the Huggins Site 152
51. Plan View and Profile, Feature 3, the Huggins Site 153
52. Site Plan, the Huggins Site. 155
53. Plan View, Structure 1 (Feature 2), the Huggins Site 158

54. North Profile, Structure 1 (Feature 2), the Huggins Site . . . 159

55. Plan Views, Features 4 and 30, the Huggins Site. 160

56. Possible Structure Plan Views, the Huggins Site. 163

57. Plan View and Profile, Feature 5, the Huggins Site 165

58. Plan View and Profile, Feature 6, the Huggins Site 167

59. Plan View and Profile, Feature 7, the Huggins Site 169

60. Plan View and Profile, Feature 8, the Huggins Site. 170

61. Plan View and Profile, Feature 9, and Post Molds 1-4, the Huggins Site 172

62. Profile View, Feature 10, the Huggins Site 173

63. Plan View and Profile, Feature 11, the Huggins Site. 176

64. Plan Views, Features 12-16, the Huggins Site 177

65. Plan View and Profile, Feature 17, and Post Mold 5, the Huggins Site 178

66. Plan Views, Features 18, 19, and 22, the Huggins Site. 179

67. East Half of North Profile, Feature 18, the Huggins Site . . . 181

68. Profile Views, Features 19 and 22, the Huggins Site. 183

69. Plan View and Profile, Feature 20, the Huggins Site. 184

70. Plan Views, Features 21 and 24, the Huggins Site 185

71. West Half of North Profile, Feature 21, the Huggins Site . . . 187

72. Plan View and Profile, Feature 23, the Huggins Site. 189

73. East Half of North Profile, Feature 24, the Huggins Site . . . 191

74. West Profile of Keyhole Entranceway, Feature 24, the Huggins Site 192

75. Plan View and Profile, Feature 25 and Post Mold 6, the Huggins Site 194

76. Plan View and Profile, Feature 26, the Huggins Site. 195

77. Post Molds 1-5 and 7, the Huggins Site 197

78. Earthenware Ceramics, the Huggins Site 199

79. Ceramic and Metal Artifacts, the Huggins Site. 201

80. Miscellaneous Artifacts, the Huggins Site. 207

81. Figural Flasks, the Huggins Site 211

82. Bottles, the Huggins Site. 215

83. Patent Medicine Bottles, the Huggins Site. 217

84. Feature Types, the Huggins Site. 235

85. Temporal Association of Features, the Huggins Site 237

86. Artist's Rendering, Structure 1, the Huggins Site. 240

87. Plan of the Huggins Site, 1938 241

88. Plan of the Huggins Site, 1952 243

89. Plan of the Huggins Site, 1965 244

90. The Huggins Cemetery (21D3-260H)
    a. View of Woods Containing Cemetery. 246
    b. Fallen Tombstones in Cemetery. 246

91. Tombstones, the Huggins Cemetery
    a. Tombstone of Jane Huggins. 248
    b. Tombstone of Maston Keen 248

92. Upland South Cultural Area 252

93. Migration Routes into Southern Illinois. 255

94. Early Nineteenth Century Trails in Southern Illinois 256

95. Location of Property Owned by the Huggins Family and Their Relatives (Section 1, T5S, R3W). 270

96. Location of Property Owned by the Willis Smith Family and Their Relatives (Section 1, T5S, R3W). 271

List of Tables

1. Land Transactions for the Davis Site 32

2. Artifact Count from Units on the Davis Site. 35

3. Building Materials from Units by Gram Weight, the Davis Site 35

4. Feature Types at the Davis Site. 42

5. Post Mold Morphology, the Davis Site 78

6. Edge Decorated Wares, the Davis Site 91

7. Mean Dates for the Ceramic Assemblage, the Davis Site. 92

8. Faunal Assemblage: Composites by Class and Frequency, the Davis Site 106

9. Species Composition, the Davis Site. 107

10. Frequency Distribution of Selected Species and Skeletal Parts, the Davis Site 111

11. Frequency Distribution of Post-Mortem Bone Modification, the Davis Site 113

12. Row Numbers and Cupule Width of Corn from the Davis Site . . . 114

13. Land Transactions for the Baldridge Site 122

14. Artifacts Recovered from Controlled Surface Collection, the Baldridge Site 129

15. Mean Dates for the Ceramic Assemblage, the Baldridge Site. . . 136

16. Edge Decorated Wares, the Baldridge Site 138

17. Faunal Assemblage: Composition by Class and Frequency, the Baldridge Site 141

18. Species Composition, Feature 1, the Baldridge Site 142

19. Land Transactions for the Huggins Site 146

20. Material Frequencies per 1 m^2 Unit, the Huggins Site 151

21. Feature Types at the Huggins Site. 156

22. Edge Decorated Wares, the Huggins Site 202

23. Mean Dates for the Ceramic Assemblage, the Huggins Site. . . . 203

24. Faunal Assemblage, Composition by Class, the Huggins Site 226

25. Species Composition, the Huggins Site. 227

26. Distribution of Wild and Domestic Fauna by Feature, the Huggins Site 230

27. Frequency Distribution of Selected Species and Skeletal Parts, the Huggins Site. 232

28. Probate Listings of Cows from the Huggins Site 232

29. Frequency Distribution of Post-Mortem Bone Modification, the Huggins Site 233

30. Mean Ceramic Dates by Feature, the Huggins Site. 236

31. Calculation of Average Ceramic Values for the Davis, Baldridge, and Huggins Sites 274

32. Size of Acreage Owned by Occupants of the Davis, Baldridge, and Huggins Sites 275

33. Real and Personal Property Appraisement, 1850 and 1860 Population Census, the Davis, Baldridge, and Huggins Sites . . 276

34. Socioeconomic Ranking of the Davis, Baldridge, and Huggins Sites. 277

35. Mean Ceramic Values for Selected Historic Archaeological Sites in Illinois. 279

36. Relative Ranking Derived from Mean Ceramic Values of Selected Historic Archaeological Sites 280

37. Relative Ranking Derived from the Percentage of Refined and Unrefined Ceramics of Selected Historic Archaeological Sites. 280

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of hand and mechanical excavations at three nineteenth century farmsteads--the Davis (21D3-246H), Baldridge (21D3-227H), and Huggins (21D3-247H) sites--located in Consolidation Coal Company's Burning Star Mine #2, Perry County, Illinois (Figures 1 and 2). The Davis and Huggins sites were located north of Pinckneyville, Illinois, along Beaucoup Creek in the Pinckneyville Pit #3 Extension. The Baldridge site was located east of Pinckneyville near Panther Creek and Holts Prairie in the Morganstern Tract of Deep Strip #1. Pinckneyville Pit #3 contains 652 acres, while Deep Strip #1 consists of two noncontiguous land parcels totaling approximately 1,200 acres.

The archaeological excavations at these three sites were part of two larger cultural resources assessment projects which involved the location and assessment of all archaeological sites within the mine areas (Wagner and McCorvie 1984; McCorvie and Wagner 1985). The location and assessment of cultural resources are now required for any undertakings which necessitate federal permits or licenses by authority of Public Law 93-291, Sections 3 and 4, Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and Executive Order 11593. The diversions of Beaucoup Creek and its tributaries and related alterations of the environment require a federal permit by authority of Public Law 92-500 (amended 1977), Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 1972. Such permits are issued by the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers (PL-92-500). The Illinois Surface Coal Mining Land Conservation and Reclamation Act (PA81-1015) also encourages the protection of cultural resources (Section 7:02.[b] [21]).

A controlled surface collection, test excavations, and controlled excavations were conducted at the Baldridge site in April, 1984. Archival research and laboratory analyses were carried out from the summer of 1984 to the spring of 1985. Test excavations at the Davis and Huggins sites began in the fall of 1984. Mechanical excavations involving the removal of the plow zones at both sites were conducted through October to December of 1984. Laboratory analyses and archival research at both sites was carried out during the spring of 1985.

Environmental Setting

The study area is located in the glaciated Southern Till Plain of the Central Lowlands Physiographic Province, an area of low relief known as the Mount Vernon Hill Country (Figure 1). General upland elevation

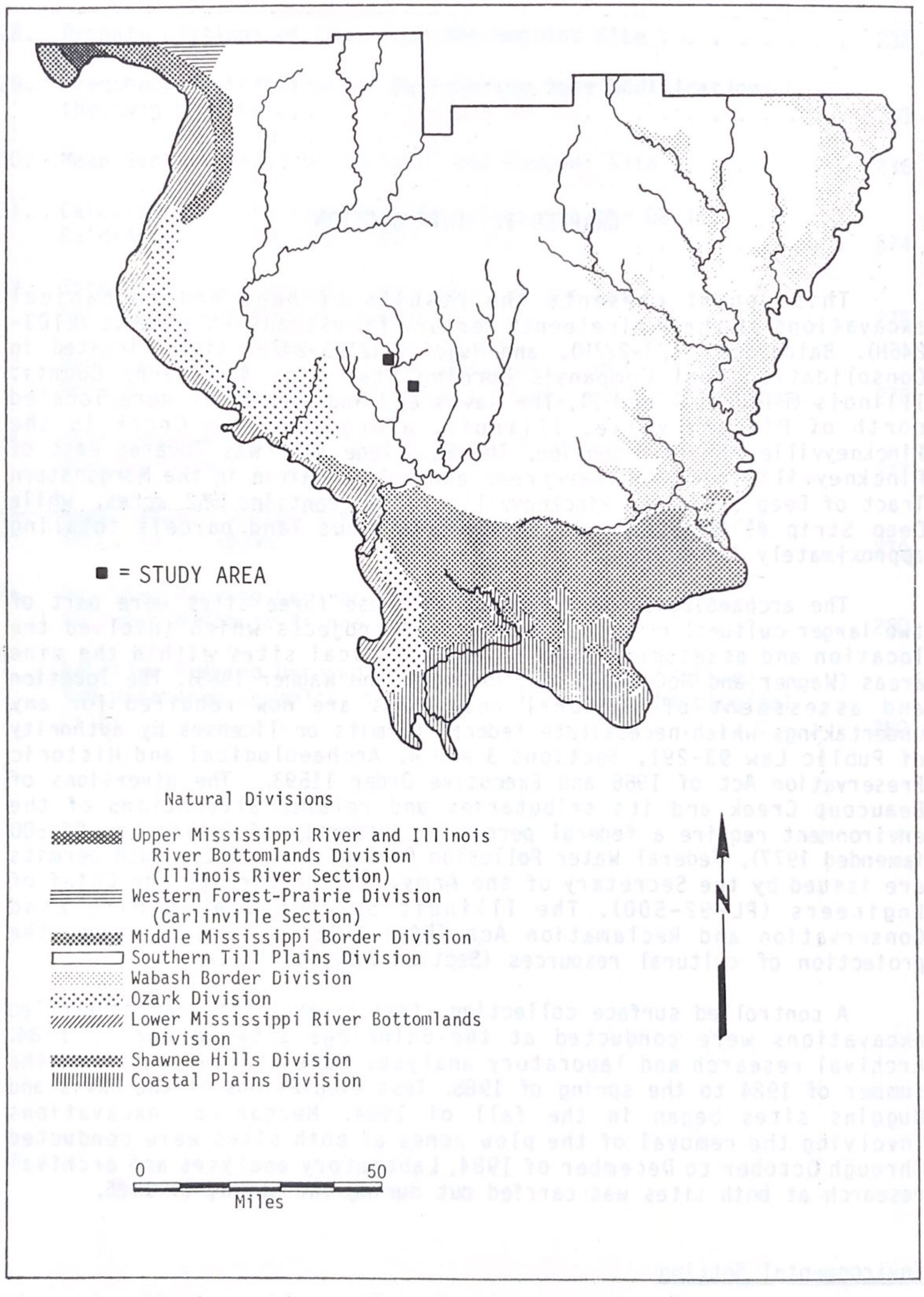
■ = STUDY AREA
Natural Divisions
Upper Mississippi River and Illinois River Bottomlands Division (Illinois River Section)
Western Forest-Prairie Division (Carlinville Section)
Middle Mississippi Border Division
Southern Till Plains Division
Wabash Border Division
Ozark Division
Lower Mississippi River Bottomlands Division
Shawnee Hills Division
Coastal Plains Division
0
50
Miles
N

Figure 1. Physiographic setting, Burning Star Mine #2, Perry County, Illinois.

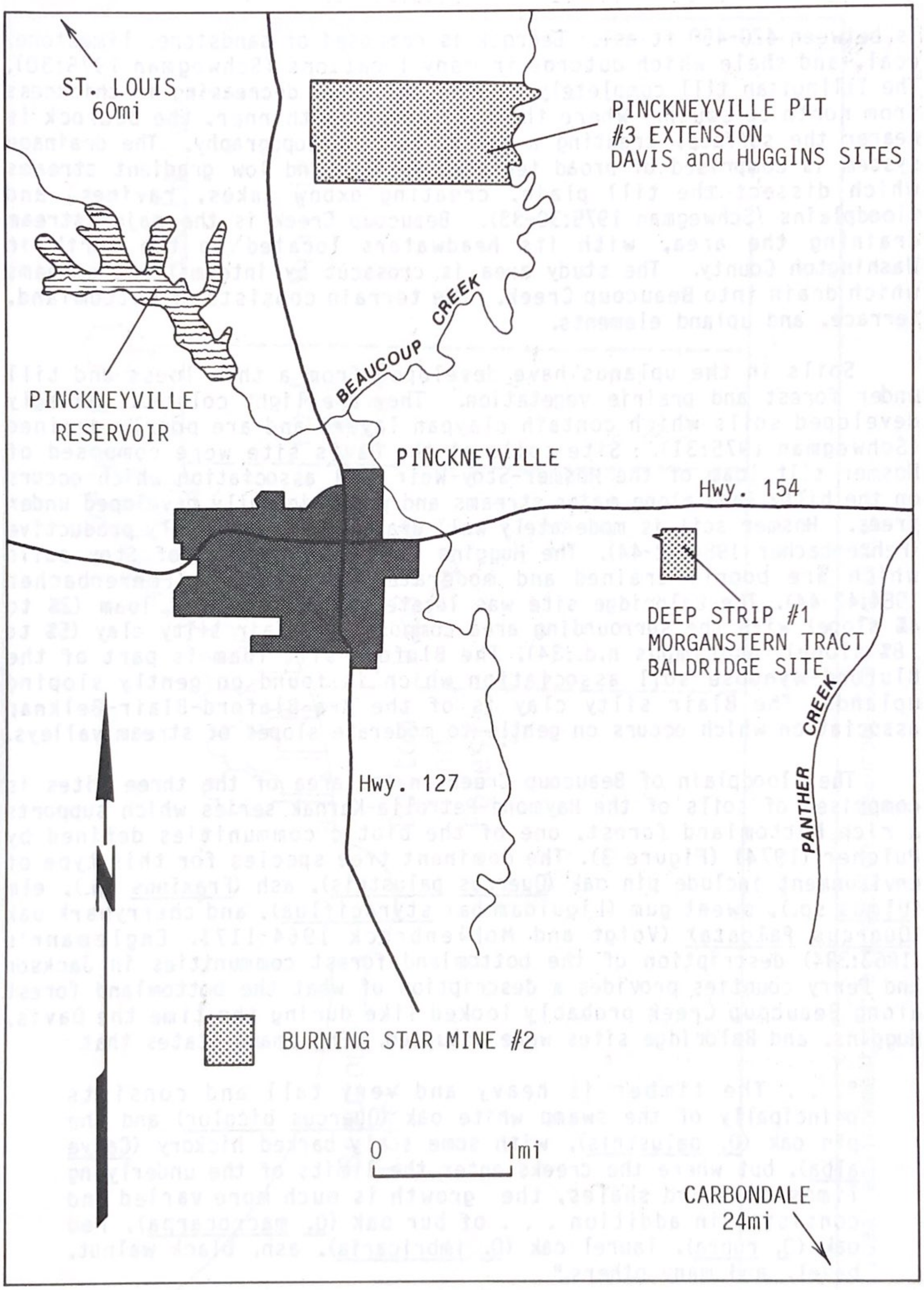
ST. LOUIS
60mi
PINCKNEYVILLE PIT
#3 EXTENSION
DAVIS and HUGGINS SITES
BEAUCOUP CREEK
PINCKNEYVILLE
RESERVOIR
PINCKNEYVILLE
Hwy. 154
DEEP STRIP #1
MORGANSTERN TRACT
BALDRIDGE SITE
Hwy. 127
PANTHER CREEK
BURNING STAR MINE #2
0
1mi
CARBONDALE
24mi

Figure 2. Burning Star Mine #2 and vicinity.

is between 420-450 ft asl. Bedrock is composed of sandstone, limestone, coal, and shale which outcrop in many locations (Schwegman 1975:30). The Illinoisan till completely covered the area, decreasing in thickness from north to south. Where the till cover is thinner, the bedrock is nearer the surface, creating a hilly, rolling topography. The drainage system is comprised of broad terraced valleys and low gradient streams which dissect the till plain, creating oxbow lakes, ravines, and floodplains (Schwegman 1975:30-33). Beaucoup Creek is the major stream draining the area, with its headwaters located to the north in Washington County. The study area is crosscut by intermittent streams which drain into Beaucoup Creek. The terrain consists of bottomland, terrace, and upland elements.

Soils in the uplands have developed from a thin loess and till under forest and prairie vegetation. They are light colored, strongly developed soils which contain claypan layers and are poorly drained (Schwegman 1975:31). Site soils at the Davis site were composed of Hosmer silt loam of the Hosmer-Stoy-Weir soil association which occurs on the hilly land along major streams and was originally developed under trees. Hosmer soil is moderately well drained and moderately productive (Fehrenbacher 1984:42-44). The Huggins site was composed of Stoy soils which are poorly drained and moderately productive (Fehrenbacher 1984:42-44). The Baldridge site was located on Bluford silt loam (2% to 4% slope) with the surrounding area composed of Blair silty clay (5% to 18% slope) (Anonymous n.d.:34). The Bluford silt loam is part of the Bluford-Wynoose soil association which is found on gently sloping uplands. The Blair silty clay is of the Ava-Bluford-Blair-Belknap association which occurs on gentle to moderate slopes of stream valleys.

The floodplain of Beaucoup Creek in the area of the three sites is comprised of soils of the Haymond-Petrolia-Karnak series which supports a rich bottomland forest, one of the biotic communities defined by Pulcher (1974) (Figure 3). The dominant tree species for this type of environment include pin oak (Quercus palustris), ash (Fraxinus sp.), elm (Ulmus sp.), sweet gum (Liguidam bar styraciflua), and cherrybark oak (Quercus falcata) (Voigt and Mohlenbrock 1964:117). Englemann's (1863:394) description of the bottomland forest communities in Jackson and Perry counties provides a description of what the bottomland forest along Beaucoup Creek probably looked like during the time the Davis, Huggins, and Baldridge sites were occupied. Englemann states that

> ". . . The timber is heavy and very tall and consists principally of the swamp white oak (Quercus bicolor) and the pin oak (Q. palustris), with some scaly barked hickory (Carya alba), but where the creeks enter the limits of the underlying limestones and shales, the growth is much more varied and consists, in addition . . . of bur oak (Q. macrocarpa), red oak (Q. rubra), laurel oak (Q. imbricaria), ash, black walnut, hazel, and many others."

Food resources available within the bottomland forest included nuts, acorns, berries, leaves, shoots, roots, fruits, and sap (Haas and McNerney 1980:19), as well as fish, shell fish, beaver, muskrat,

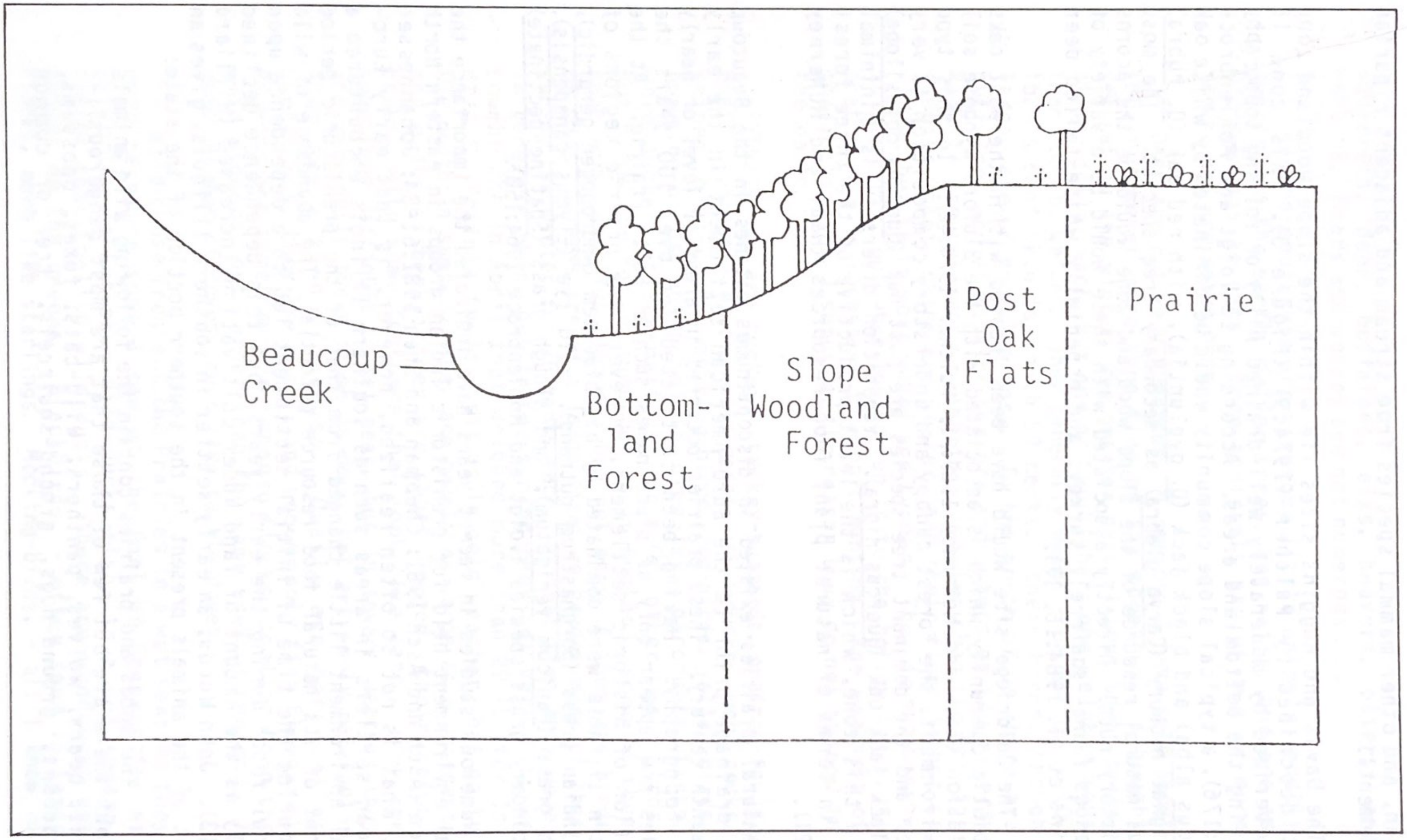
Beaucoup
Creek
Bottom-
land
Forest
Slope
Woodland
Forest
Post
Oak
Flats
Prairie

Figure 3. Ideal environmental cross section, Beaucoup Creek locality.

raccoon, and other mammal species from stream and adjacent riparian environments.

The Davis and Huggins sites lie within the slope woodland zone first described by Pulcher (1974:9) (Figure 3). This zone is characterized by moderately well-drained hilly or rolling topography bordering the bottomland areas. According to Voigt and Mohlenbrock (1964:176), a typical slope community would be dominated by white oak (Quercus alba) and black jack (Q. oveluntia), with red oak (Q. rubra) and pignut hickory (Carya glabra) as secondary tree species. The most obvious natural resource of the slope woodland zone would be the acorns and hickory nuts. Directly associated with these would be a variety of indigenous fauna--squirrel, turkey, and especially white-tailed deer (Higgins et al. 1984:16, 17).

The Baldridge site would have been located within the post oaks flat biotic community which is associated with the Bluford-Wynoose soil association (Haas and McNerney 1980:21; Pulcher 1974:42). In this type of environment, the forest canopy and understory composition is very sparse, and the dominant tree species are post oak (Quercus obtusiloba) and black jack oak (Quercus nigra). Vegetation diversity is mininimal within this zone, which is the least productive of the three forest zones in terms of natural plant food resources (Haas and McNerney 1980:21).

Natural prairies existed in discontinuous patches in the Beaucoup Creek drainage prior to the Euro-American settlement in the early nineteenth century. These prairies occurred in areas of level or nearly level topography. Having been cultivated for over 100 years the prairies now appear only as place names such as Holts Prairie. At the inception of historic settlement, however, the prairie regions of southern Illinois were dominated by big bluestem (Andropogen gerardic), with Indian grass (Sorghastrum nutrans), wild rye (Elymus canadensis), switch grass (Panicum verigatum), and slough grass (Spatine pectinate) as secondary grass species (Voigt and Mohlenbrock 1964:150).

Numerous studies in recent years have indicated the importance the natural environment held for prehistoric Indian groups in eastern North America (Asch and Asch 1981; Chapman and Shea 1981:61-84; Johannessen 1984). What is not so often realized, however, is that early Euro-American settlers in areas such as southern Illinois encountered a natural environment little changed from that of the prehistoric period in terms of its natural food resource potential. The abundance of wild game during the time of initial settlement led to a dependence upon "natural food" during the early years, but this dependence declined rapidly as the amount of land under cultivation increased (Hilliard 1972:13). John Woods, an early settler in southern Illinois, gives an account of the animals present in the southern portion of the state:

> The woods and prairies contain the following wild animals (but there are but few of those that are most dangerous):--viz. bears, wolves, panthers, wild-cats, foxes, opossums, racoons, ground-hogs, ground-squirrels, tree or common

squirrels, deer, buffaloes, elks, beavers, otters, and rabbits. Bears and wolves are not numerous . . .

Ground-squirrels are handsome little animals, mostly running on the earth, fallen trees, and rails, and are as mischevious as rats. Tree-squirrels are of two or more sorts, and are eaten here.

Deer are not very numerous. I suppose I have seen about 100, but never more than five or six together. I bought several in the winter, the greater part without their skins, at one dollar each, but one or two higher; one weighed more than 100 lb. weight. They generally weigh from 60 lb. to 100 lb. A good skin is worth 50 cents: their horns, though large, are of no value here. To the north of us there are buffaloes and elks; also beavers and otters on the rivers. Rabbits are tolerably plentiful, smaller than the English rabbits; their skins are weaker, and their flesh is not so white, but it is more moist and tender. They do not burrow in the earth, but when hunted run in to the hollow trees, so that an axe is necessary in rabbit hunting. The weakness of their claws is, I suppose, the reason they do not burrow in the earth.

The birds are turkeys, turkey-buzzards, prairie-fowls, quails, pigeons, doves, wild-geese, wild-ducks, wood-cocks, snipes, blackbirds, mocking-birds, red-birds, yellow-birds, humming-birds, whipperwills, blue-jays, paroquets, larks, wood-peckers, black-martins, and a few other small birds. But birds are not so numerous as in England; some of them have very beautiful plumage, but not many of them are birds of song. Turkeys are of a large size; we bought many of them during the winter for 25 cents each. At that time they were, in general, thin, but in the spring they got very fat; we bought one in April that weighed more than 20 lb. for Is. 81/4 d. Prairie-fowls visit us in cold weather, but go to the north in summer. They are nearly as large as a pheasant, and quite as heavy; they are short legged, their colour brown, with some feathers that look like ears. They are sometimes difficult to get near, but in severe weather they are very dull; their flesh is dark, but extremely palatable; they are a kind of grouse. Quails are here called partridges; they are small, and uncommonly fine flavoured. Pigeons are sometimes in immense flocks, smaller than the wild pigeons, but larger than the tame ones of England. A great number of doves, much like turtle doves.

Wild geese frequent the Prairies in a wet season; they much resemble some I saw at the Earl of Egremont's, at Petworth, in Sussex. Wild ducks also, in a wet season, larger than English wild-ducks. There are woodcocks and snipes on the creeks. Blackbirds, - often seen in large flocks, much like starlings. Mocking-birds, - all I know of

> them is, they mock the notes of others. Red-bird, - a most beautiful scarlet bird, the size of a blackbird. Yellow-bird, - a handsome yellow bird with dark wings. Humming-birds are scarce; I mentioned one on our journey. Whipperwill, or whip-poor-will, or wippervill, - a brown bird that is named for the cry it makes, of "whip-poor-will," it is generally heard of an evening in spring and summer. Paroquets are the same as are seen in cages in England, - a mischevious bird. Blue-jays are a very noisy busy bird. The larks are much larger than those of England; but the most common birds are wood-peckers, of many sorts. The Americans frequently fix boxes on poles, or on the cabin, in which the black-martins build. I have seen them begin their nests in a few minutes after the boxes were fixt up (Woods 1822:24-26).

Woods continues with a description of some of the natural botanical resources available in southern Illinois:

> The woods round the prairies are not so thick, nor the timber so large, as on the river bottoms, but they contain a great variety of trees; viz. oak of many sorts, as, white, black, red, post, swamp, laurel, pin, Spanish, and black-jack, and some others; three kinds of hickory; two of ash; two of elm; two of maple; black-walnut, cherry, sycamore, persimmon, gum, hack-berry, cotton-wood, mulberry, serve, honey-locust, sassafras, dog-wood, crab, etc. On the creek bottoms, coffee-berry, poplar, pecan, white walnut, etc., etc. The under-growth in the woods is hazel, spice-wood, red-bud, haws, sumac, plum, and brambles. Willows grow on the water-courses.
>
> Persimmon is a fruit many people are fond of; it is something like medlar. Papaws, or pawpaws, grow in clusters of three or four on a shrub 20 feet high; the fruit is three inches long and about an inch thick; in shape something like a cucumber, of a pine, but not so rich. Strawberries nearly the same as scarlets, excellent, and in some places in great abundance. We one day gathered more than a peck of beautiful strawberries in my orchard, and we got a great many at other times: they made excellent pies. Raspberries are small and dry. Cherries grow in bunches, the same as currants, very small and bitter. May-apple is a yearly plant, of only two leaves; the stalk one foot high; the fruit the size of a small apple, of a straw-colour, with some small seeds; very pleasant tasted. Plums are mostly small and sour; but there are some whose flavour resembles that of a gooseberry. I have before remarked on the birds as soon as coloured. Pecan is a sort of walnut, said to be the finest nut in this country. White-walnut, or butter-nut, and black-walnut, are not so good as the English walnut. Hazel-nuts are in vast quantities; the shells hard, but the kernels good. I have some earth-nuts growing in my garden; the green of them something like clover, or rather lucern; they blow with a

> small yellow blossom: I planted them in rows, and earthed them like potatoes; they have two kernels enclosed in a husk, about one inch long, and as large round (Woods 1822:32-33).

Wood's account is of interest not only for his description of the abundance of natural food resources in southern Illinois during the early nineteenth century but also for the information it provides about the utilization of these resources by the early settlers. Squirrel, deer, rabbit, turkey, prairie chicken, and quail are all described by Woods as being utilized by the early settlers while several varieties of berries, wild fruits, and nuts were also collected. As noted earlier, this early dependence on wild foods decreased greatly throughout the nineteenth century as more and more land was brought into cultivation and the natural environment was disrupted.

Lithic Resources

Lithic resources available in the Beaucouop Creek valley include limestone, shale, sandstone, glacial redeposited chert, and igneous/metamorphic rock. Limestone and shale occur in bedded formations throughout the area but are rarely exposed (Higgins et al. 1984:7). Sandstone also makes up part of the bedrock; although it is not regularly exposed, an outcrop is present within the current study area within 1 mi from the Davis and Huggins sites (Potter 1962:Plate 4). The sandstones within the project area are Late Mississippian (Hardinsburg and Waltersburg formations) sandstones. The Hardinsburg sandstone varies from 1 to 20 ft thick in the Beaucoup Creek area 1 mi north of Pinckneyville and sometimes reaches a thickness of 40 ft. Sandstone of the Waltersburg formation is exposed in the Beaucoup Creek valley near the study area but has a thickness of only 1 to 2 ft (Potter 1962:Plate 3). Sandstone was used by the occupants of the Davis and Huggins sites to line cisterns, construct foundation piers, and build a chimney firebox.

Limonite is a soft yellowish brown iron ore with a hard exterior rind which occurs in stream beds and eroded bank cuts throughout the Till Plains. Concretious limonite may also occur in sandstone.

The glacial redeposited chert type consists of small chert cobbles that were deposited by glacial activity in the stream beds and exposed drift deposits of the Till Plains. These cobbles are generally small and of variable quality with colors including white, brown, and gray. The historic occupants of both the Davis and Huggins sites utilized this chert for the manufacture of gunflints.

Igneous/metamorphic cobbles occur in the streambeds of the project area, as isolates on the landscape, and in exposed bank cuts. These cobbles were used in an unmodified state by prehistoric Indians for a variety of pounding, hammering, and grinding tasks. Occupants of the Davis and Huggins sites must also have found these stones useful, for cobbles with battered surfaces were recovered from historic features at both sites.

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Limonite is a soft yellow-brown or red-brown iron-bearing mineral rind which occurs in tills and sand and gravel deposits throughout the Till Plains. Containing limonite, it may also occur in sandstone.

The glacial redeposited chert that occurs in the area consists of cobbles that were deposited by glacial activity in the glacial tills and outwash drift deposits of the Till Plains. These cherts are generally small and of variable quality with colors including white, brown, gray, and tan. The historic occupants of both the Davis and Huggins sites utilized this chert for the manufacture of gunflints.

Igneous/metamorphic cobbles occur in the tills and gravels of the project area, as isolated in the till deposits, and in Beaucoup Creek gravels. These cobbles were used in an unmodified state by prehistoric inhabitants for a variety of pounding, hammering, and grinding tasks. The occupants of the Davis and Huggins sites may also have found these stones useful, for cobbles with battered surfaces were recovered from historic features at both sites.

CHAPTER II. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The research problems examined for this study are a continuation of questions posed when American Resources Group, Ltd., began cultural resource investigations for Consolidation Coal Company in 1979 (Haas and McNerney 1980; Higgins and McNerney 1980). The studies combine the needs and interests of cultural resource management, i.e., evaluation and assessment of all resources for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) significance or nonsignificance and the evaluation of research questions relating to mankind's changing adaptations to the environment, i.e., settlement patterns, site types, procurement strategies, etc. The focus of this study involves the in-depth evaluation of questions relating to site type, site function, and culture change within the context of the region's historic settlement and cultural patterns at three farmsteads.

To date, relatively little formal archaeological work has been conducted on historic sites in southern Illinois; but with increased awareness of the importance of these resources, systematic work is now being undertaken throughout the area.

During the 1970s, excavations were conducted primarily at sites of obvious historic importance or significance where the focus was on restoration of site structures. These include studies at the major fortification sites in southern Illinois: Fort de Chartres (Brown 1976), Fort Kaskaskia (Orser and Karamanski 1977), and Fort Massac (Rackerby n.d.).

Recent studies, however, have begun to shift the emphasis toward problem-oriented research in examining historic sites in this region. Surveys conducted in the southern Illinois counties of Gallatin, Hardin, Jackson, Perry, Pope, Randolph, and Saline (e.g., Barr et al. 1982; Butler and Merritt 1982; Haas and McNerney 1980; Hill et al. 1987; Moffat et al. 1985; Penny 1983; Powell and Austin 1980; Powell et al. 1981, 1982) have begun to establish a data base and chronological sequence from which research problems can be developed and addressed in future studies. In terms of previous archaeological work within the study area, the investigations at the Baldridge, Davis, and Huggins sites represented the first large-scale excavations of historic archaeological sites.

The 1980-1985 investigations at the Burning Star Mines #2-5 by American Resources Group, Ltd., were oriented towards the development and refinement of several broad research goals. Among these were the development of a chronological sequence (see below) in which historic sites could be placed with the emphasis on excavation of sites in all time periods. Other research goals included the refinement of settlement patterns throughout the historic period; identification of activity areas within the site boundary, and the evaluation and refinement of a historic site type model.

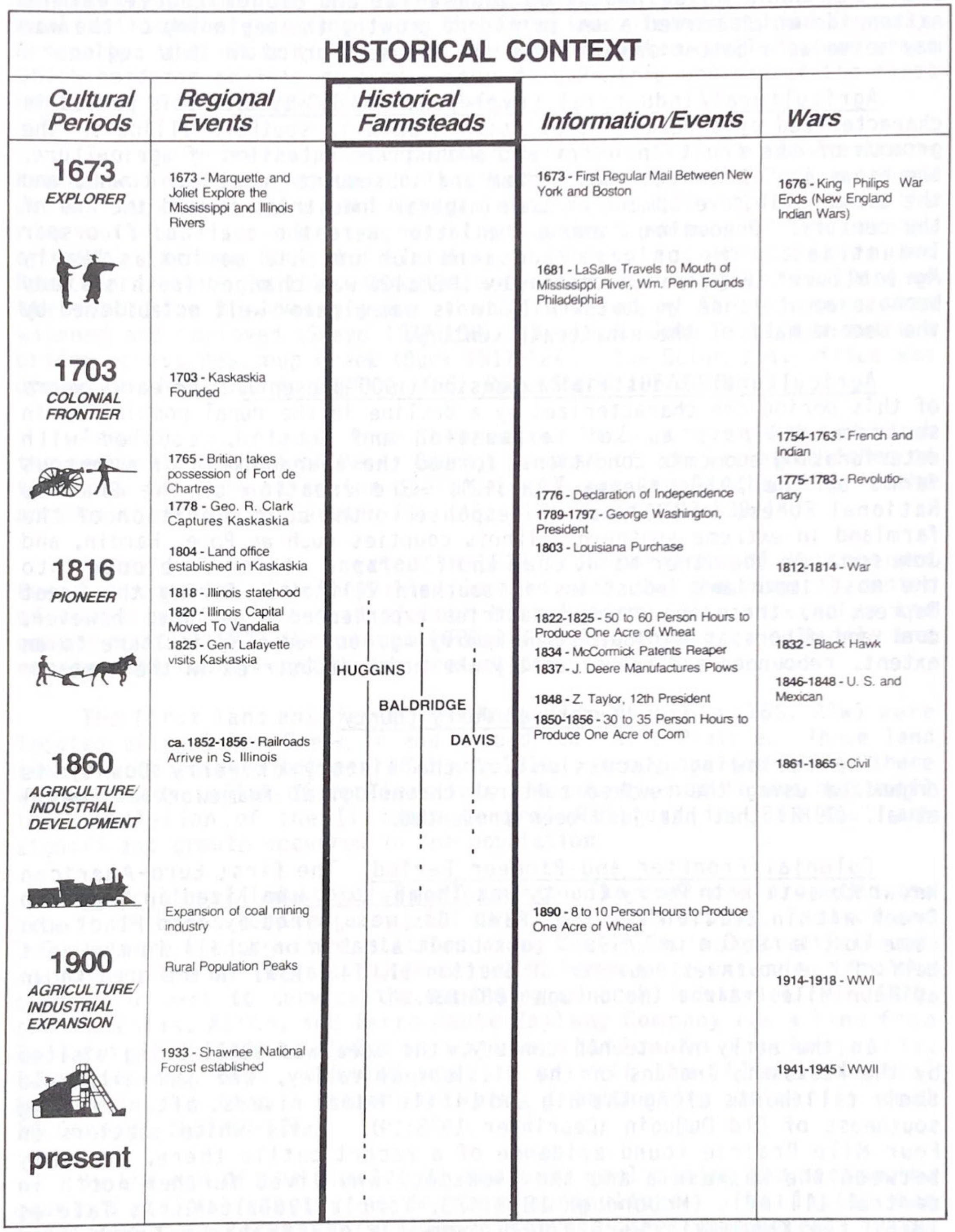
Cultural/Historical Framework

The cultural historical framework which was originally developed by Higgins and McNerney (1980) is refined herein and divided into the following periods: Explorer, 1673-1703; Colonial/Frontier, 1703-1816; Pioneer, 1816-1860; Agricultural/ Industrial Development, 1860-1900; and Agricultural/Industrial Expansion, 1900-present (Figure 4). A brief discussion of each period (after Barr et al. 1982; Higgins et al. 1984; Penny 1984) is presented below.

Explorer Period (1673-1703). This period begins with the intrusion into the region by French fur traders and Jesuit missionaries starting in 1673. Early attempts by the French to establish settlements in Illinois were short lived until Kaskaskia was founded in 1703, marking the close of this period.

Colonial/Frontier Period (1703-1816). This period is characterized by the change from foreign rule to the establishment of an independent nation. During this time, the frontier passed from French to British and, finally, to American control. The Louisiana Purchase of 1803 set the stage for the flood of immigration soon to follow. In southern Illinois, the establishment of a land office at Kaskaskia in 1804 promoted immigration into this region. Hostilities between historic Indian groups and encroaching Euro-American settlers increased until 1812, when the Indians sided with the British in the War of 1812. Originally, Higgins and McNerney (1980:35-37) proposed that this period ended ca. 1780; however, since the frontier was relatively unstable in the whole of the Northwest Territory, including southern Illinois, until the confirmation of American control after the War of 1812, the Colonial/Frontier period is extended to 1816.

Pioneer Period (1816-1860). Following the War of 1812, southern Illinois was more secure, and this period is characterized by the expansion of settlement and the early development of resources in this region. During this time, Federal land policy underwent various changes in order to better promote land distribution. Finally, the Graduation Act of 1854 succeeded in spurring the sale of the remaining public lands in southern Illinois. This period also saw the initial economic development of the region with farming extending onto the prairies with the invention of the steel plow in 1837; the development of early mining operations; the initial expansion of the railroad into southern Illinois in 1856; and the early growth of towns and trade centers. Originally, it was proposed that this period extended only to 1850 (Higgins and McNerney 1980:37-42). However, since the last spurt of original land entries was not made until after the 1854 Graduation Act and since the



HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Cultural Periods	Regional Events	Historical Farmsteads	Information/Events	Wars
1673 EXPLORER	1673 - Marquette and Joliet Explore the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers		1673 - First Regular Mail Between New York and Boston 1681 - LaSalle Travels to Mouth of Mississippi River, Wm. Penn Founds Philadelphia	1676 - King Philips War Ends (New England Indian Wars)
1703 COLONIAL FRONTIER	1703 - Kaskaskia Founded 1765 - Britian takes possession of Fort de Chartres 1778 - Geo. R. Clark Captures Kaskaskia 1804 - Land office established in Kaskaskia		1776 - Declaration of Independence 1789-1797 - George Washington, President 1803 - Louisiana Purchase	1754-1763 - French and Indian 1775-1783 - Revolutionary
1816 PIONEER	1818 - Illinois statehood 1820 - Illinois Capital Moved To Vandalia 1825 - Gen. Lafayette visits Kaskaskia ca. 1852-1856 - Railroads Arrive in S. Illinois	HUGGINS BALDRIDGE DAVIS	1822-1825 - 50 to 60 Person Hours to Produce One Acre of Wheat 1834 - McCormick Patents Reaper 1837 - J. Deere Manufactures Plows 1848 - Z. Taylor, 12th President 1850-1856 - 30 to 35 Person Hours to Produce One Acre of Corn	1812-1814 - War 1832 - Black Hawk 1846-1848 - U. S. and Mexican
1860 AGRICULTURE/ INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	Expansion of coal mining industry		1890 - 8 to 10 Person Hours to Produce One Acre of Wheat	1861-1865 - Civil
1900 AGRICULTURE/ INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION	Rural Population Peaks 1933 - Shawnee National Forest established			1914-1918 - WWI 1941-1945 - WWII
present				

Figure 4. Historical context chart.

Civil War had a major impact on industrial and economic development nationwide which marked a new period of growth, the beginning of the war may serve as a better endpoint for the Pioneer Period in this region.

Agricultural/Industrial Development (1860-1900). This period is characterized by a peak in population growth in southern Illinois; the growth of the fruit industry and widespread extension of agriculture, the expansion of the railroad system and subsequent growth of towns, and the commercial development of some mineral industries toward the end of the century. Predominant among the latter were the coal and fluorspar industries. The original designation of this period as "Early Agriculture" (Higgins and McNerney 1980:42) was changed in this study because agriculture in southern Illinois was already well established by the second half of the nineteenth century.

Agricultural/Industrial Expansion (1900-present). The early years of this period are characterized by a decline in the rural population in southern Illinois as soil exhaustion and erosion, coupled with deteriorating economic conditions, forced the abandonment of numerous farms by the 1930s (Penny 1984:12). The creation of the Shawnee National Forest in 1933 was in response to the poor condition of the farmland in extreme southern Illinois counties such as Pope, Hardin, and Johnson. On the other hand, coal and fluorspar mining developed into the most important industries in southern Illinois. During the Great Depression, these and other industries experienced a decline; however, coal and fluorspar mining, stone quarrying, and even agriculture to an extent, rebounded and are presently the major industries in the area.

History of Perry County

The following discussion of the history of Perry County is organized using the revised cultural chronological framework of Powell et al. (1981) that has just been presented.

Colonial/Frontier and Pioneer Period. The first Euro-American known to settle in Perry County was Thomas Cox, who lived on Beaucoup Creek within Section 17, T5S, R2W. Cox was joined by John Flack who came to the region in 1799. Flack built a cabin on a hill in the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 11, T4S, R3W, in the area known as Four Mile Prairie (McDonough 1883:83).

In the early nineteenth century, the area was still being visited by the Kaskaskia Indians of the Mississippi Valley, who generally held their fall hunts along the Big and Little Muddy rivers, often camping southeast of Old DuQuoin (Dearinger 1975:19). Early white settlers on Four Mile Prairie found evidence of a recent battle there, probably between the Kaskaskia and the Kickapoo, who lived further north in central Illinois (McDonough 1883:473; Temple 1966:164). As late as 1816, the Kaskaskia were found camped along Beaucoup Creek near Hutchings Prairie in Beaucoup Township (McDonough 1883:473).

Much of Perry County was originally wooded, although prairie isolates were scattered throughout the area. The county first began to be heavily settled in the early nineteenth century with most of the earliest settlers coming from the Carolinas, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Generally, they chose to settle on the more elevated, well-drained areas which bordered prairie regions. Four Mile Prairie was one of the first regions in Perry County to be settled.

Two early trails passed through Perry County. The Shawneetown-Kaskaskia Trail crossed the Little Muddy River near Old DuQuoin where Jerald Jackson built a toll bridge in 1803 (Sneed 1977:141). From the river, the trail ran west across the southern portion of the county, crossing through Four and Six Mile prairies, and across Galum and Beaucoup creeks. In 1816, Congress authorized surveying and building of the road; the following year it was surveyed by Abner Flack, then widened and improved (Sneed 1977:138). By 1818, John Flack had built a bridge across Beaucoup Creek (Buck 1917:124). The Galum post office was opened on this road in 1823 in T6S, R3W (Sneed 1977:138).

Another early trail from Shawneetown to St. Louis passed through the northeast portion of Perry County. A post office was established on this road in 1834 at an inn operated by Isaac and Abraham Lee in the northeast quarter of Section 21, T4S, R1W (Sneed 1977:139-140).

Perry County was created in 1827 from portions of Jackson and Randolph counties. Pinckneyville, located near the geographical center of the county at the head of Four Mile Prairie, was entered as the county seat in 1827 (McDonough 1883:338). The town grew steadily and remains the county seat to the present day.

The first land entries in Pinckneyville Township (T6S, R3W) were located along Galum Creek in and around Four Mile Prairie. These land tracts were entered between 1813 and 1819. Throughout the 1820s, there was a steady influx of settlers into the county, but it was not until the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad in 1854 that any significant growth occurred in the population.

Agricultural/Industrial Development. The railroad promoted the growth of towns located along its path. In Perry County, Tamaroa and DuQuoin were the prominent stations along the Illinois Central Railroad. Following the Civil War, other railroad lines were extended into the county, in part to service the expanding mineral industries. In 1870, the St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute Railway Company ran a line from Belleville south to DuQuoin with a station in Pinckneyville. Subsequently, this railroad was linked with the Illinois Central Railroad, creating a major network, transporting primarily coal (McDonough 1883:50-52).

By the end of the nineteenth century, coal mining had become the county's major industry aside from agriculture. The latter had benefited from increased mechanization and other improvements in the second half of the nineteenth century, with wheat and corn being the primary crops grown in Perry County (McDonough 1883:49).

Agricultural/Industrial Expansion. Commercial coal mining expanded in Perry County during the early years of the twentieth century with mines opened near DuQuoin, Tamaroa, Pinckneyville, Willisville, Winkle, and St. John's (Neville n.d.:55). While coal mining and agriculture suffered from the deteriorating economic conditions which culminated in the Great Depression, both remain important factors in the county's present-day economic life.

Agricultural production in the county also suffered from soil depletion and erosion caused by overworking the land and destructive timber harvesting practices but not to the same extent as counties further to the south. Therefore, while crop production remained important in Perry County, dairy and poultry production began to increase in importance (Hasse 1963:17-18, 25-26; Neville n.d.:51-54).

The creation of an improved road system in the county through state and W.P.A. projects in the 1920s and 1930s linked areas that had formerly been isolated from the major marketing networks. Further improvements in the road system eventually served to reduce the need for rail transport. Subsequently, some stations, including Matthews, Pyatt, and Denny, were closed (Neville n.d.:25, 63-66).

Historic Site Type Model

A site type model originally developed by Powell et al. (1981), and recently refined by Hill et al. (1987), is presented below. This model was developed "within the framework of site formation processes in an attempt to improve the analytical and interpretive clarity of low visibility historic sites" (Powell et al. 1981:20).

The Davis, Huggins, and Baldridge sites were classified as to presumed complexity using the site type model (McCorvie and Wagner 1985; Wagner and McCorvie 1984). Excavations at the three sites recovered much information with which to examine validity of the model. An evaluation of the model in light of the recovered excavation data is presented in Chapter VII.

Type A Habitation Sites. Habitation sites of this type consisted of medium to large sized houses of substantial construction. The foundation is generally of sandstone and may be either a full perimeter foundation or may consist of isolated piers of sandstone slabs. The structure was made of log, wood frame, stone, or brick. Since the structure was of substantial construction, the site was probably occupied for a relatively long time by more than two people. Outbuildings are common and are usually of substantial construction. Several cisterns and/or wells are almost always present. This type of house and associated site was constructed and occupied by people of middle to upper socioeconomic status.

Type A habitation sites are generally located on level to gently sloping terrain, have circular artifact scatters, and are relatively large in size. Artifact density and diversity is high. Artifacts present on this type of site would include nails and other metal construction materials, brick, sandstone, limestone, earthenware, stoneware, window glass, bottles, canning jars, pressed glass containers, metal objects, toys (such as marbles, slate pencils and boards), pipes, buttons, and various domestic items. Ceramics would always represent a sizable percentage of the total number of artifacts, with a larger percentage of earthenware than stoneware. A relatively high percentage of earthenware is a good indicator of a habitation site in general. The quantity and quality of artifacts reflect the economic status of the site. The Huggins site was suggested to represent a Type A habitation in the original survey report (McCorvie and Wagner 1985:54).

Type B Habitation Site. The house at this type of site was somewhat smaller and of less substantial construction than a Type A structure. The foundation again may consist of a perimeter or a pier construction. The structure was usually of wood frame or log construction. Outbuildings are present but are less numerous and substantial than those of a Type A site. A cistern and/or a well is usally present. This type of site represents the habitation of persons of middle to low economic status but housed the same number of people as a Type A site and was occupied for a similar duration.

An archaeological site of this type is located on level to gently sloping terrain, but it may occupy smaller landforms than the Type A habitation. The site consists of a small to medium, circular to oval scatter of material with medium to low density and diversity.

The types of artifacts present on this type of site are the same classes as those for the Type A site but would be fewer in number, of lesser quality, and lower diversity than those of a Type A site due to lower economic status of the occupants or a reflection of frontier living conditions. Objects would tend to be more multifunctional, and broken items would be repaired or exhausted more often than on Type A sites. Ceramics would be a high percentage of the artifact assemblage; but the percentage of stoneware, redware, and yellow ware would be higher than those for a Type A site due to lower economic status.

Type C Habitation Site. A site of this type is smaller and less substantial than either Type A or Type B sites. This type of habitation was often constructed with little investment of time and money and may have been considered temporary until a more spacious and substantial structure could be afforded by its occupants. The structure was usually supported on a pier foundation, but a perimeter foundation is sometimes found on sites of this type.

A habitation site of this type produces an archaeological site of small size occupying level to gently sloping terrain. Artifact density and diversity is very low. The occupants would not necessarily be of a low economic status. Occupants of a high economic status may have brought with them highly valued items, especially earthenware, indicative of their economic status in their former locality. However, in general, only a small percentage of building materials, earthenware, and glass would be present. The Baldridge and Davis sites were suggested to be Type C habitations by the original survey reports (McCorvie and Wagner 1985:50; Wagner and McCorvie 1984:50).

The site type scheme presented above for habitation sites does not take into consideration the stages of additions and destructions a building may undergo during its life span. A Type C (homestead) site may begin as a temporary structure until time and finances allowed for a more substantial house to be built or for the remodeling and/or construction of additions to the existing structure. If the Type C structure is abandoned and a new structure is built in a different location, not disturbing the original homestead, then the Type C structure has a good chance of being archaeologically identifiable.

The Type C structure is often remodeled or expanded by the addition of rooms. The "growth" of the Type C structure may transform it into a Type A or Type B structure and may be occupied for a relatively long period of time. Cultural transformations of a structure during a lengthy occupation may produce an archaeological site consisting predominantly of cultural material from the later occupation with only a small percentage representing the earlier, shorter occupation.

Methodology

Field Methodology

The archaeological investigations were performed using a variety of field techniques including a controlled surface collection; .25 m^2, 2 m^2, and 4 m^2 excavation units; and larger size excavation units. The type and amount of investigations conducted at each of the three sites varied due to field conditions. For example, the Davis site was in pasture at the time of investigation, and no controlled surface collection could be conducted. Instead, a 10 m grid system was superimposed over the site with test units excavated at the intersection of each 10 m grid line to define the site limits. Each test unit minimally measured .25 m^2 and was excavated at least 10 cm into the culturally sterile subsoil. The bottoms and sides of these units were troweled and all soil zones recorded. A distribution map showing the number and types of material from each unit was prepared in the field.

The Baldridge site was in cultivation at the time of the 1984 investigations, and a controlled surface collection was used to define the site limits. Each object on the site surface was flagged and its placement recorded with the use of a plane table and alidade. Following the controlled surface collection, 1 m^2 excavation units were placed in and around artifact concentrations to search for subsurface features. All units initially were excavated in natural levels with the plow zone removed as a single level. The soil beneath the plow zone was excavated in arbitrary 10 cm levels. All soil from each level was screened through 1/2 in. mesh. A 25 cm x 25 cm x 10 cm flotation block was left in the southwest corner of each unit. The southwest corner of each unit was recorded in relation to the site datum, and all measurements within each unit were taken from these corners using a line level and a hand-held tape. This corner also was used as a designator for the entire unit, with each unit assigned an individual number. The floor of each unit was troweled and mapped at a 1:20 scale at the base of each level if soil staining was present. If no soil staining was present, a notation to that effect was entered on the unit form and no map prepared. All potential features were mapped and cross-sectioned at the base of the level at which they were defined. The profiles of all features were mapped at a 1:10 scale and photographed. All feature fill was screened through 1/4 in. mesh with 10 liter flotation samples taken from each horizon in the feature profile.

The Huggins site was located in a fallow agricultural field at the time of the 1984 investigations. A series of 1 m^2 units was used to determine the location of subsurface cultural features at the site. A 10 m grid system was superimposed over that part of the site having the densest artifact scatter with units excavated at 10 m intervals in all four cardinal directions from the site center (N250E250). The excavation methodology for these units was the same as that employed at the Davis site. The excavation methodology for the structures at the Huggins site differed from that of other cultural features (i.e., cisterns, pits, and post molds) due to the more complex nature of the structures. A grid comprised of 1 m^2 units was superimposed over the structure and the plow zone removed without screening. The subplow zone fill was screened and removed in a single level down to the base of the structure. The excavation methodology for the structure units was essentially the same as that of other units at the site with minor exceptions. All architectural features--pier foundations, fireboxes, and steps, etc.--were mapped in plan view. Culturallly diagnostic or function specific artifacts were mapped in situ whenever possible. The location of all stone or brick structural elements was also recorded.

The plow zone was mechanically removed from the Davis and Huggins sites following the completion of hand excavations using a Case farm tractor with an attached toothless bucket. All possible features were shovel scraped and troweled to define their shape in plan view. Shovel scraping was not necessary over most of the site area as the tractor operator was able to cleanly remove the site overburden down to the clay subsoil. A map showing the location of all features was prepared using an alidade and plane table.

Excavation methodology for the features at the Davis and Huggins sites varied according to the size and depth of the features. Once the sites had been mechanically stripped, it was apparent that, given the high number of features and post molds, it would not be possible to screen 100% of the fill because of the tight mining schedule. Instead, it was decided to excavate and screen half of each feature to collect a controlled artifact sample and obtain a feature profile to determine feature function. Excavation methodology was also modified in regard to the deeper features (1, 5, and 6) at the Davis site. Only one quarter of the lower sections of features 1 and 6 were excavated because of the instability of the feature walls and the danger of working in these deep features. Feature 7 was a naturally filled well that contained no cultural material, and excavations were discontinued once the feature function was determined.

At the Huggins site, which was excavated under very adverse weather conditions during the winter, the instability of the walls of the deeper features was further complicated by flooding that made it necessary to pump water out of these features on a regular basis. As a result, only one quarter of features 18, 21, and 24 was excavated. Excavation of a very recent cement lined cellar (feature 5) had to be discontinued before the base of the feature was reached because of continual flooding.

Laboratory Methodology

All recovered archaeological materials were initially processed at the American Resources Group, Ltd., field laboratory in Sparta, Illinois. Material was separated into general categories (ceramics, glassware, building material, metal, etc.), each of which contained more specific subcategories based on physical criteria. Following the preliminary analysis, the material in each of the general categories was forwarded to specialists for more detailed analyses. If these specialists detected errors in the preliminary analysis in any of these categories, the preliminary analysis sheet was corrected. The primary purpose of the preliminary analysis sheet was to provide a listing of general artifact types that could be used to examine the temporal affiliation of the features at the site at an early stage in the analysis.

Historic Artifact Analysis Procedures

Classification and analysis procedures for the historic artifact assemblages recovered from the Davis, Baldridge, and Huggins sites consisted of separating material into four categories--ceramics, glass, metal, and building materials. These categories were used to describe and quantify material and to aid in determining the site type. A description of these categories and their attributes follows.

Ceramics. Ceramics were examined using a combination of the classification system suggested by McKay (1979) and Price (1979). Some modifications and additions were needed in order to describe materials from this area. Categories which are recognized include pearlware, whiteware (including ironstone), yellow ware, stoneware, and porcelain. Creamware was excluded due to its absence within the project area.

Ceramic types were classified based on paste color, paste texture, and glaze. These types generally have been accepted as temporal indicators for historic ceramics (Brown 1982; Noel Hume 1969; Price 1979). The three dominant ceramic types in the nineteenth century were pearlware, whiteware, and stoneware. Pearlware was introduced by Josiah Wedgewood in 1779 in an attempt to produce a whiter earthenware. Previous to its introduction, creamware had dominated the market. Even though both wares continued to be produced, sold, and used together through the second decade of the nineteenth century, pearlware became more prevalent (Noel Hume 1972:235). Noel Hume (1978:130-131) states that pearlware began to disappear around the 1820s, whereas Hughes (in Lofstrom 1976:22) suggests that it continued to be popular throughout the first half of the nineteenth century. Like creamware before it, pearlware was gradually replaced beginning with the introduction of whiteware in the 1820s.

The distinguishing characteristics of pearlware include a soft, white paste with a clear lead glaze to which a small amount of cobalt has been added imparting a bluish or greenish cast to the glaze (Price 1979:10). The distinction between pearlware and whiteware is problematic. Therefore, following Price (1979:14-15), the overall glaze tint along with the use of darker cobalt blue and black in transfer printing, and earth tones and dark cobalt blue in handpainted designs as well as the amount of space on the vessel that the decoration utilizes, were used as determinants for pearlware.

Whiteware was a further attempt at a whiter earthenware. Borax replaced the lead that was used in pearlware glazes. Visually, the paste appears slightly whiter and more dense than pearlware. The body appears cold white with some bluing only where it puddles or where a design element diffuses into the surrounding glaze (McKay 1979:36).

In 1813, "ironstone" was introduced as a new type of earthenware by C. J. Mason and Company of Lane Delph, England. The ware was very dense and durable, with a highly vitrified and nonporous paste and a greater hardness and density than porcelain. This inexpensive ware became popular for use by hotels and various institutions and was accepted for home use. With the demise of C. J. Mason and Company, Mason founded the Fenton Pottery Company, where production continued between 1825 and 1851, when it closed and the patent expired. After the expiration of Mason's patent, both British and American companies began to produce this type of ware (Fontana and Greenleaf 1962:92). In general, American ironstone was held in lower esteem than its English counterpart. Therefore, American manufacturers were compelled to leave their wares unidentified or mark it with counterfeit representations of the British Royal seal in order to pass it off as imports. To counter this, foreign sellers stamped nearly all their ironstone with the firm's name so that the imported wares could be readily identified (Ketchum 1971:122). In 1891, changes in the United States importation laws required all imports, including pottery, to be marked with country of origin. Prior to 1891, only English potters, Grainger and Company and Arthur J. Wilkinson and Company, had been stamping "ENGLAND" on their wares. Thus, pottery found archaeologically in the United States with hallmarks lacking country of origin designation is probably pre-1891. However, the possibility remains that unknown quantities of pottery lacking country of origin designation could have been brought into the United States by immigrant families or other means outside the importation ruling (Ormsbee 1959:16-17).

Some archaeologists have attempted to differentiate between whiteware and ironstone, but a visual distinction between the two is difficult. Lofstrom (1976:23), for example, suggests there is a gradual change of color between whiteware and ironstone from a white to a "cold grayish-white color." However, the variation in paste hardness within a single vessel and the variations in the glaze color make both traits unsatisfactory as distinguishing characteristics (Price 1979:11). South

(1974:248, 252) proposed a single category which would include both whiteware and the thick-walled, more vitreous "ironstone" within a single category: "whiteware/ironstone." This classification was utilized by Price (1979) and will be used in this report unless an ironstone maker's mark is present.

Yellow ware is composed of a soft, buff-colored paste with a clear lead glaze resulting in a yellowish vessel. The predominant decorative types found on yellow ware were annualar slip-banded and "mocha" which is a dendritic pattern combined with slip bands. The general popularity range of yellow ware was 1830 to 1900 (Brown 1982:14). Rockingham or Bennington yellow ware consisted of a mottled brown, clear lead glaze often on a mold decorated body. This type is reminiscent of Whieldon ware but dates from 1812 to ca. 1900 with a popularity range of 1840 to 1900 (Brown 1982:14).

Stoneware is "an ordinary earthenware fired at a temperature high enough to partially vitrify the ingredients and make the ware impervious to liquids" (Hughes 1963:89). Salt was often added during the firing to produce a glaze whose surface resembled the granular texture of an orange peel. Due to the difficulty in assigning a temporal period, stoneware will be used in helping to define site type.

Porcelain is a hard, fine-grained, nonporous, and usually translucent white ceramic ware fired at high temperatures (Hughes 1963:86; Merriman 1973:895). Unless displaying a maker's mark or decoration, porcelain proves difficult to date. Therefore, like stoneware, it will also be used in site type definition.

Annular decoration, while common on yellow ware, was also popular on pearlware and whiteware. This type consists "of a series of differently colored concentric bands applied to the vessel body" (Price 1979:18). Varieties included swirling, engine turned, and mocha, all of which date from ca. 1830 to ca. 1900 (Price 1979:18).

Price (1979:21) noted a trend in color preference in handpainted and annular design through time in her analysis from the Ozark border region. She suggested a usage of soft pastel or earthen hues until ca. 1830, after which bright colors seem preferred and utilized until 1860 or later. The nonpainted wares with raised relief along the inside rim of the plate date post-1840 or 1850 (McKay 1979:37; Price 1979:22). Other edge decorated types include a molded or raised "bead and leaf" motif with blue or green paint added to the design. This type dates from ca. 1820s to the early 1840s (Miller n.d.).

Shell edge, another type of edge decoration, consists of a mold-impressed design with blue or green paint added to accentuate the impression. A "bud" type shell edge, with curved marring and scalloped rims, also dates from ca. 1820s to the 1840s, with the unscalloped variety being slightly later (ca. 1840s-1850s) (Miller n.d.). An "arrow" type of shell edge, where the marring resembles rounded arrows, dates from ca. 1850s-1860s (Miller n.d.). Painted shell edge which is not impressed and is unscalloped dates from ca. 1850s-1870s (Miller n.d.). "Standard" shell edge exhibits straight or only slightly curved marring. The scalloped variety generally dates from the first half of the nineteenth century and the unscalloped from the second half with a marginal overlap (Miller n.d.).

Transfer printing was a process of applying engraved decorative designs to ceramic surfaces. A copper plate was engraved with the desired design and coated with a color. The design was then transferred to waxed paper and in turn applied to the vessel (Hughes and Hughes 1956:150). Transfer printing occurred on creamware, pearlware, whiteware, and ironstone. Prior to the 1830s, blue was the predominant color with black and sepia also occurring. In the latter part of the 1820s, a wider range of colors was introduced, and by the 1840s, multi-color printing was in use (Price 1979:19).

Sponge/spatterware consists of applying various colors to the vessel by means of an inked sponge. Decoration usually is composed of a band of color or colors around the vessel rim. This form of decoration was introduced after the late 1820s and 1830s and continued in use until ca. 1860 (Price 1979:19).

Stamped decoration was applied to the vessel by an inked stamp cut from a piece of sponge or rubber. It usually is found in combination with sponge and handpainted designs. This technique was introduced about the late 1840s or early 1850s (Price 1979:20).

Decalcomania is the final decorative type recovered. This decoration is created by printing designs as films on a specially-prepared backing paper and then covering the printed design with a water-soluble glue. When the paper is moistened and applied to the object to be decorated, the backing paper can be slid off, leaving the decal in place to adhere to the object (Wegars and Carley 1982:7).

The use of decalcomania on American ceramics was rare before 1900, but by 1906, this type of decoration was common. By 1909, it dominated the market (Wegars and Carley 1982:7).

Dates were assigned to the material when possible. When definite dates could not be assigned to ceramics by identifying maker's marks, design elements were relied upon. The elements encountered in the project area were annular, hand-painted, molded or impressed edge decoration, transfer print, sponge/spatterware, stamped, and decalcomania.

South's (1977:201-274) mean ceramic date formula was used to determine the mean occupation date for each site and for individual features whenever possible. This procedure is based on the known period of manufacture of each ceramic type within the sample, with the midpoint between the beginning and end of manufacture considered the median manufacture date (South 1977:202). The median date for pearlware used in this study is adopted from South (1977:212), while the median whitware date is taken from Esarey (1982, Appendix D). The mean ceramic date for an assemblage is calculated by multiplying the median date of a ceramic decoration type by the number of sherds of that type. The sums of all the types present within the assemblage are added together with the summation being divided by the total number of sherds to produce the mean ceramic date (South 1977:217-218).

Glass. Glass was classified into two categories, bottle and miscellaneous glass. Due to the use of canning jars as utilitarian containers, they were placed in the bottle category. The miscellaneous category consisted of (in descending frequency) pressed or decorative glass, zinc lid liners, and melted glass.

Bottle manufacturing methods changed drastically through the 1800s and early 1900s. In many cases, the new methods were patented; therefore, accurate dates can be assigned to the introduction of the new methods. The following is a general outline describing the characteristics that were examined in an attempt to assign dates to the material.

Basically, there are three ways of making bottles: free-blown, mold-blown, or machine-made. Free-blown bottles were made during the early nineteenth century. These bottles are asymmetrical with smooth shiny surfaces devoid of designs and letters. Pontil scars or rough spots are located on the center of their bases. Mold-blown bottles were made from 1818 until automatic bottle making machines replaced them in the early 1900s (Deiss 1981:92). Most bottles made after 1917 are machine-made.

Mold-blown bottles consist of several types, including dip mold (1818-1860), two-piece mold (1818-early 1870s), three-piece dip-bottom mold (early 1830s to ca. 1905), three-piece plate-bottom mold (1858-ca. 1915), and turn mold (1880-ca. 1905) (Deiss 1981:92-93). All of these types leave distinguishing mold marks and are usually readily identifiable.

Mold marks (seam lines), pontil marks, bottle lips, and color also help in determining the age of bottles. Bottles which have mold marks ending low on the neck or shoulders date before 1860. From 1860 through the 1880s, the seams stop just below the lip. After the 1880s, seams extend to within 1/4 in. of the top. Machine-made bottles (post-1903) have the seam all the way to the top of the bottle and around the rim of the lip (Stewart and Cosentino 1976:27).

Pontil marks occur when the pontil rod or a blowpipe used as a pontil rod is removed, leaving a scar on the base. Blowpipe pontil marks consist of a circular ring of glass which may have been subsequently ground to a smoother finish. Bottles with a blowpipe pontil mark generally date from 1818 to 1860 (Deiss 1981:92). Improved pontil marks leave an iron or graphite residue on the base and date from 1840 to the early 1870s (Deiss 1981:92). The snap case, introduced between 1850 and 1860, eliminated the need for pontil rods for lip finishing (Deiss 1981:56).

Types of lip finishing processes used during the nineteenth to early twentieth century include off-hand finished (to the early 1870s), applied tooled (late 1820s to early 1870s), ground rim with screw threads (1858-ca. 1915), and improved tooled (early 1870s-ca. 1915) (Deiss 1981:93-94). Off-hand finished methods included fire polished (to mid-1850s), applied string (to mid-1840s), folded (to early 1870s), and flanged (to early 1870s) (Deiss 1981:93-94). Applied tooled consisted of an applied string of glass tooled into shape by "lipping shears" (Deiss 1981:51). Examples of applied tooled finishes include cork (late 1820s-early 1870s), wax seal (1855-1880s), and crown (1892-1910) (Deiss 1981:94). The ground rim with a thread finish was found on early canning jars prior to the advent of automation (Deiss 1981:56). In the early 1870s, an improved lipping tool was introduced, eliminating the need for most off-hand and applied finishes (Deiss 1981:59). This method often resulted in the partial obliteration of vertical seams around the neck (Munsey 1970:41).

Color also can aid in dating bottles. Dark colored glass was widely used until the mid-1800s (Stewart and Cosentino 1976:15). This was due to the belief that it kept its contents better. It was called black glass but really was a dark olive-green or olive-amber produced by the presence of iron and carbon.

In the late nineteenth century, the preservation of food in glass containers became popular, and with this came a demand for clear glass containers which the public associated with purity (Munsey 1970:55). By 1860, clear glass was being produced by adding soda lime to the mixture; however, this was a relatively expensive additive. By 1880, manganese oxide became the common additive with the only drawback being its instability when exposed to ultraviolet radiation, which turned the glass various shades of purple (Deiss 1981:67). Prior to automation, the bottle maker could vary the amount of manganese added to reduce impurities. Because large quantities of molten glass were mixed during automation, the amount of manganese could no longer be varied, and large quantities were added to insure decolorization. The resulting product was very tempermental, and bottles produced from ca. 1890 to 1916 may react drastically through time, changing in color to a deep amethyst (Kendrick 1968:184). Germany was the major supplier of manganese to the United States, and the trade was discontinued as a result of World War I. Therefore, the general date range for amethyst bottle glass is 1880-ca. 1918 (Deiss 1981:95); however, it is best used in conjunction with other datable attributes such as lip finish.

The earliest canning/fruit jar makers were mainly concerned with providing airtight sealers for the jars. A cork stopper was first used with wax as a sealant. In 1855, Robert Arthur patented the use of a tin lid sealed into a groove in the glass jar with wax (Stewart and Cosentino 1976:53). In 1858, Mason perfected the canning jar with threaded screw caps (Lorrain 1968:40). The first closures used were made of zinc and sealed with a rubber gasket on the neck, not the lip, of widemouthed jars. Problems resulted when contents of the jars reacted with the zinc and rubber lid. Canning jars became more popular in 1858, when Lewis Boyd introduced transparent glass seals (McKay 1979:46). These fit inside the zinc caps, sealing contents away from the metal. In 1881, the transparent liners were replaced with the familiar white milk glass liners (McKay 1979:46). These liners continued to be popular into the 1900s.

Glass tableware was produced by press molding beginning in 1827. Early pressed glass has a grainy finish, and the background is usually stippled to mask the imperfections. Such patterns are often termed "Lacy" and date from 1827 to 1850, at which time fire polishing began to be used to produce a smooth, reflective finish, thus eliminating the need for a stippled background. Pressed glass patterns imitate the more expensive cut glass patterns. Pressed tableware became a popular, relatively inexpensive household item by the mid-nineteenth century and continues to be popular to the present day (Lorrain 1968:38-39). From the late 1890s to the 1930s, Carnival glass was popular. This was a pressed glass tableware which had been given an outer coating of metallic paint (Deiss 1981:86). Depression glass consists of pressed tableware of amber, pink, blue, red, yellow, white, and crystal colors and was manufactured primarily during the 1920s and 1930s (Florence 1979:5).

Several sources have suggested that window glass can be a temporal indicator (Demeter and Lowery 1977; Martinez 1977). These investigators suggest that window glass became increasingly thicker and uniform through time as manufacturing methods improved and as demands increased. Demand for thicker glass became greater in the West as areas became more settled. Rough transportation also required that glass be as durable as possible. For the purpose of this study, however, window glass, in addition to the other classes, was only used in determining site types.

Metal. All metal objects except for nails were divided into identifiable and nonidentifiable classes. Those objects which were identifiable were assigned dates of manufacture whenever possible.

Nails were classified as machine-cut or wire. Cut nails were introduced in the 1790s. Cut nails had handmade heads from the 1790s to the 1820s and were crude machine-headed from 1815 to the 1830s. In the late 1830s, the machine-heading process was perfected; by 1840, these nails were made with lengthwise iron fibers which enabled clinching without breakage. This type is designated as "modern" machine-cut nails. The wire nail was introduced in the 1850s; however, it did not become the dominant nail type until the 1890s. Both types continue to be manufactured today, but machine-cut nails are generally used only for special purposes (Nelson 1968:7-10).

Stone. The brick, stone, and cement found on each site were not useful for chronological purposes. They were, however, used in conjunction with the other artifact classes in determining site types.

Literature and Archival Research

Historical information regarding the three farmsteads was gathered from various sources including Randolph and Perry County land transfer and probate records; historical atlases including the Bicentennial Plat

Book of Perry County, Illinois, 1853 (Rainey 1975); the Atlas of the State of Illinois (Union Atlas Company 1876); and the Standard Atlas of Perry County, Illinois (Ogle 1902). The 1938, 1952, and 1965 United States Department of Agriculture aerial photographs were also studied to assess changes in farmstead structures and land usage. In addition to these archival sources, local individuals were interviewed to obtain additional information regarding land ownership and personal relationships.

Faunal Analysis

Jonathan A. Bloom of Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Illinois, identified and quantified the faunal remains from all three sites. His study was based upon the total number of identified specimens, or NISP, of each species. Skeletal material was identified to the most refined taxonomic level possible by comparing the archaeological faunal material with modern specimens. Faunal remains that could not be assigned to a family designation were considered indeterminate. This material was further subdivided by class and order as well as size. Indeterminate large mammals may consist of bear, deer, elk, bison, cow, pig, and horse. Medium mammals may consist of oppossum, dog or coyote, badger, striped skunk, raccoon, bobcat, beaver, woodchuck, goat, and sheep. Small mammals include insectivores, weasel, squirrel, muskrat, rabbit, and small rodents. A similar system was applied to the avifauna. Indeterminate large species would include large raptorial birds, waterfowl, chicken, and turkey. Medium sized birds would have included duck, bobwhite or quail, prairie chicken, passenger pigeon, and crow. Skeletal elements of smaller avifauna were not present within the collections. Observations taken beyond taxonomic identification included side and portion of element, modification, presence of carnivore chewing marks and rodent gnawing, indeterminate burned or mineral stained bone (usually a differential brownish and/or gray discoloration, some of which may be attributable to manganese), iron and manganese contamination, root leaching, and degree of burning.

Prehistoric Lithic Analysis

In addition to the historic gunflints manufactured from European flint, prehistoric chert artifacts were recovered in small numbers at both the Davis and Huggins sites. All chipped stone artifacts were quanitified by count for each provenience unit. Three variables were recorded for each chert artifact: (1) tool or debris type, (2) chert type, and (3) inferred cultural affiliation.

Source Area Analysis. Chert types were identified on the basis of macroscopic characteristics (color, texture, inclusions, and form) with the assistance of a large chert type collection (Koldehoff 1986a). All chert types were quantified by weight to the nearest 0.5 g; individual specimens too small to be accurately identified were placed in an indeterminate category along with specimens that were too macroscopically ambiguous to be typed. Detailed descriptions of the chert types present in the Perry County area can be found in the Bonnie Creek site report (Koldehoff 1986b).

Tool and Debitage Analysis. The following tool and debitage categories were defined at the Davis and Huggins sites. See Koldehoff (1986b) for a more detailed discussion of these artifact classes.

Biface. A biface can be defined as a flake or cobble that has had multiple flakes removed from dorsal and ventral surfaces. Bilateral symmetry and a lenticular cross-section are common attributes; however, these attributes vary with the stages of production as do thickness and uniformity of the edge. Included in this category are all hafted and unhafted bifaces that function as projectile points and/or knives. This encompasses small, late prehistoric arrow points and larger darts and knives common in Archaic and Woodland assemblages. Hafted bifaces are highly formalized tools that were very portable and designed for maintenance and reuse. Archaic and Woodland specimens were especially designed for extended use and could be used to perform a variety of additional tasks, often with little or no modification.

Adze Flake and Fragment. Tools in this category are pieces of debitage or a tool fragment that exhibit traces of woodworking polish that develops on chert after extended use. Adze flakes and fragments are the direct result of adze maintenance and recycling. Woodworking polish is dull or matte in appearance and tends to develop on high points like flake ridges before developing on the bottom of the flake scars (Keeley 1980). It is possible that some chipped stone adzes have had ther bits prepared by grinding the working edge smooth.

Hoe Flake and Fragment. This is a piece of debitage or tool fragment that exhibits traces of usually high-gloss use polish that commonly develops on hoe blades. Hoe flakes and fragments are the direct result of hoe maintenance and recycling.

Core. A core is any cobble or piece of chert from which one or more flakes have been removed but which has not been shaped into a tool or used for a task other than that of a nucleus from which flakes have been struck.

CHAPTER III. THE DAVIS SITE (21D3-246H)

The Davis site was located in the W1/2, NE1/4, SE1/4 of Section 1, T5S, R3W, on a northeast oriented ridge spur overlooking the floodplain of an intermittent tributary of Beaucoup Creek (Figure 5). It was situated approximately 1,086 ft west of Beaucoup Creek at an elevation of 435 ft ASL. The site was also located 0.9 mi east of a north-south trending road leading from Pinckneyville north to Nashville, Illinois. This road was present by 1876 (Union Atlas Company 1876:137) and exists today as Route 127. The nearest community was Pinckneyville, established ca. 1827, and a school and church were located within 1 mi of the site by 1876 (McDonough 1883:166; Union Atlas Company 1876:137).

The Davis site was initially located by an archaeological survey crew as part of the cultural resources survey of the Pinckneyville Pit #3 Extension of the Burning Star Mine #2 (McCorvie and Wagner 1985:49-50). The low rise on which the Davis Site was located was in pasture with 0% ground surface visibility at the time of the 1984 survey. Twenty shovel tests, excavated at 5 m intervals, identified two soil horizons: the plow zone, a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay that extended approximately 25 cm below the surface; and a 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay subsoil that originated at the base of the plow zone and extended to 35-45 cm below the present ground surface. Sandstone, limestone, burned clay, small brick fragments, and cracked rock were recovered from nine of the shovel probes. Although the brick fragments indicated a historic occupation, no culturally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. The material scatter encompassed an area roughly 20 m east-west by 30 m north-south, or 600 m^2 on top of the rise (McCorvie and Wagner 1985:49).

Archival Research

A historic records search of the proposed mine area was conducted concurrently with the field survey. Research at the Illinois State Archives and the County Clerk's Office of Perry County, Illinois, revealed the land transactions presented in Table 1. The first transactions for the entire project area are presented in Figure 6.

The tract containing the Davis site was purchased originally from the United States government by John Davis in 1840 (Table 1; Figure 6). The Davis site was believed to represent the remains of the Davis homestead within this tract, an assumption later supported by the recovery of much mid-nineteenth century material from this site. John Davis and his wife, Elizabeth Huggins Davis, both appear in the 1830

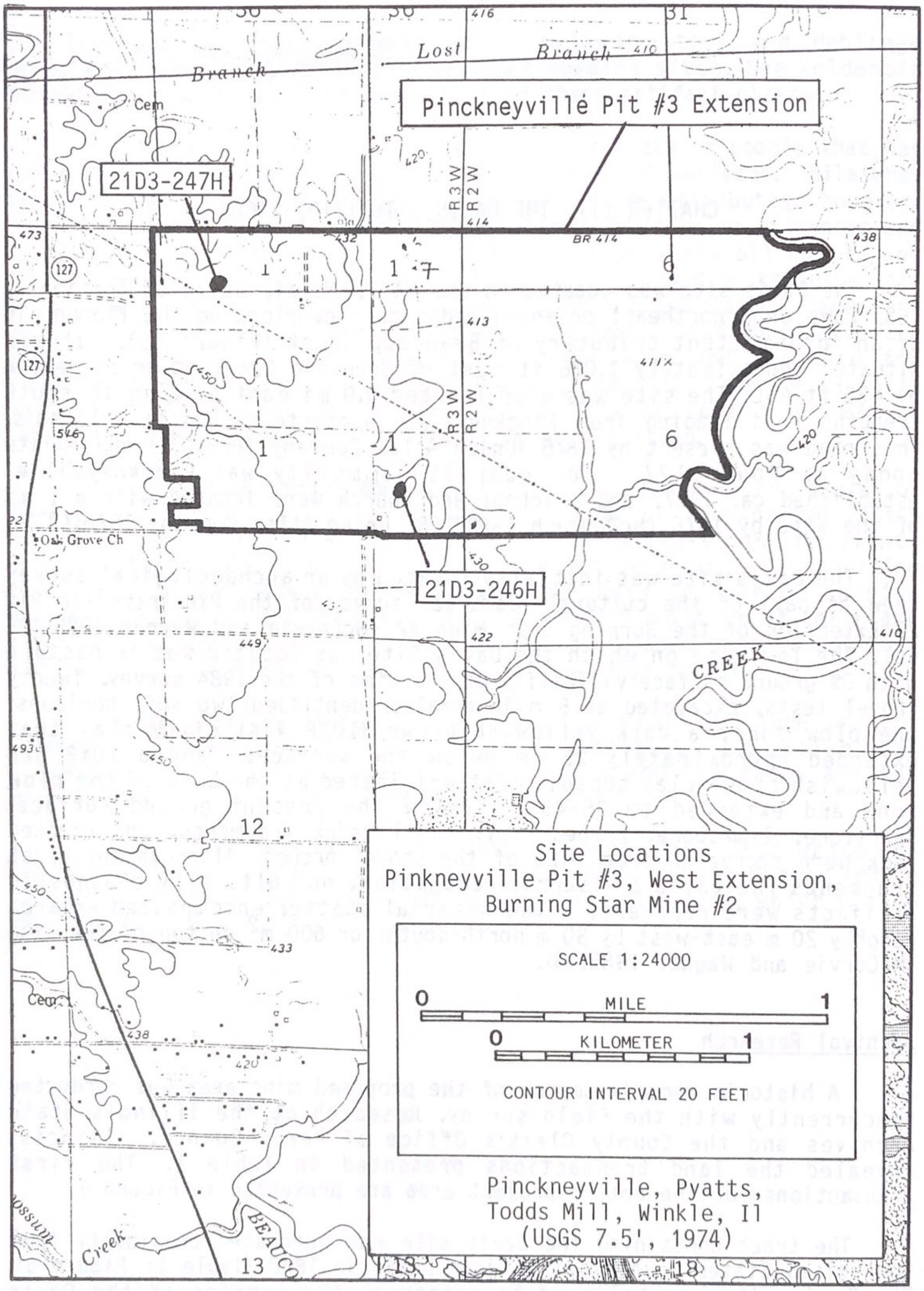

Lost Branch
Branch
Cem
Pinckneyville Pit #3 Extension
21D3-247H
R3W
R2W
BR 414
1
1
7
6
21D3-246H
Oak Grove Ch
CREEK
12
13
13
18
Cem
Creek
BEAUCO
Site Locations
Pinkneyville Pit #3, West Extension,
Burning Star Mine #2
SCALE 1:24000
0
MILE
1
0
KILOMETER
1
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
Pinckneyville, Pyatts,
Todds Mill, Winkle, Il
(USGS 7.5', 1974)

Figure 5. Davis (21D3-246H) and Huggins (21D3-247H) site locations.

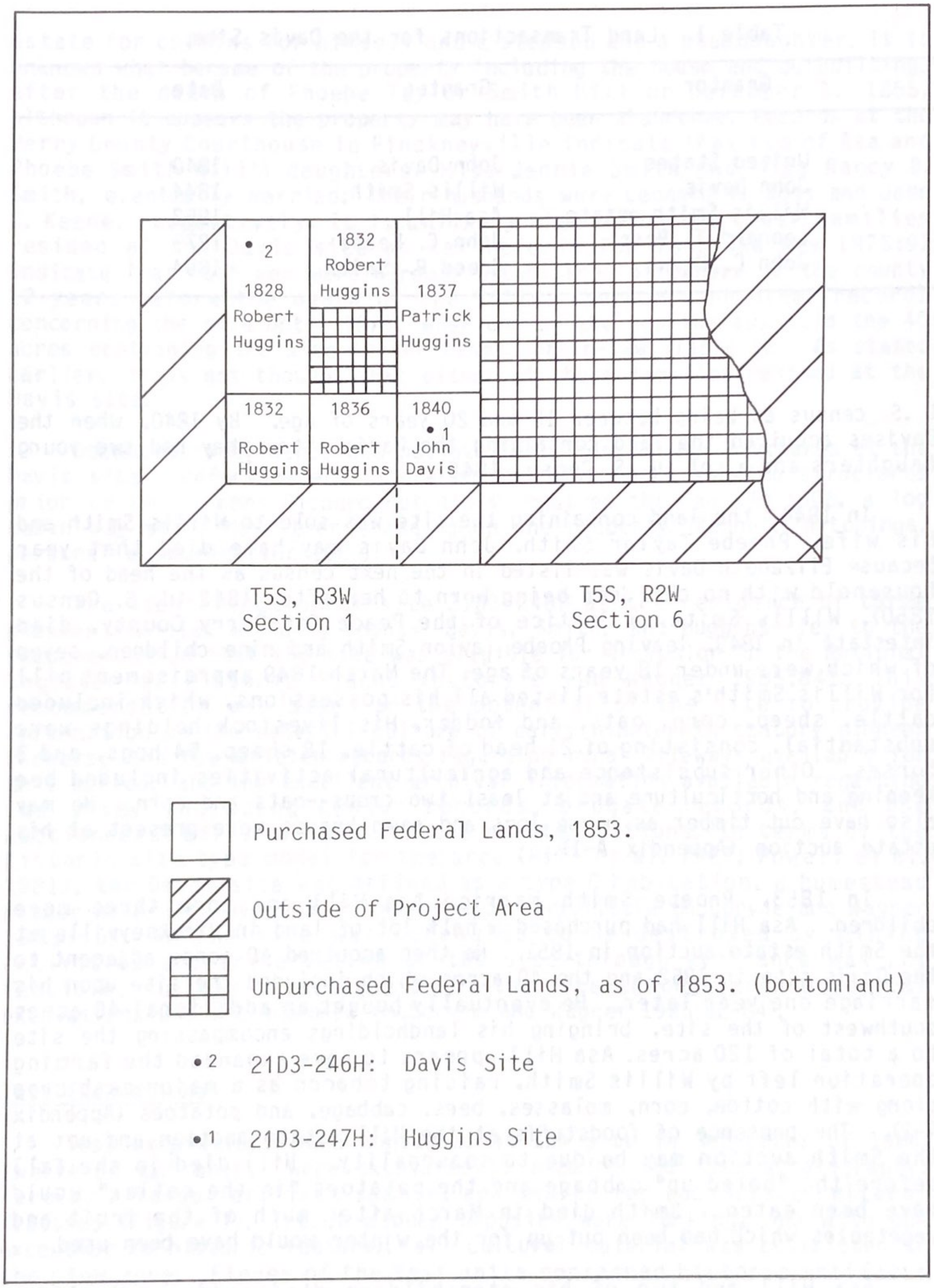

1832
Robert
Huggins
1828
Robert
Huggins
1837
Patrick
Huggins
1832
Robert
Huggins
1836
Robert
Huggins
1840
John
Davis
2
1
T5S, R3W
Section 1
T5S, R2W
Section 6
Purchased Federal Lands, 1853.
Outside of Project Area
Unpurchased Federal Lands, as of 1853. (bottomland)
2 21D3-246H: Davis Site
1 21D3-247H: Huggins Site

Figure 6. First land purchases, Burning Star Mine #2, Pinckneyville Pit #3 Extension.

Table 1. Land Transactions for the Davis Site.

Grantor	Grantee	Date
United States	John Davis	1840
John Davis	Willis Smith	1844
Willis Smith estate	Asa Hill	1852
Leonard T. Ross	John C. Keene	1875
John C. Keene	Creed P. Smith	1894

U .S. census as being between 15 and 20 years of age. By 1840, when the Davises acquired the land containing the Davis site, they had two young daughters and a son (U .S. Census 1840).

In 1844, the land containing the site was sold to Willis Smith and his wife, Phoebe Taylor Smith. John Davis may have died that year because Elizabeth Davis was listed in the next census as the head of the household with no children being born to her after 1842 (U. S. Census 1850). Willis Smith, a Justice of the Peace for Perry County, died intestate in 1849, leaving Phoebe Taylor Smith and nine children, seven of which were under 18 years of age. The March 1849 appraisement bill for Willis Smith's estate listed all his possessions, which included cattle, sheep, corn, oats, and fodder. His livestock holdings were substantial, consisting of 21 head of cattle, 18 sheep, 54 hogs, and 3 horses. Other subsistence and agricultural activities included bee keeping and horticulture and at least two crops--oats and corn. He may also have cut timber as house logs and sawn boards were present at his estate auction (Appendix A-1).

In 1853, Phoebe Smith married Asa Hill and bore three more children. Asa Hill had purchased a half lot of land in Pinckneyville at the Smith estate auction in 1851. He then acquired 40 acres adjacent to the Davis site in 1852 and the 40 acres which included the site upon his marriage one year later. He eventually bought an additional 40 acres southwest of the site, bringing his landholdings encompassing the site to a total of 120 acres. Asa Hill appears to have expanded the farming operation left by Willis Smith, raising tobacco as a major cash crop along with cotton, corn, molasses, bees, cabbage, and potatoes (Appendix A-2). The presence of foodstuffs at the Hill estate auction and not at the Smith auction may be due to seasonality. Hill died in the fall before the "holed up" cabbage and the potatoes "in the cellar" would have been eaten. Smith died in March after much of the fruit and vegetables which had been put up for the winter would have been used.

Asa Hill and two of his stepchildren died suddenly in 1865, possibly from an outbreak of an infectious disease such as cholera. That he and his children died at the same time is revealed by the probate records for his estate (Appendix A-2), which include a claim against his estate for coffins for himself and a stepson and a stepdaughter. It is unknown what became of the property including the house and outbuildings after the death of Phoebe Taylor Smith Hill on December 1, 1865, although it appears the property may have been abandoned. Records at the Perry County Courthouse in Pinckneyville indicate that two of Asa and Phoebe Smith Hill's daughters, Miss Jennie Smith and Miss Nancy B. Smith, eventually married; their husbands were Leonard T. Ross and John C. Keene, respectively. It is unlikely that either of these families resided at the Davis site as tax records for 1853 (Rainey 1975:9) indicate that both men were already established elsewhere in the county 12 years before the death of the Hills. There are no other records concerning the site until 1875, when one of the son-in-laws sold the 40 acres containing the site to the other son-in-law (Table 1). As stated earlier, it is not thought that either of these families resided at the Davis site.

Documentary evidence was not available concerning structures at the Davis site. Unfortunately, there are no plat books showing structures prior to 1902. When Richard Hutchings acquired the land in 1906, a log cabin may still have been standing on the property (Kenneth Hutchings, personal communication 1985).

The identification of site 21D3-246H as the residence of three pioneer families of Perry County--Davis, Smith, and Huggins--led to the recommendation that the site was eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (McCorvie and Wagner 1985:84). This recommendation was based on the potential of the site to provide information on the material culture of early nineteenth century pioneer farmers; the few written records regarding rural lifeways available for this period; and the excellent archival information available regarding the site, including census records, probate records, and the auctioneers' bills of sale for the estate auctions. In terms of the historic site type model for the area (Hill et al. 1987; Powell et al. 1981), the Davis site was defined as a type C habitation, a homestead either never improved on or improved on very little (McCorvie and Wagner 1985:50). As the site was scheduled to be destroyed by mining activities and preservation of the site through avoidance was not feasible, further investigation of the site through archaeological excavations was recommended (McCorvie and Wagner 1985:82-84).

Test Excavations

Test excavations were conducted at the site in September of 1984. Twelve 50 cm^2 units were excavated to examine the site stratigraphy, recover a larger artifact sample, and search for subsurface cultural features (Figure 7). Intact midden deposits were lacking, and with one exception (a historic feature), all cultural material was restricted to the plow zone. Eleven of the test units contained historic artifacts (Tables 2 and 3), including a blue shell edge decorated whiteware sherd, undecorated whiteware, porcelain, stoneware, yellow ware, glass, clay smoking pipe fragments, faunal material, brick, burned clay, daub,

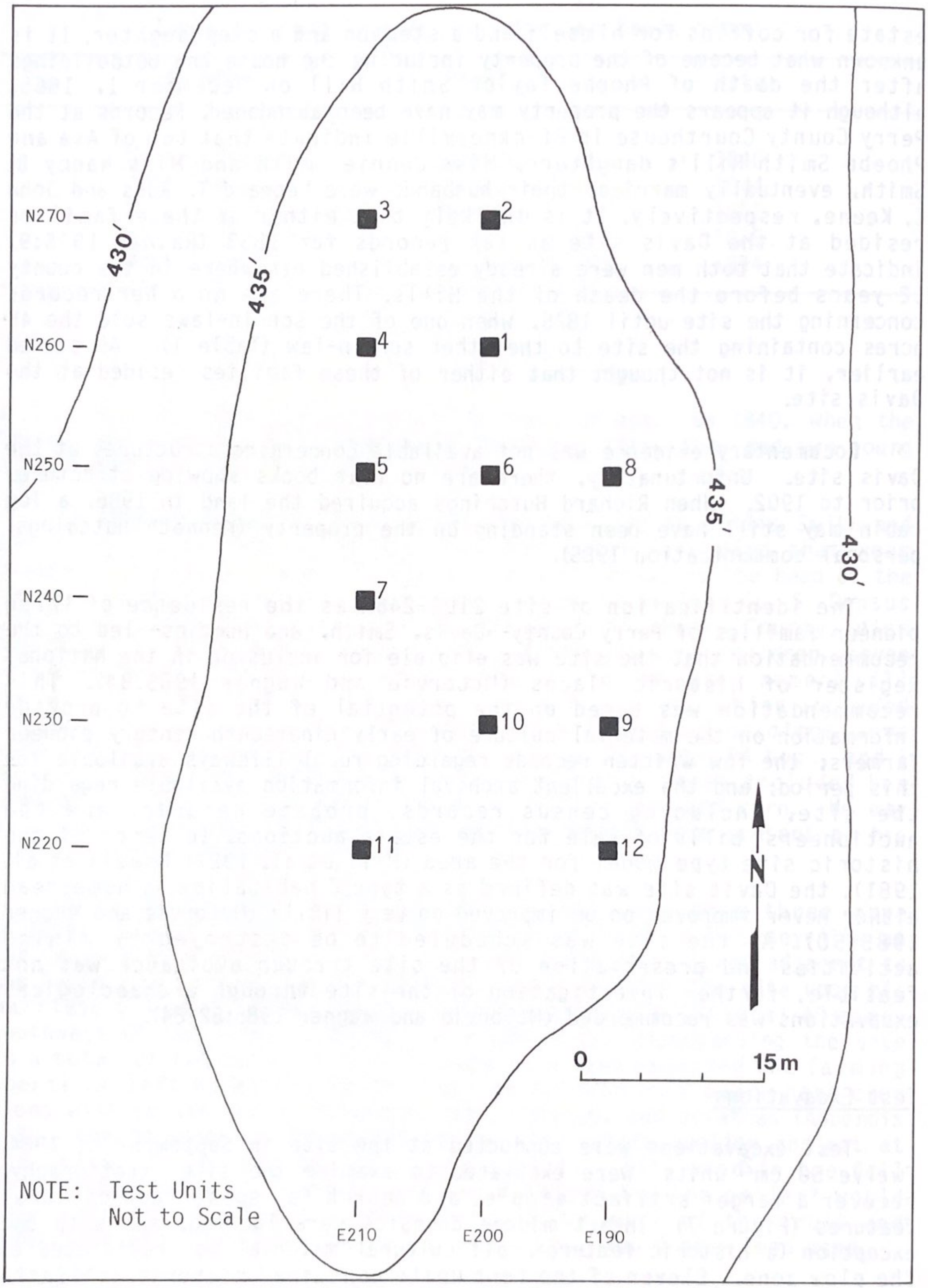

N270
N260
N250
N240
N230
N220
430′
435′
435′
430′
3
2
4
1
5
6
8
7
10
9
11
12
N
0
15m
NOTE: Test Units
Not to Scale
E210
E200
E190

Figure 7. .25 m² test unit distribution, the Davis site.

Table 2. Artifact Count from Units on the Davis Site.

Artifact Type	Unit Number 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Edge dec. whiteware	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plain whiteware	11	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	5	-	3
Porcelain	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Stoneware	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Yellow ware	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clay pipes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Misc. glass	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
Window glass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nails	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-
Misc. metal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Fauna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Clinker	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	2
Brick/burned clay/daub	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	4	9	13	2	1
Sandstone	2	-	1	1	9	7	8	6	12	82	18	4
Limestone	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
Igneous/metamorphic	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	-
Prehistoric	1	-	-	-	11	3	-	-	-	2	-	-

Table 3. Building Material from Units by Gram Weight, the Davis Site.

Material Type	Unit Number 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sandstone	16	-	4	-	24	7	89	38	19	1040	104	46
Limestone	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	12	-
Igneous/metamorphic	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	8	-
Brick/burned clay/daub	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	5	22	50	2	13
TOTAL WEIGHT	74	0	4	1	31	7	90	43	109	1124	136	59

sandstone, limestone, cobbles, and a variety of prehistoric lithic material.

Many of the artifacts were recovered from a single unit, #10. After removing the plow zone from this unit, a very dark stain was present that covered the entire floor of the unit. The stain, designated as feature 1, was much darker than the yellowish brown subsoil found in the other units and contained historic nineteenth century artifacts including whiteware, yellow ware, stoneware, glass, machine-cut nails, unidentifiable metal, and building material such as sandstone, limestone, brick, burned clay, and daub.

Artifact frequency within the 12 test units ranged from 0 to 18 with a mean of 22.6 artifacts per unit (Table 2). If unit 12--which had a very high artifact frequency due to the presence of feature 1--is excluded, the mean artifact frequency for the remaining units is 14. The three northernmost units (2, 3, and 4) had very low artifact frequencies (Table 2), suggesting that they were located near the northern edge of the site. Three other units (5, 9, and 11) had very high artifact frequencies in comparison to the other units, suggesting that they were located near historic activity areas or features.

Three artifact types recovered from the test units--clay pipes, a piece of edge decorated whiteware, and modern machine-cut square nails--supported the identification of site 21D3-246H as the location of the Davis, Smith, and Hill homesteads. The pipe fragments were similar to those manufactured by the Point Pleasant Pottery Shop in southern Ohio from the 1840s to ca. 1890 (Sudbury 1979:182), while edge decorated whiteware was most popular from ca. 1810 to 1860 (Price 1979:31). In addition, all six of the nails recovered in the test units were machine-cut square nails which alone are not totally reliable indicators of a mid-nineteenth century occupation as they are still manufactured today. However, the absence of wire nails which were first manufactured in 1895 and almost completely replaced square nails as an everyday building item (Fontana and Greenleaf 1962:44-50; Nelson 1968:70) suggested that in this case, the square nails were associated with a pre-1895 nineteenth century occupation.

In sum, the controlled test excavations revealed that no historic midden currently existed at the site; that the site covered approximately 1,000 m^2 on top of the rise; that subsurface historic features were present at the site; and, most importantly, that the few culturally diagnostic artifacts recovered dated to the mid-nineteenth century while late nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts were completely lacking. The absence of later historic materials agreed with the archival data which indicated that the original Davis homestead site was probably abandoned after the deaths of Asa and Phoebe Smith Hill in 1865.

Because the test units had indicated that historic features still existed at the site, it was clear that the site had the potential to provide information regarding the material culture and subsistence activities of a nineteenth century homestead that was occupied for only

25 years and for which abundant archival data existed. As the Davis site was scheduled for destruction by mining in 1985, it was decided to proceed with final mitigation activities including the mechanical removal of the site plow zone immediately following the completion of the test excavations.

Mechanical Excavations

The plow zone was removed by mechanical stripping on October 4 and 7, 1984, from the area of the site having the densest artifact concentration (Figure 8). A tractor with an attached toothless bucket was used to remove the soil from the site down to sterile subsoil in order to define cultural features. The maximum dimensions of the stripped area were 25 m north-south by 19 m east-west, or 80% of the site area. A total of 22 features and 33 post molds was defined (Figure 9; Table 4). Historic cultural features included 3 shallow, rectangular cellars (features 2, 3, and 4); 2 cisterns (features 1 and 5); a well (feature 7); 2 deep basins (features 6 and 21); 9 shallow basins (features 8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20); a rectangular pit (feature 10); an internal, subcellar pit (feature 15); a corncob smudge pit (feature 13); a long, narrow trough with intense *in situ* burning (feature 22); and an artifact concentration within a cellar (feature 14).

The site plan consisted of the subsurface remains of a house in the form of three cellars (features 2, 3, and 4) that were surrounded within a 20 m radius by a variety of feature types including cisterns, a well, and several storage and trash pits, all of which are related to subsistence and agricultural activities (Figure 9). The site plan is discussed in detail at the end of this chapter.

Feature Descriptions

Feature 1. This was a probable cistern located during test excavations in a 50 cm^2 unit, #10. It measured 4.16 m east-west by 4 m north-south and approximately 2.24 m deep (Figure 10). It had a keyhole-like projection at the northeast edge. The fill was approximately the same color as the plow zone above, but artifact density was much higher. The base of the feature was comprised of alternating layers of washed-in yellowish brown sandy soil and thin lenses of gray fill (Figure 11). This was overlain by another horizon of redeposited, generally homogenous yellowish-orange sandy silt along with a uniform dark gray fill zone (layer E). The dark gray zone seemed to include some cultural material. Above those soil zones was a layer of large chunks of unmodified sandstone approximately 40-60 cm thick. Located above the sandstone were more alternating layers of redposited, homogenous dark gray fill, mottled dark gray sandy silt, and another homogenous yellowish-orange sandy silt zone. Finally, there was a series of dark grayish brown and dark yellowish brown soil zones, two of which (B and E) appeared to have been burned *in situ*. A heavy concentration of charcoal flecks was present within these two zones.

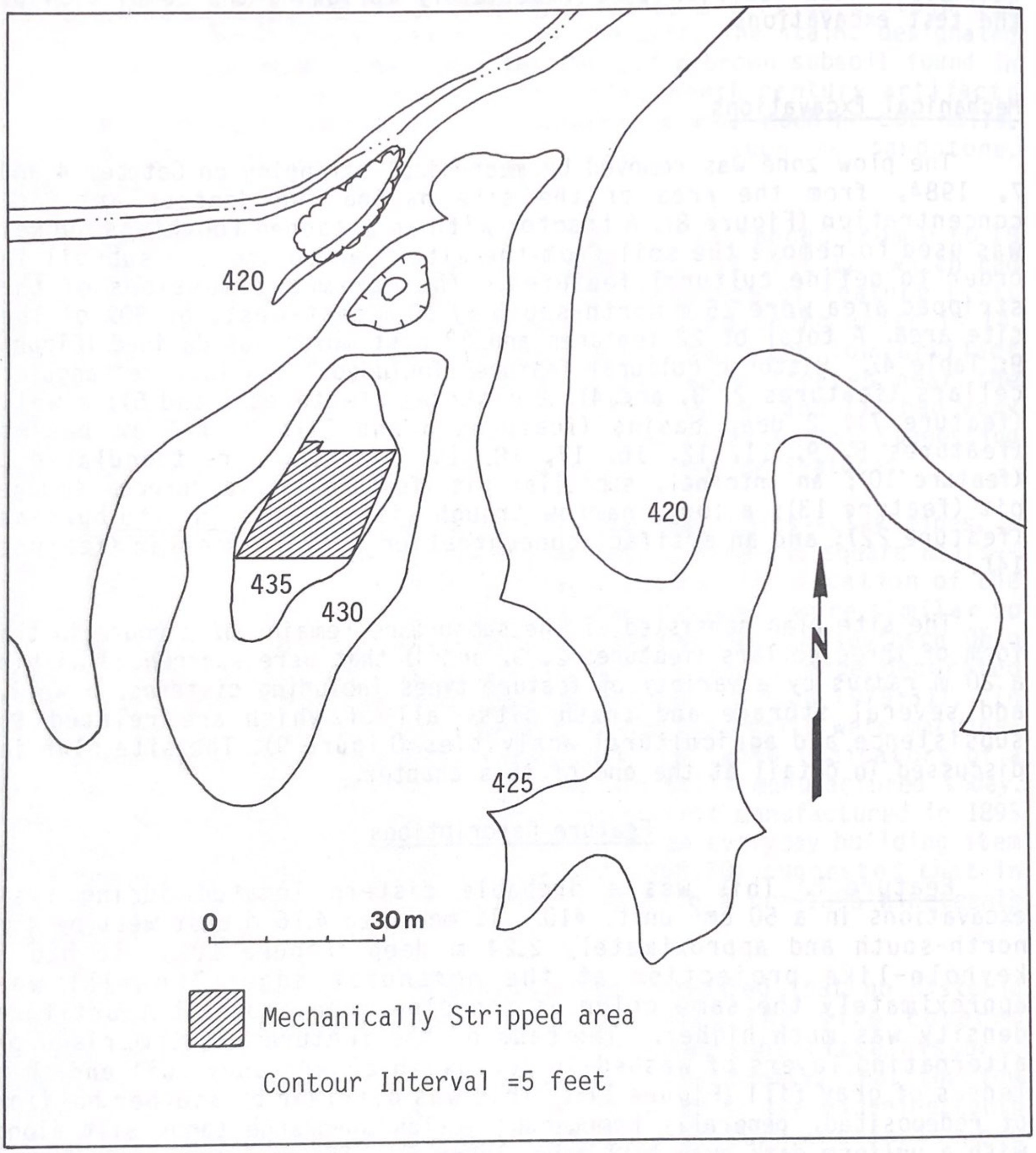

420
420
435
430
425
N
0
30m
Mechanically Stripped area
Contour Interval =5 feet

Figure 8. Mechanically stripped area, the Davis site.

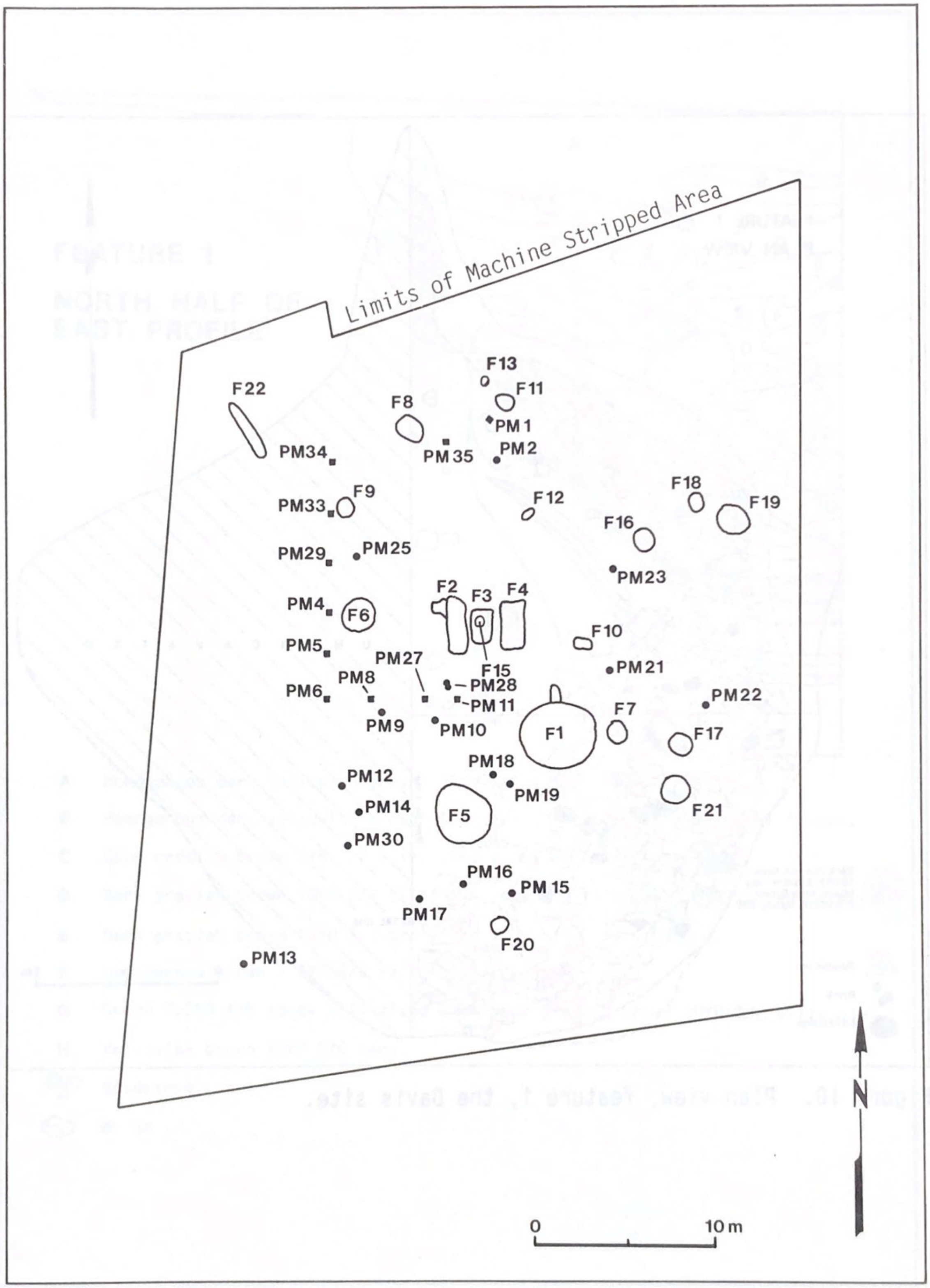

Limits of Machine Stripped Area
F1
F2
F3
F4
F5
F6
F7
F8
F9
F10
F11
F12
F13
F15
F16
F17
F18
F19
F20
F21
F22
PM1
PM2
PM4
PM5
PM6
PM8
PM9
PM10
PM11
PM12
PM13
PM14
PM15
PM16
PM17
PM18
PM19
PM21
PM22
PM23
PM25
PM27
PM28
PM29
PM30
PM33
PM34
PM35
N
0
10 m

Figure 9. Site plan, the Davis site.

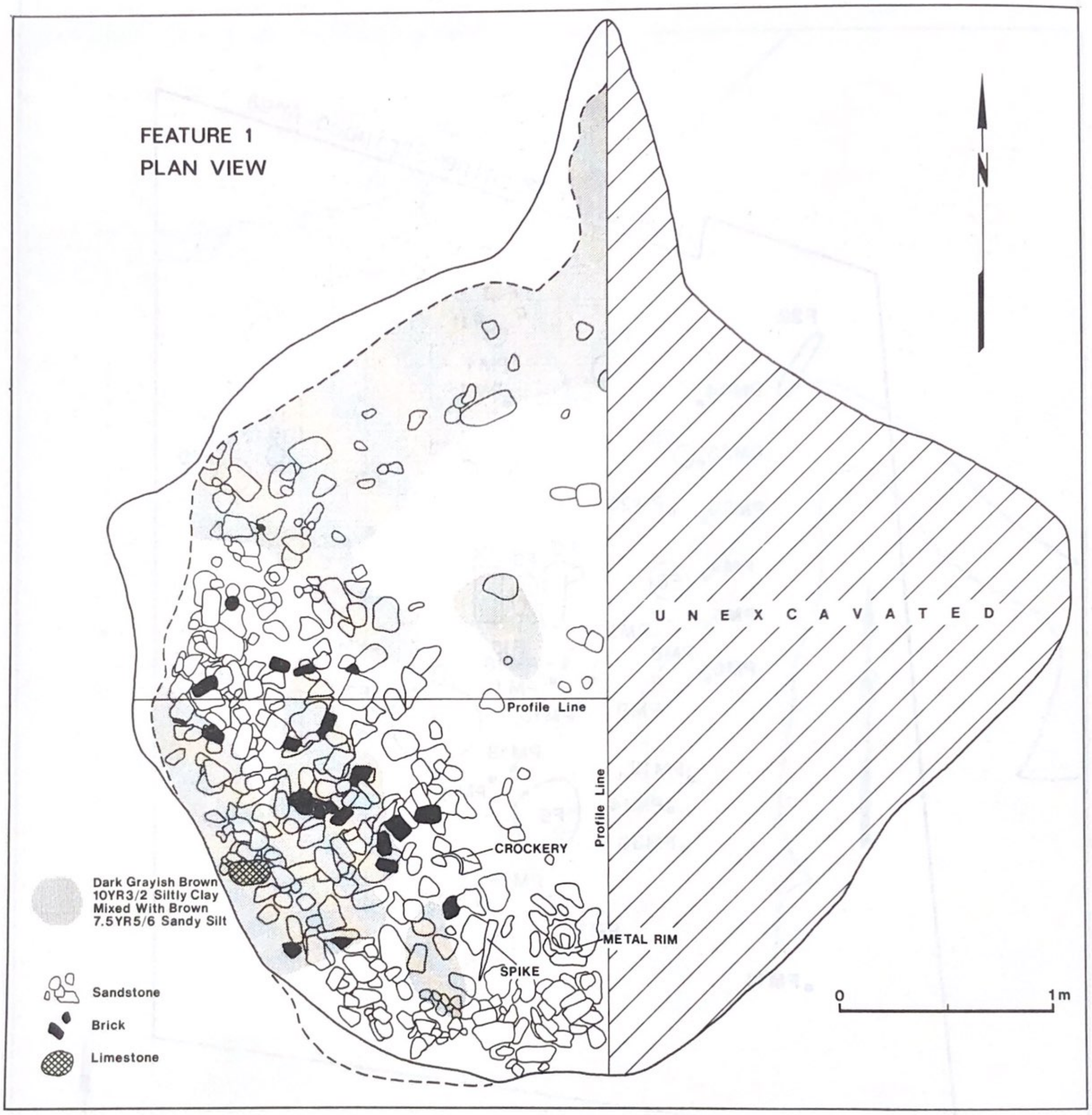

FEATURE 1
PLAN VIEW
N
U N E X C A V A T E D
Profile Line
Profile Line
CROCKERY
METAL RIM
SPIKE
0
1m
Dark Grayish Brown 10YR3/2 Siltly Clay Mixed With Brown 7.5YR5/6 Sandy Silt
Sandstone
Brick
Limestone

Figure 10. Plan view, feature 1, the Davis site.

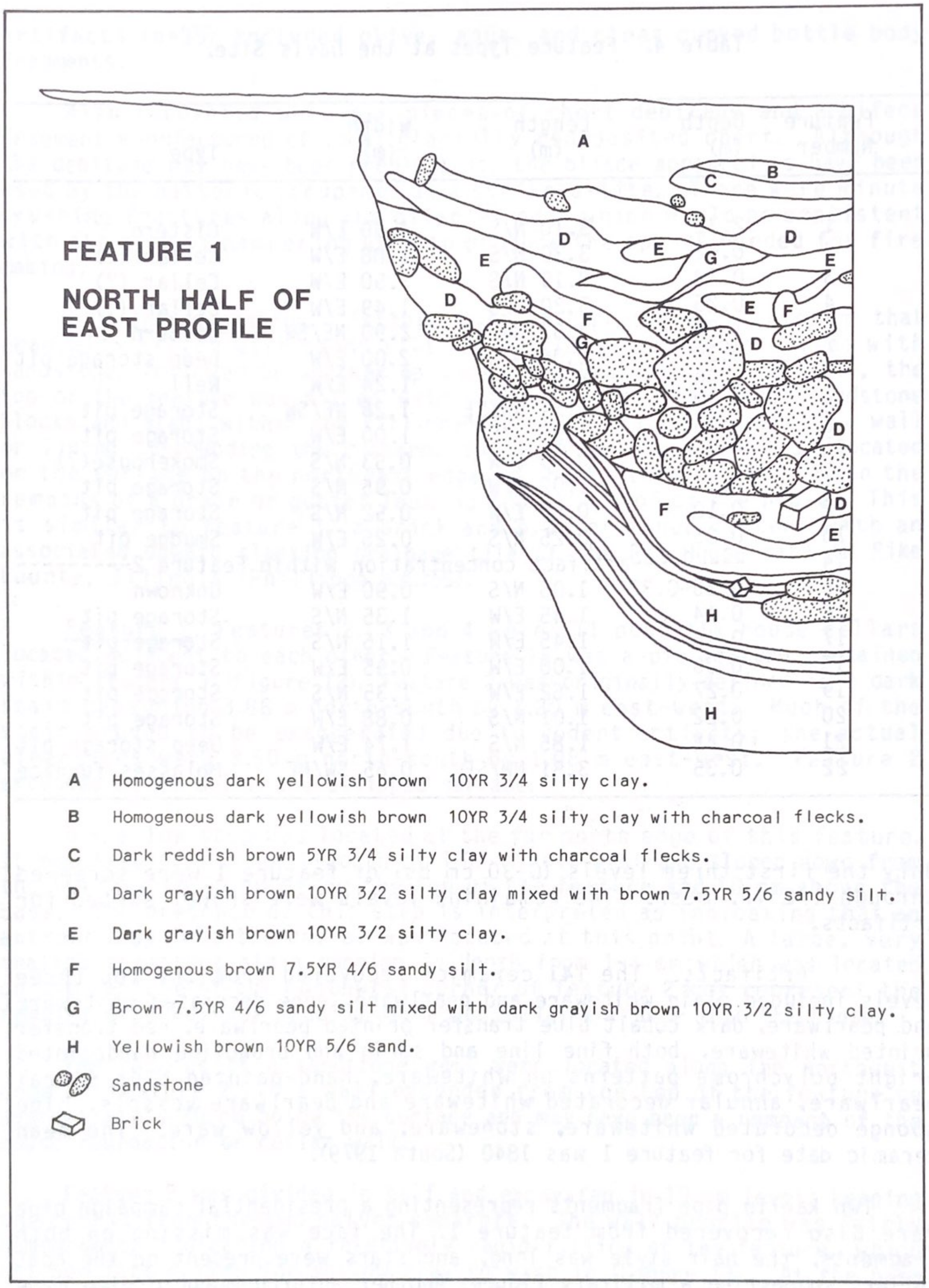

FEATURE 1
NORTH HALF OF EAST PROFILE
A
C
B
D
E
G
D
E
D
E
F
E
F
G
D
D
D
F
E
H
H
A Homogenous dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/4 silty clay.
B Homogenous dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/4 silty clay with charcoal flecks.
C Dark reddish brown 5YR 3/4 silty clay with charcoal flecks.
D Dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2 silty clay mixed with brown 7.5YR 5/6 sandy silt.
E Dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2 silty clay.
F Homogenous brown 7.5YR 4/6 sandy silt.
G Brown 7.5YR 4/6 sandy silt mixed with dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2 silty clay.
H Yellowish brown 10YR 5/6 sand.
Sandstone
Brick

Figure 11. North half of east profile, feature 1, the Davis site.

Table 4. Feature Types at the Davis Site.

Feature Number	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Type
1	2.32	5.10 N/S	4.60 E/W	Cistern
2	0.42	3.30 N/S	1.08 E/W	Cellar (?)
3	0.28	2.19 N/S	1.50 E/W	Cellar (?)
4	0.26	3.20 N/S	1.49 E/W	Cellar (?)
5	1.24	3.57 NW/SE	2.90 NE/SW	Cistern
6	0.39	2.06 N/S	2.00 E/W	Deep storage pit
7	1.69	1.34 N/S	1.24 E/W	Well
8	0.12	1.54 NW/SE	1.26 NE/SW	Storage pit
9	0.80	1.20 N/S	1.00 E/W	Storage pit
10	0.12	0.99 E/W	0.53 N/S	Smokehouse(?)
11	0.10	1.02 E/W	0.95 N/S	Storage pit
12	0.10	0.57 E/W	0.52 N/S	Storage pit
13	0.25	0.25 N/S	0.25 E/W	Smudge pit
14	----------artifact concentration within Feature 2---------			
15	0.25-0.37	1.05 N/S	0.90 E/W	Unknown
16	0.14	1.45 E/W	1.35 N/S	Storage pit
17	0.16	1.45 E/W	1.15 N/S	Storage pit
18	0.25	1.00 E/W	0.95 E/W	Storage pit
19	0.27	1.62 E/W	1.35 N/S	Storage pit
20	0.22	1.01 N/S	0.88 E/W	Storage pit
21	0.44	1.85 N/S	1.74 E/W	Deep storage pit
22	0.35	3.51 NW/SE	0.65 SW/NE	Molasses furnace

Only the first three levels (0-30 cm bs) of feature 1 were screened through 1/2 in. mesh. The remaining levels were shovel sorted for artifacts.

Artifacts. The 141 ceramics recovered from the top three levels included plain whiteware and pearlware, edge decorated whiteware and pearlware, dark cobalt blue transfer printed pearlware, red transfer printed whiteware, both fine line and sprig and broadline handpainted bright polychrome patterns on whiteware, hand-painted blue floral pearlware, annular decorated whiteware and pearlware vessels, blue sponge decorated whiteware, stoneware, and yellow ware. The mean ceramic date for feature 1 was 1840 (South 1979).

Two kaolin pipe fragments representing a presidential campaign pipe were also recovered from feature 1. The face was missing on both fragments, the hair style was long, and stars were present on the coat collar, suggesting a military figure. Another anthropomorphic pipe made of stoneware was also collected along with 1 glass button, 3 boot and shoe heels, 38 machine-cut nails (post-1840 (Nelson 1968:7), 2 iron buckles, 1 iron chain link, 1 iron/steel butcher knife blade, 1 iron door hinge, and numerous unidentifiable metal fragments. Glass artifacts (n=35) included olive, aqua, and clear curved bottle body fragments.

Also recovered were six pieces of chert debitage and a biface fragment manufactured of local glacially redeposited chert. Although the debitage may have been prehistoric, the biface appeared to have been used by the historic occupants as a strike-a-lite. There were minute crushing fractures along the bifacial edge which would be consistent with the type of hammering used to produce the sparks needed for fire making.

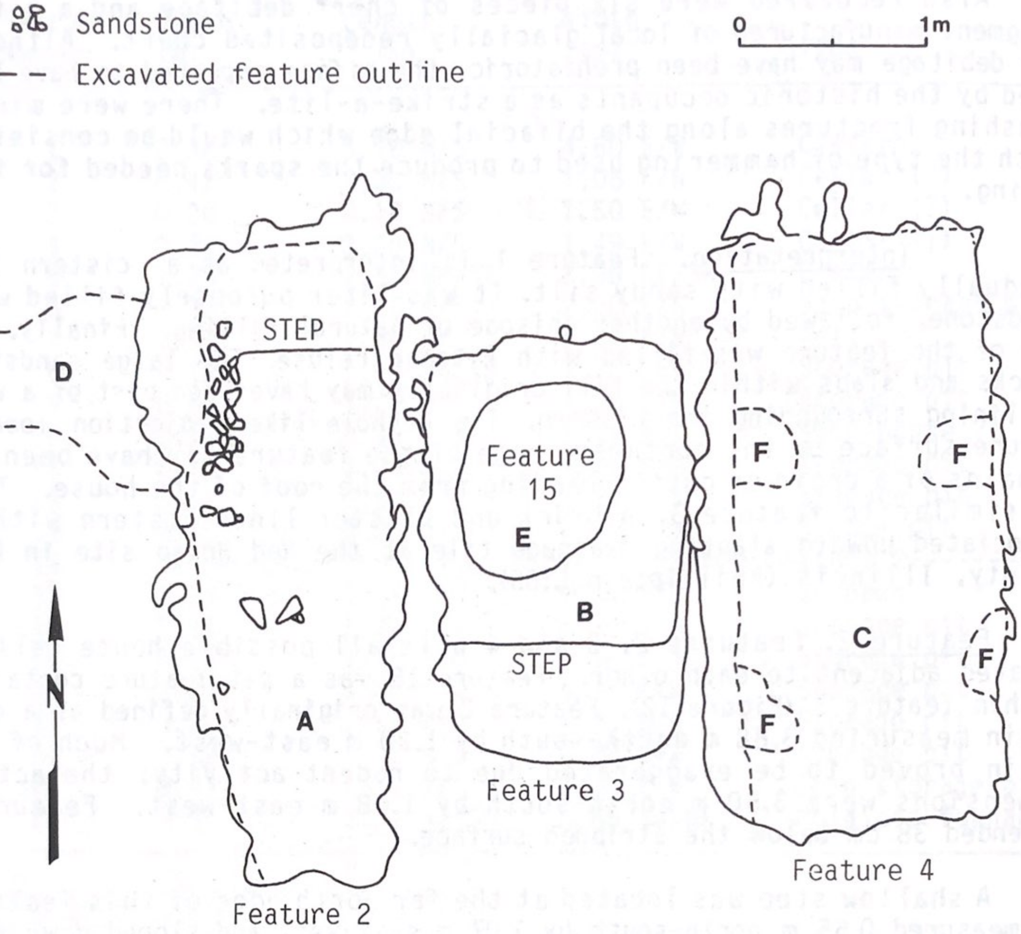
Interpretation. Feature 1 is interpreted as a cistern that gradually filled with sandy silt. It was later purposely filled with sandstone, followed by another episode of natural filling. Finally, the top of the feature was filled with kitchen refuse. The large sandstone blocks and slabs within the fill originally may have been part of a wall or lining surrounding the cistern. The keyhole-like projection located on the surface on the northeast edge of the feature may have been the remains of a drain or gutter leading from the roof of the house. This is similar to feature 3, a brick and plaster lined cistern with an associated upward slanting drainage tile at the Red House site in Pike County, Illinois (Phillippe n.d.:65).

Feature 2. Features 2, 3 and 4 were all possible house cellars located adjacent to each other. Feature 15 was a pit feature contained within feature 3 (Figure 12). Feature 2 was originally defined as a dark stain measuring 3.88 m north-south by 1.20 m east-west. Much of the stain proved to be exaggerated due to rodent activity; the actual dimensions were 3.50 m north-south by 1.08 m east-west. Feature 2 extended 38 cm below the stripped surface.

A shallow step was located at the far north edge of this feature. It measured 0.55 m north-south by 1.07 m east-west and sloped down from the surface to 20 cm below the top of the feature and 10 cm above the base. The presence of this step is interpreted as indicating that an entranceway into the cellar was located at this point. A large, very shallow amorphous stain ranging in depth from 1-4 cm which was located on the surface of the northwest corner of feature 2 may represent the remains of a walkway leading from the cellar entrance into the house.

The remains of a sandstone wall were located along the northwest edge of feature 2. This wall extended from the top of the feature to approximately 30 cm below the surface and may have been a remnant of the house foundation or cellar wall.

Feature 2 was divided in half and excavated in 10 cm levels keeping the debris from the two halves separate. The wall profile was fairly homogenous, indicating a relatively rapid filling of the feature, which allowed little time for yellow clay to wash in (Figure 13). At the base of level 3 (20-30 cm bs) within the feature were two historic artifact concentrations, one in each half of the feature. The concentration in the south half was designated feature 14 while the northern artifact


Sandstone
Excavated feature outline
0
1m
STEP
D
Feature 15
E
F
F
B
STEP
C
F
F
N
A
Feature 3
Feature 4
Feature 2

A	Homogenous dark brown 10YR 3/3 silty clay.
B	Homogenous dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/4 silty clay.
C	Mixed dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/4, 4/4 silty clay mottled with charcoal and burned clay.
D	Mixed brown 10YR 4/3 and dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/4 with yellowish brown 10YR 5/4 mottles.
E	Mixed dark brown 10YR 3/3 and dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/3 silty clay with burned clay, charcoal, and yellowish brown, 10YR 5/6 clay mottles.
F	Homogenous yellowish brown 10YR 5/6 clay.

Figure 12. Plan view, features 2, 3, 4, and 15, the Davis site.

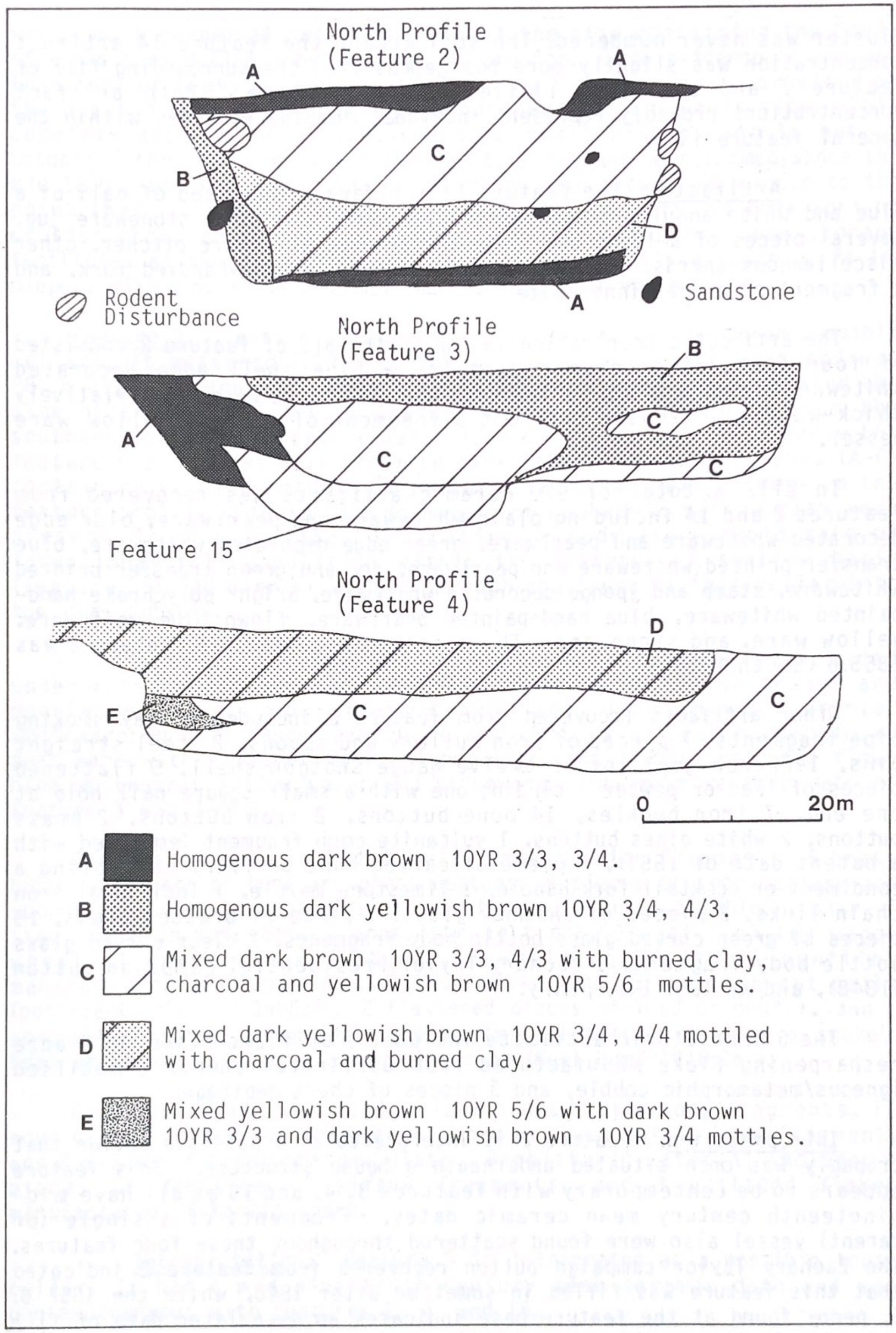

North Profile
(Feature 2)
A
A
B
C
D
A
Rodent
Disturbance
Sandstone
North Profile
(Feature 3)
B
A
C
C
C
Feature 15
North Profile
(Feature 4)
D
E
C
C
0
20m
A
Homogenous dark brown 10YR 3/3, 3/4.
B
Homogenous dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/4, 4/3.
C
Mixed dark brown 10YR 3/3, 4/3 with burned clay, charcoal and yellowish brown 10YR 5/6 mottles.
D
Mixed dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/4, 4/4 mottled with charcoal and burned clay.
E
Mixed yellowish brown 10YR 5/6 with dark brown 10YR 3/3 and dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/4 mottles.

Figure 13. North profiles, features 2, 3, 4, and 15, the Davis site.

cluster was never numbered. The soil around the feature 14 artifact concentration was slightly more homogenous than the surrounding fill of feature 2 and contained little or no sandstone. Both artifact concentrations probably represent indivudal dumping episodes within the general feature fill.

Artifacts. The feature 14 artifacts consisted of half of a blue and white annular banded whiteware bowl, half of a stoneware jug, several pieces of a light blue transfer printed whiteware pitcher, other miscellaneous sherds, an antler-handled knife, a bone-handled fork, and a fragment of a deer innominate.

The artifact concentration in the north half of feature 2 consisted of four fragmented ceramic vessels: a blue shell edge decorated whiteware plate, a plain yellow ware pie plate, the base of a relatively thick-walled whiteware cup, and a fragment of another yellow ware vessel.

In all, a total of 970 ceramic artifacts was recovered from features 2 and 14 including plain whiteware and pearlware, blue edge decorated whiteware and pearlware, green edge decorated whiteware, blue transfer printed whiteware and pearlware, red and green transfer printed whiteware, stamp and sponge decorated whiteware, bright polychrome hand-painted whiteware, blue hand-painted pearlware, flown blue whiteware, yellow ware, and stoneware. The mean ceramic date for feature 2 was 1855.6 (South 1979).

Other artifacts recovered from feature 2 included 5 clay smoking pipe fragments, 7 pieces of iron cutlery and spoons, 2 steel straight pins, 1 French gunflint, 1 twelve gauge shotgun shell, 5 flattened pieces of lead or pewter including one with a small square nail hole at one end, 7 iron buckles, 14 bone buttons, 2 iron buttons, 2 brass buttons, 2 white glass buttons, 1 vulcanite comb fragment (embossed with a patent date of 1851), 1 piece of carved bone or ivory resembling a condiment or cocktail fork handle, 1 limestone marble, 7 individual iron chain links, 2 pieces of chimney glass, 1 piece of pressed glass, 15 pieces of green curved glass bottle body fragments, 1 clear curved glass bottle body fragment, 1 Zachary Taylor Presidential campaign button (1848), and an 1857 U.S. penny.

The 6 prehistoric artifacts included 1 utilized flake and 1 adze resharpening flake manufactured from Burlington chert, 1 modified igneous/metamorphic cobble, and 3 pieces of chert debitage.

Intrepretation. Feature 2 is interpreted as a possible cellar that probably was once situated underneath a house structure. This feature appears to be contemporary with features 3, 4, and 15 as all have mid-nineteenth century mean ceramic dates. Fragments of a single (or parent) vessel also were found scattered throughout these four features. The Zachary Taylor campaign button recovered from feature 2 indicated that this feature was filled in sometime after 1848, while the 1857 U. S. penny found at the feature base indicates an even later date of fill deposit. It is possible that the three cellars (features 2, 3, and 4) were much deeper at one time and that the rise containing the Davis site has been deflated by plowing and erosion. Some evidence to support this idea of heavy erosion in the Burning Star #2 mine is provided by the Huggins cemetery located .8 m northwest of the Davis site. This cemetery appears to be situated on a small rise or knoll, but in actuality the land containing the cemetery has not been farmed since the mid-1800s, while the surrounding field has been plowed and eroded to the point that it is now 18 to 24 in. below the cemetery. If this sort of erosion occurred at the Davis site, the three substructure storage facilities at the Davis site may have been originally as much as 24 in. deeper, with a possible maximum maximum depth of 96 cm.

Feature 3. Feature 3 was the middle cellar of the three possible cellars. It measured 2.19 m north-south by 1.50 m east-west and was 28 cm deep (Figure 12). Rodent activity had slightly exaggerated the size of the stain. A step that extended out 63 cm north from the southern edge of the feature was raised approximately 10 cm above the feature floor. Three dark brown to dark yellowish soil horizons (A-C) containing varying amounts of cultural material were evident in the feature profile (Figure 13). No layers of washed-in yellow clay were present in the profile, indicating a moderately rapid rate of intentional fill deposition within the feature. A shallow basin (feature 15) had been excavated through the floor of this cellar into the clay subsoil.

Artifacts. The 362 ceramics from feature 3 included undecorated whiteware and pearlware; edge decorated whiteware and pearlware; blue, red, green, brown, and black transfer printed whiteware; annular banded pearlware and whiteware; blue hand-painted pearlware with a floral motif; handpainted and transfer printed flown blue whiteware; yellow ware; and stoneware. The mean ceramic date of feature 3 was 1850.5.

Other artifacts included 3 clay smoking pipe fragments, 5 brass buttons, 6 each of bone and glass buttons, 9 pieces of iron cutlery and spoons including bone handles, 1 iron buckle, 1 brass thimble, 1 pair of steel or iron scissors, 1 brass straight pin, 1 cast iron toy wagon wheel, 1 brass cloak fastener, 3 whetting stones, 1 gunflint manufactured of local chert, 1 iron chain link, 61 machine-cut nails (post-1840) (Nelson 1968:7), 2 flattened pieces of lead or pewter, and 1 gold-plated finger ring depicting a stylized death's head on a snake's head which may have been a mourning ring (Noel Hume 1978:266).

Glass artifacts included 2 clear glass bottle body fragments, 11 aqua glass bottle body fragments, 1 brown glass bottle body fragment, and 2 pieces of clear pressed glass. Prehistoric material included 4 pieces of debitage, 2 biface fragments, and 3 utilized flakes manufactured of Kaolin chert.

Intrepretation. Feature 3 is interpreted as a possible house cellar. It had a mid-nineteenth century mean ceramic date and was contemporaneous with features 2, 4, and 15.

Feature 15. Feature 15 was a slightly oval internal basin within feature 3 (Figures 12 and 13). It measured 1.05 m north-south by 0.90 m east-west and extended 21 to 37 cm below the stripped surface. It was probably excavated after feature 3, but the similarity in fill between the two features suggests they were filled in at the same time. Similar to feature 2, feature 15 was filled with discarded cultural debris and sandstone, burned clay, and daub.

Artifacts. The 44 ceramics recovered from feature 15 included plain pearlware and whiteware, blue and green edge decorated whiteware, blue and red transfer print decorated whiteware, sponge decorated whiteware, and bright polychrome and blue hand-painted whiteware. The mean ceramic date of feature 15 was 1852.8.

Other artifacts included a fragment of a Pike's Peak commemorative glass whiskey flask manufactured from 1859-ca. 1872 (McKearin and Wilson 1978:479). Also recovered were 1 iron horseshoe, 1 iron buckle, 1 whetting stone, 1 iron chain link, 12 machine-cut nails (post-1840) (Nelson 1968:7), and a single bone button. One artifact of probable prehistoric manufacture, a single utilized flake manufactured of Blair chert, also was recovered.

Interpretation. Feature 15 originally may have been a storage pit. The final function was as a trash pit which was filled in at the same time as features 2, 3, and 4. The profile of feature 15 was similar in color and texture to that of feature 3, indicating that the two features were probably filled at about the same time.

Feature 4. Feature 4 was the easternmost of the three possible house cellars (Figure 12). The feature measured 3.20 m north-south by 1.49 m east-west and was 26 cm deep. The soil profile was relatively homogenous (Figure 13) with the four recorded soil zones apparently representing different fill episodes with the exception of Zone E, which was a washed-in lens of yellow clay.

Four small lenses of yellow clay (F) were found along the east and west sides of the feature near the base (Figure 12). These are believed to mark the location of windows that broke while the cellar was in use or shortly after it was abandoned, allowing clay to wash into the cellar and onto the floor. These clay deposits consisted of a thin lens of dark silty soil (10YR 3/3) overlain by culturally sterile yellow clay (10YR 5/6) and surrounded on three sides by feature fill. Interpretation of these clay deposits as having washed in through window openings is supported by the fact that feature 4 was the only one of the three possible house cellars to contain window glass.

Artifacts. The 287 ceramic sherds recovered from feature 4 included undecorated pearlware and whiteware, plain embossed whiteware, edge decorated whiteware and pearlware, blue transfer printed whiteware and pearlware, red, purple, green, black, and brown transfer printed whiteware, sponge and stamp decorated whiteware, annular banded whiteware and pearlware, blue hand-painted pearlware and whiteware, bright polychrome hand-painted whiteware, and both transfer printed and hand-painted flown blue whiteware. The mean ceramic date for feature 4 was 1857.6.

Other artifacts recovered from feature 4 included 8 bone buttons; 3 milk glass buttons; 1 iron button; 3 iron buckles; 10 pieces of iron cutlery and spoons, some with bone or antler handles; 1 piece of worked bone or ivory that appears to have been a cocktail or condiment fork handle; 6 fragments of clay smoking pipes; 1 red glass bead; 1 shoe heel; 2 gun flints, one of which is a honey-colored French gunflint and the other manufactured of local chert; 3 sandstone marbles; 4 flattened pieces of lead or pewter, one of which has a small square nail hole at one end; 2 brass straight pins; 1 cast iron kettle fragment; 1 iron draw knife; 1 iron chain link; and 2 iron bridle bits, one of which was a jointed-mouthed bridoon (Noel Hume 1978:241). Glass artifacts were represented by 4 aqua bottle body fragments, 1 bottle base with a pontil mark (1818-1860) (Deiss 1981:92), 1 aqua applied tooled closure (1820s-1870s) (Deiss 1981:94), 1 piece of clear pressed glass, 1 piece of chimney glass, 6 pieces of window glass, and 11 pieces of mirror glass. Floral remains included a single peach pit.

Prehistoric artifacts included six pieces of debitage manufactured from local glacially redeposited chert and a small projectile point fragment manufactured from Kinkaid chert. The latter was probably a Woodland point based on the thinness of the blade. Also recovered were a reworked Lowe Flared base projectile point manufactured from Cobden chert and two other bifaces manufactured of unknown chert. Similar to the chert artifacts from feature 1, the presence of small crushing fractures along the edge of one of the bifaces indicates that it may have been used by the historic site occupants as, or in conjunction with, a strike-a-lite.

Intrepretation. Feature 4 is interpreted as a possible cellar that was once situated underneath a house. It was contemporaneous with features 2, 3, and 15 and had a mid-nineteenth century mean ceramic date. Features 2, 3, and 4, along with feature 15, a circular storage feature in feature 3, are interpreted as probably representing the subsurface remains of a log structure. The only external feature in association with the cellars was a possible walkway at the northwest corner of feature 2.

The interpretation of the three features as being the remains of a log structure is based on their similarity in shape to that of a subsurface cellar associated with the Widow Harris cabin in southeastern Missouri (Price 1985:42). Between the house floors of a what was interpreted as a double pen log cabin at that site was a rectangular pit that measured 3.60 m by 1.95 m by .36 m deep. The substructure features at the Davis site ranged in length from 2.9 m to 4.3 m, in width from 1.20 m to 1.50 m, and varied in depth from 26 cm to 42 cm, similar to the dimensions of the breezeway storage facility associated with the Widow Harris cabin.

Although log cabins with subsurface cellars were not common in some parts of the Midwest such as Ohio (Hutsler 1972:203), they appear to have been present in at least moderate numbers in Illinois. Woods (1822) gives a description of his log house in the English Prairie in southeastern Illinois:

> The cabin I inhabit first consisted of a double one, with a porch 20 feet wide between them: this I have since converted into two rooms; the end rooms are of logs, the centre ones of frame and board, with a brick chimney. At the back of the cabin I have added a cellar, &c.

Another description comes from the Illinois River valley during the 1830s:

> There were two rooms, both on the ground floor. The rooms were nearly square, and might contain from thirty to forty square yards each; beneath one of the rooms was a cellar, the floor and sides of which were mud and clay (Burlend and Burlend 1968:48).

Feature 5. Feature 5 was a cistern measuring 2.90 m southwest-northeast by 3.57 m northwest-southeast and extending 1.24 m below the stripped surface (Figure 14). As with feature 1, feature 5 had a variety of soil horizons (Figure 15). The bottom half of the feature consisted of alternating layers of washed-in yellowish brown (10YR 5/6, 5/8) silt (zones 3 and 4) and thin lenses of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt (zone 2). These were overlain by a basin-shaped zone of burned clay and charcoal (zone 3) which filled the entire southwest half of the feature (Figure 15). Above the burned area were washed-in lenses of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silty soil (zone 2) (Figure 15).

A large cluster of sandstone and brick within the upper feature fill and a concentration of broken-up plaster along the south edge indicated that the cistern was probably lined at one time. The final fill episode (zone 1) consisted of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay soil with sandstone and brick inclusions. This zone contained the majority of cultural material found within the feature and appears to represent intentional filling of the feature.

Artifacts. The 136 ceramics collected from feature 5 included plain whiteware and pearlware; handpainted whiteware and pearlware; both whiteware and pearlware sponge decorated sherds; light blue, brown, green, and red transfer printed whiteware; annular banded whiteware and pearlware with a cable or worm design; red and blue stamped whiteware; yellow ware; and stoneware. The mean ceramic date for feature 5 was 1852.4.

Other diagnostic artifacts included two fragments of a presidential campaign kaolin pipe with officer's stars on the collar. The pipe is too fragmentary to confidently identify the person being portrayed. Seventy seven glass items were recovered including fragments of aqua, brown, and clear round bottles; continuous thread closures on jars (1858 to ca. 1915) (Deiss 1981:94); applied tooled closures (1820s-1870s)

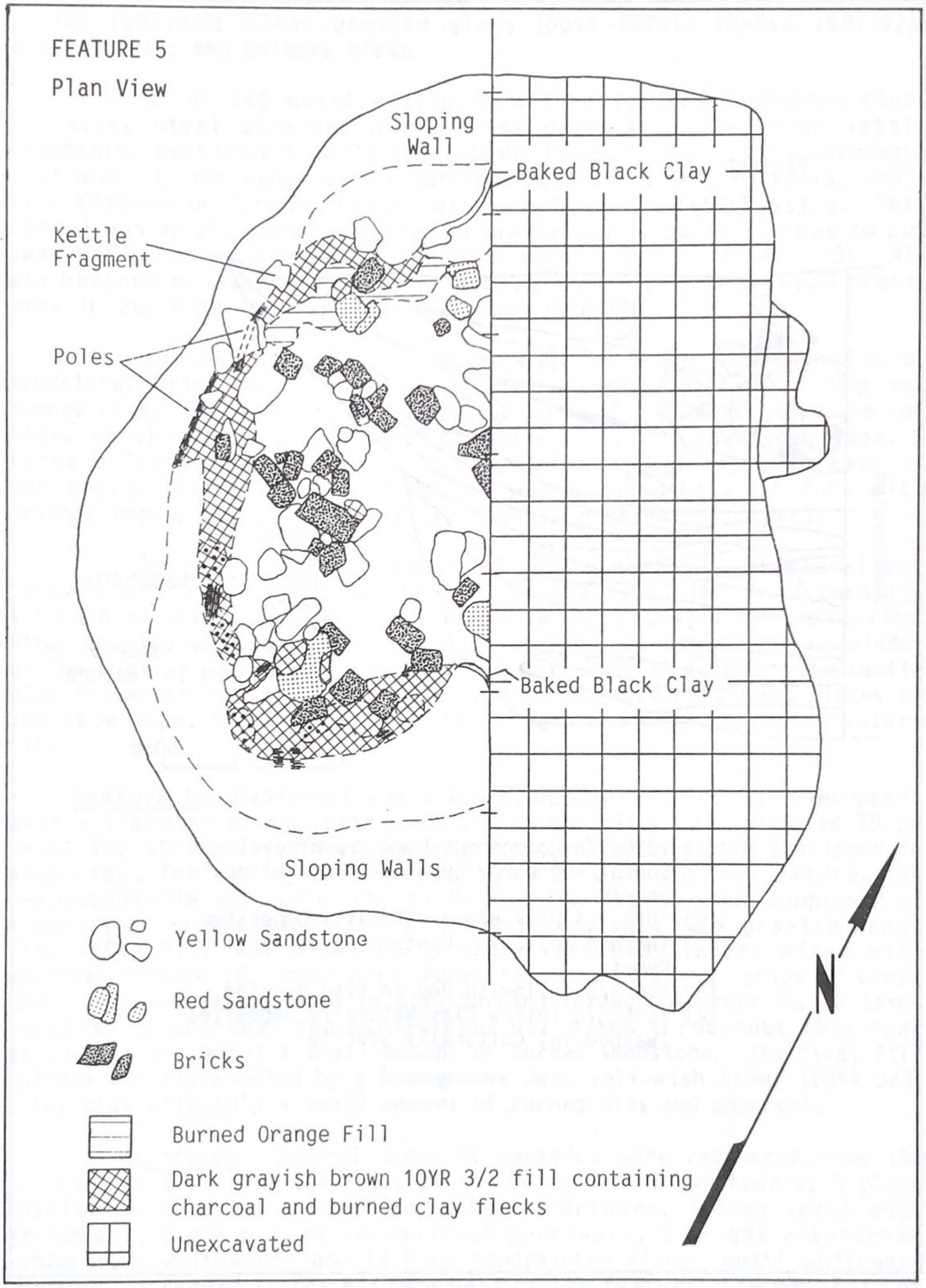
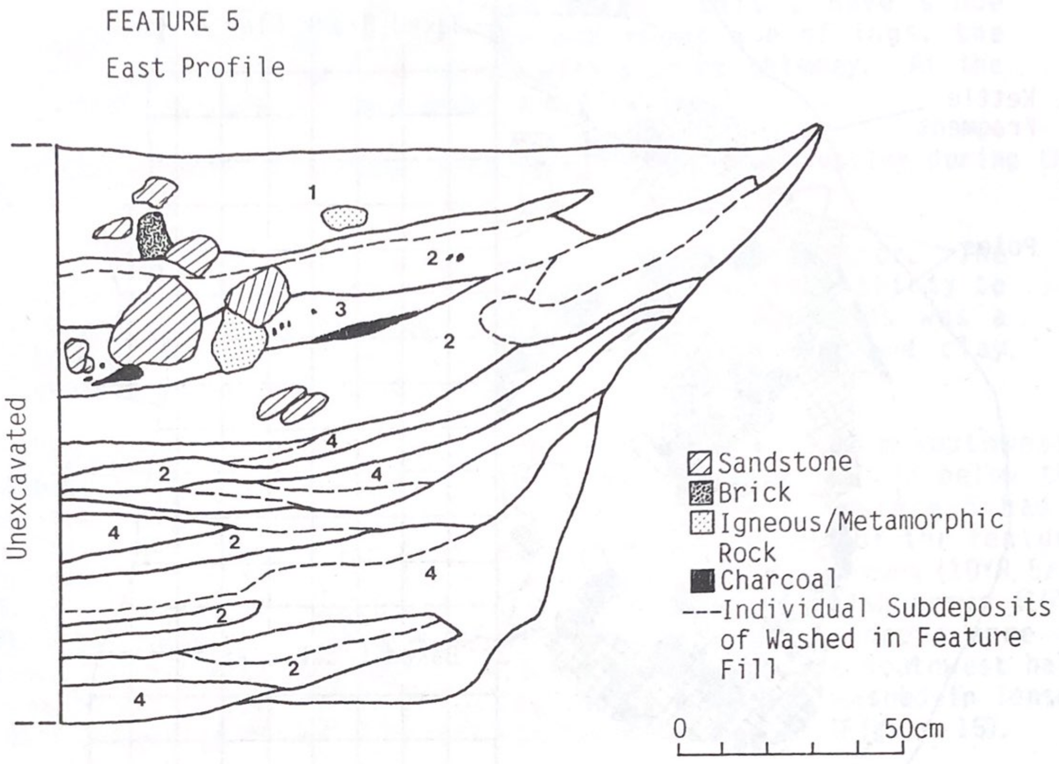

FEATURE 5
Plan View
Sloping Wall
Baked Black Clay
Kettle Fragment
Poles
Baked Black Clay
Sloping Walls
Yellow Sandstone
Red Sandstone
Bricks
Burned Orange Fill
Dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2 fill containing charcoal and burned clay flecks
Unexcavated
N

Figure 14. Plan view, feature 5, the Davis site.


FEATURE 5
East Profile
Unexcavated
1
2
3
4
▨ Sandstone
▩ Brick
⬚ Igneous/Metamorphic Rock
■ Charcoal
---Individual Subdeposits of Washed in Feature Fill
0
50cm

(1) 10YR 3/3 Homogenous Dark Brown Level Containing Large Quantities of Cultural Debris
(2) 10YR 3/4 Dark Brown Naturally Deposited (Washed in) Level Containing Cultural Debris
(3) 5YR 5/8 Yellowish Red in situ Burning
(4) 10YR 5/6 Yellow Clay Naturally Deposited (Washed in) Culturally Sterile

Figure 15. East half of south profile, feature 5, the Davis site.

(Deiss 1981:94); clear pressed glass (post-1820s) (Deiss 1981:92); window glass; and chimney glass.

A total of 349 metal artifacts was collected, including steel scissors, steel straight pins, brass overall clasps, iron kettle fragments, machine-cut nails (post-1840) (Nelson 1968:7), 1 handwrought iron hook, 1 iron wedge with a battered head for splitting rails, and 1 iron firming or forming chisel with a battered socket fitting. This chisel was an all-purpose cutter; however, one special job was to cut away wood from an auger hole to make a mortise (Sloane 1964:52-53). All six buttons recovered, including bone, porcelain, and stamped brass, were in use from 1837 to 1865 (Noel Hume 1978:90).

Also present within the feature fill were large quantities of sandstone, brick, and plaster along with lesser quantities of daub and burned clay. One piece of daub appeared to have been whitewashed on one side. Prehistoric artifacts included 9 pieces of chert debitage, 1 large bifacial chert chopper, 1 fragment of a Dalton point made of Burlington chert, 1 biface fragment of unknown chert, 1 biface with crushed edges, and 1 utilized flake manufactured of Blair chert.

Interpretation. Feature 5 was probably a plaster-lined cistern which ceased to be used and gradually filled in naturally, although at least one episode of intense in situ burning was identified. After the feature had almost completely filled naturally, the remainder of the feature was intentionally filled with kitchen refuse. The kaolin pipe fragments recovered from this feature and feature 1 were pieces of the same pipe, indicating a similar origin and deposition of feature fill.

Feature 6. Feature 6 was a large, generally circular deep basin with a diameter of approximately 2 m (Figure 16). It extended 39 cm below the stripped surface. The edges of the feature were scalloped in plan view, indicating that shovels were used to dig the feature. The feature profile was quite complex (Figure 16). The base was comprised of a series of alternating layers of disturbed, very dark grayish brown clay (10YR 3/2) and brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay layers mixed with charcoal (Figure 16, zones D-E). Above these zones was a series of brown (10YR 5/3) ash layers with in situ burning throughout (zone C). A large quantity of charcoal and burned clay was mixed throughout this zone which also contained a small amount of burned sandstone. The final fill episode was represented by a homogenous dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay with only a small amount of burned clay and charcoal.

Artifacts. Several types of ceramics were recovered from the screened west half of the feature, including 6 plain whiteware, 1 plain pearlware, 3 blue bead and leaf edged pearlware, 1 blue shell edge whiteware, 3 polychrome handpainted pearlware, 5 bright polychrome handpainted whiteware, and 11 blue handpainted floral motif whiteware sherds. In regard to the eastern half of the feature, the majority of the cultural material was collected from the level 1 (0-10 cm bs) surface. Two ceramic types not represented in the west half but recovered from the east half include a single sherd of Rockingham glazed

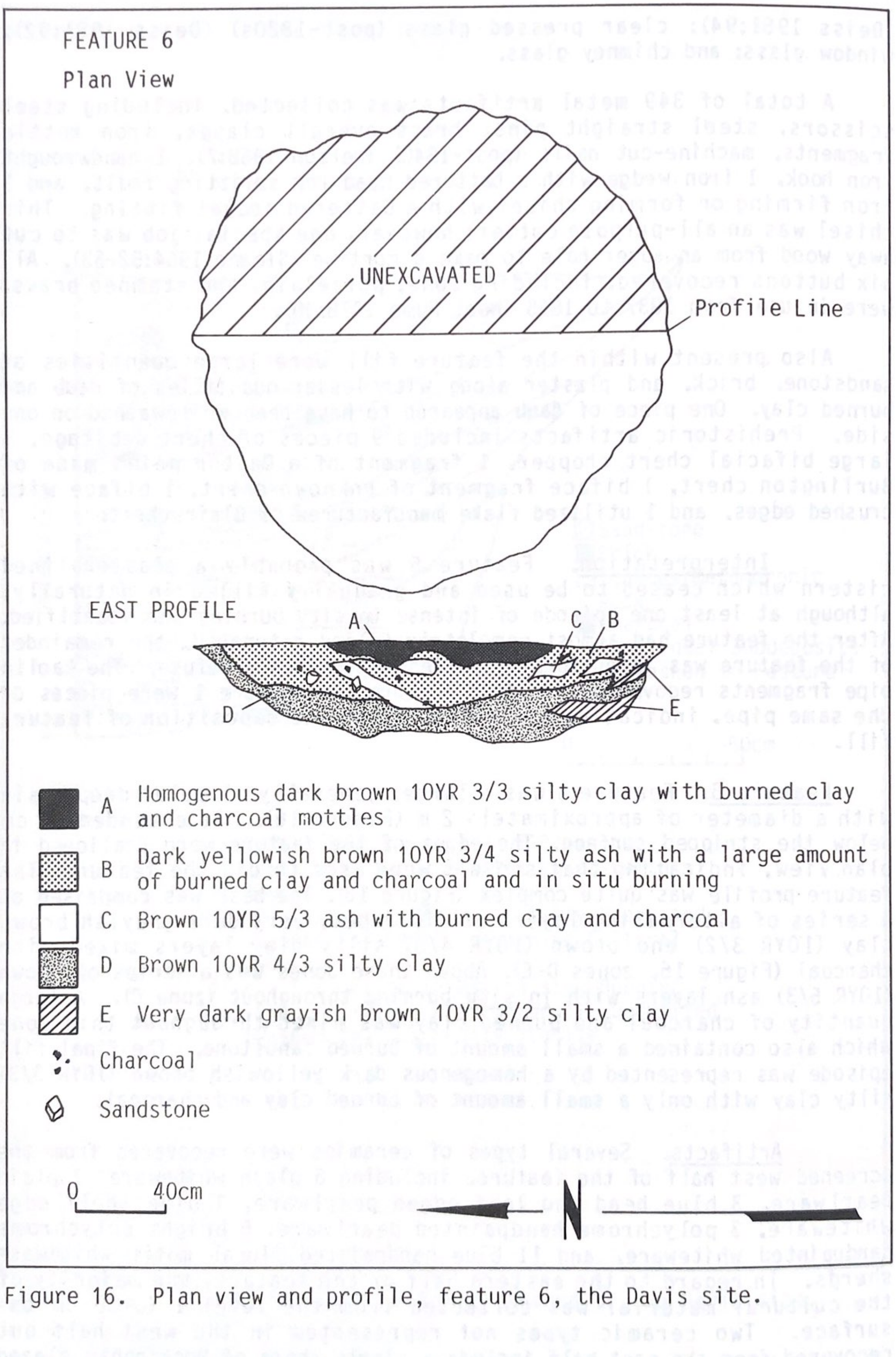

FEATURE 6
Plan View
UNEXCAVATED
Profile Line
EAST PROFILE
A
C
B
D
E
A Homogenous dark brown 10YR 3/3 silty clay with burned clay and charcoal mottles
B Dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/4 silty ash with a large amount of burned clay and charcoal and in situ burning
C Brown 10YR 5/3 ash with burned clay and charcoal
D Brown 10YR 4/3 silty clay
E Very dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2 silty clay
Charcoal
Sandstone
0 40cm
N

Figure 16. Plan view and profile, feature 6, the Davis site.

yellow ware and a piece of stoneware crockery. The mean ceramic date of feature 6 was 1847 (South 1979).

Feature 6 also produced 3 machine-cut nails (post-1840) (Nelson 1968:7), miscellaneous unidentifiable metal, a few glass fragments, sandstone, 2 pieces of chert debitage, 2 igneous/metamorphic cobbles, 1 piece of daub, and faunal material including animal bone and mollusks.

Interpretation. This feature probably represents a large food storage facility that was abandoned while the site was still occupied. The feature was left open for a period of time with yellowish brown clay washing into the base of the feature. Periodic in situ burning occurred within the feature as indicated by alternating layers of redeposited yellow clay and charcoal, orange burned soil, and ash zones present in the middle of the feature. Finally, the upper portion of the feature was filled in with kitchen refuse.

Feature 7. Feature 7 was a deep, circular well measuring 1.32 m north-south by 1.20 m east-west that was at least 1.69 m deep (Figure 17). Excavations were carried to a depth of 84 cm below the stripped surface with four soil horizons defined (Figure 17, zones A-C). The bottom zone was a homogenous dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sand overlain by a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sand followed by a yellowish brown (10YR 6/8) sand. The top zone was a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy silt with some charcoal, carbonized nuts, and sandstone. Excavations were terminated at 84 cm below the stripped surface. A probe was used in an attempt to locate the base of the feature, but at 1.69 m below the stripped surface no well bottom was detected. Artifacts were not recovered from feature 7.

Feature 8. Feature 8 was a large, shallow, oval basin with a slightly irregular floor. It measured 1.54 m northwest-southeast by 1.26 m northeast-southwest and was 12 cm deep (Figure 18). The estimated volume of the feature was 90 liters. The feature fill was a homogenous dark gray (10YR 3/3) silty clay with large pieces of sandstone scattered throughout (Figure 18).

Artifacts. Two blue transfer printed pearlware sherds and one plain whiteware sherd were recovered along with an iron clasp from a coin purse and three pieces of burned daub. The latter appeared to have been coated with whitewash.

Interpretation. The original function of feature 8 probably was storage with the feature later filled in with kitchen refuse. In Legends and Lore of Southern Illinois, Allen (1963) discusses "holing up" food in which potatoes, cabbage, turnips, apples, pears, celery, and sometimes pumpkins and squash were stored for winter use in a hole dug into the ground in lieu of a cellar. The food items were placed between layers of straw, leaves, or grass overlain by a layer of dirt eight or more inches thick. The purpose of this method of storage was to keep the stored product dry and cold but avoid freezing (Allen 1963:164-165). The records of the estate sales held at the Davis site listed several lots of "holed up" cabbage (Appendix A-2).

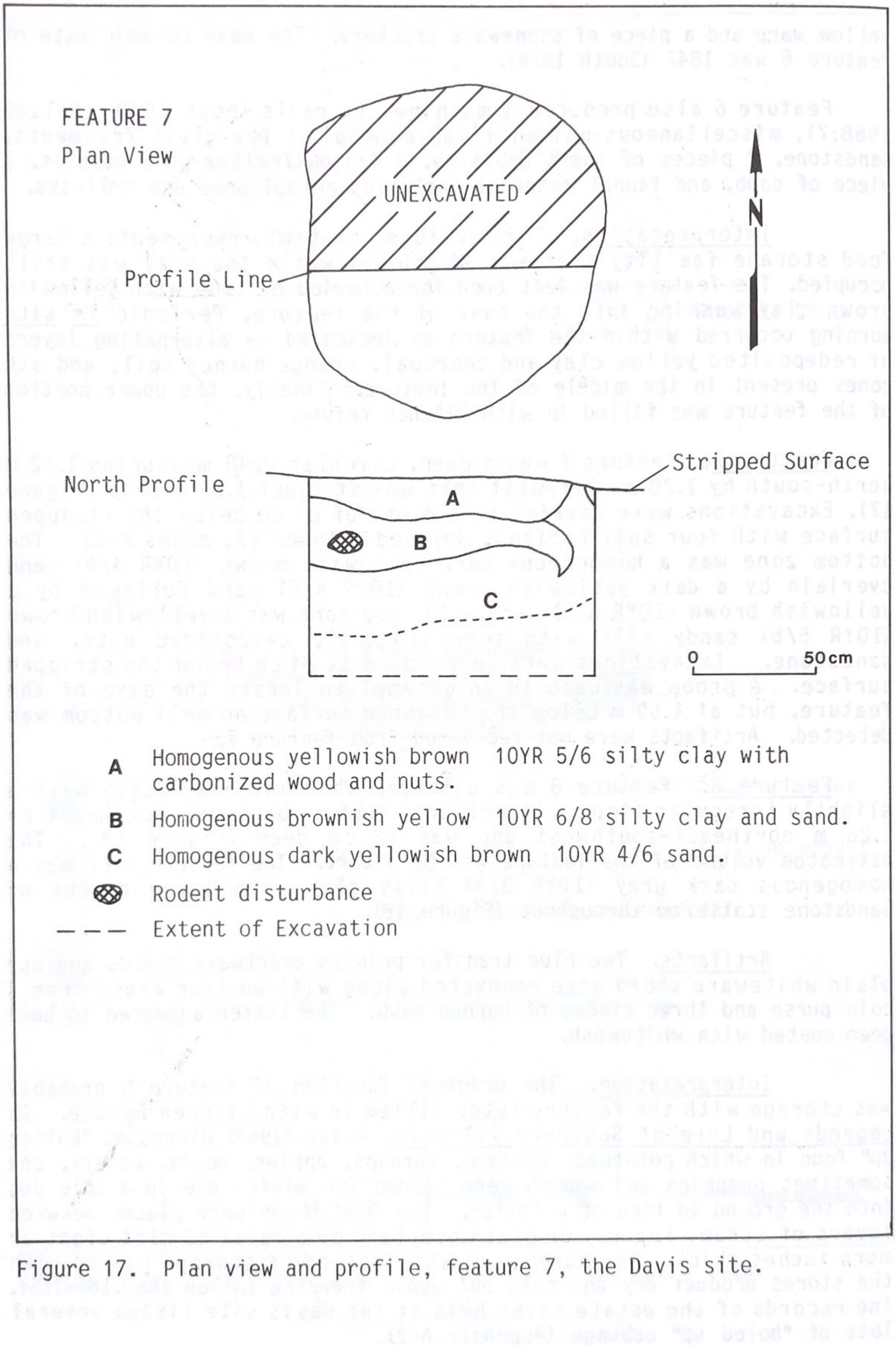

FEATURE 7
Plan View
UNEXCAVATED
N
Profile Line
Stripped Surface
North Profile
A
B
C
0
50cm
A Homogenous yellowish brown 10YR 5/6 silty clay with carbonized wood and nuts.
B Homogenous brownish yellow 10YR 6/8 silty clay and sand.
C Homogenous dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/6 sand.
▨ Rodent disturbance
– – – Extent of Excavation

Figure 17. Plan view and profile, feature 7, the Davis site.

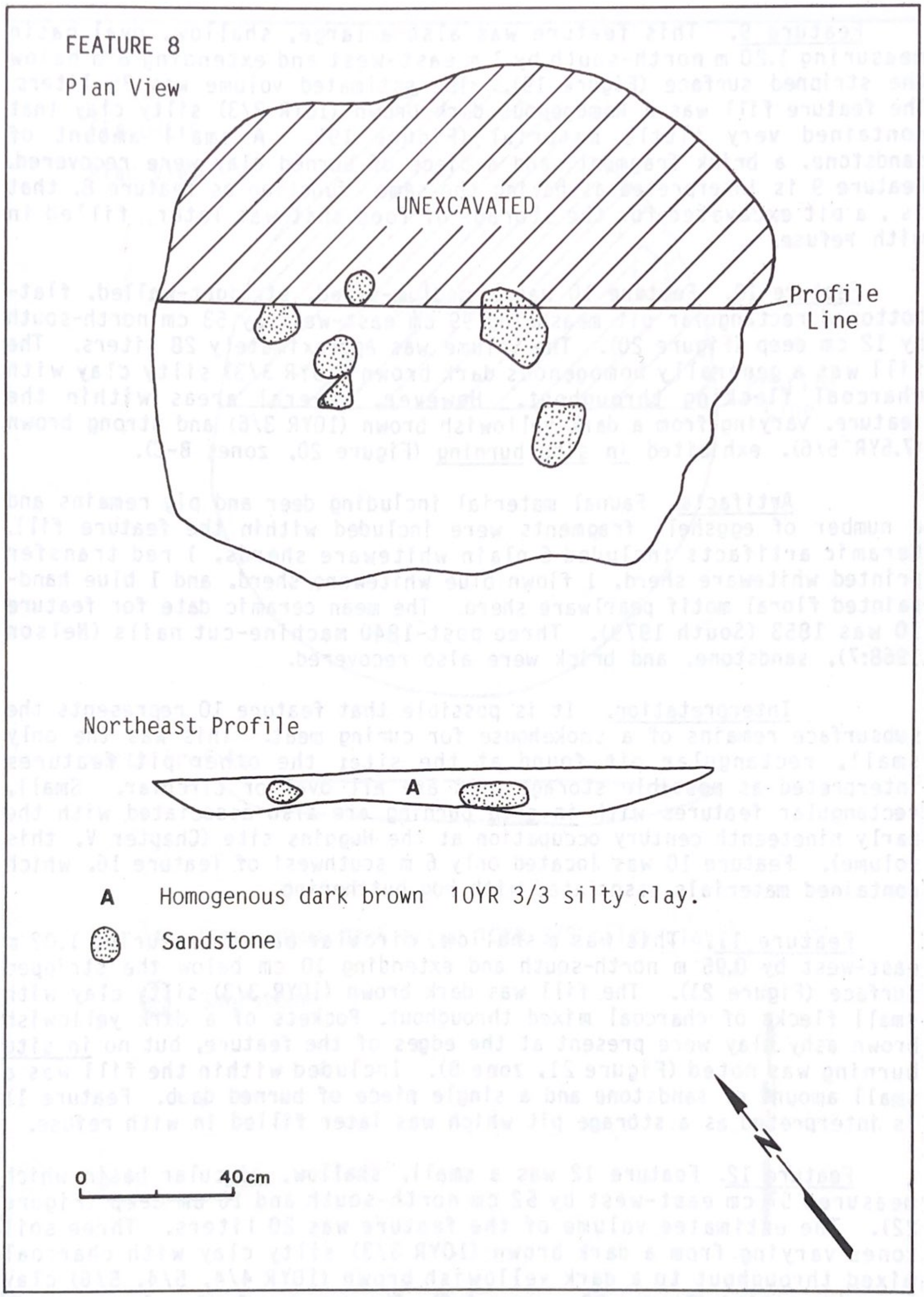

FEATURE 8
Plan View
UNEXCAVATED
Profile
Line
Northeast Profile
A
A Homogenous dark brown 10YR 3/3 silty clay.
Sandstone
0
40cm

Figure 18. Plan view and profile, feature 8, the Davis site.

Feature 9. This feature was also a large, shallow, oval basin measuring 1.20 m north-south by 1 m east-west and extending 8 m below the stripped surface (Figure 19). The estimated volume was 35 liters. The feature fill was a homogenous dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay that contained very little material (Figure 19). A small amount of sandstone, a brick fragment, and a piece of burned clay were recovered. Feature 9 is interpreted as having the same function as feature 8, that is , a pit excavated for the storage of food that was later filled in with refuse.

Feature 10. Feature 10 was a medium-sized, straight-walled, flat-bottomed rectangular pit measuring 99 cm east-west by 53 cm north-south by 12 cm deep (Figure 20). The volume was approximately 28 liters. The fill was a generally homogenous dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay with charcoal flecking throughout. However, several areas within the feature, varying from a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) and strong brown (7.5YR 5/6), exhibited in situ burning (Figure 20, zones B-C).

Artifacts. Faunal material including deer and pig remains and a number of eggshell fragments were included within the feature fill. Ceramic artifacts included 6 plain whiteware sherds, 1 red transfer printed whiteware sherd, 1 flown blue whiteware sherd, and 1 blue hand-painted floral motif pearlware sherd. The mean ceramic date for feature 10 was 1853 (South 1979). Three post-1840 machine-cut nails (Nelson 1968:7), sandstone, and brick were also recovered.

Interpretation. It is possible that feature 10 represents the subsurface remains of a smokehouse for curing meat. This was the only small, rectangular pit found at the site; the other pit features interpreted as possible storage pits are all oval or circular. Small, rectangular features with in situ burning are also associated with the early nineteenth century occupation at the Huggins site (Chapter V, this volume). Feature 10 was located only 6 m southwest of feature 16, which contained materials associated with hog butchering.

Feature 11. This was a shallow, circular basin measuring 1.02 m east-west by 0.95 m north-south and extending 10 cm below the stripped surface (Figure 21). The fill was dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay with small flecks of charcoal mixed throughout. Pockets of a dark yellowish brown ashy clay were present at the edges of the feature, but no in situ burning was noted (Figure 21, zone B). Included within the fill was a small amount of sandstone and a single piece of burned daub. Feature 11 is interpreted as a storage pit which was later filled in with refuse.

Feature 12. Feature 12 was a small, shallow, circular basin which measured 57 cm east-west by 52 cm north-south and 10 cm deep (Figure 22). The estimated volume of the feature was 20 liters. Three soil zones varying from a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay with charcoal mixed throughout to a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4, 5/4, 5/6) clay were identified (Figure 22, zones A-C). The two basal clay layers (B-C)

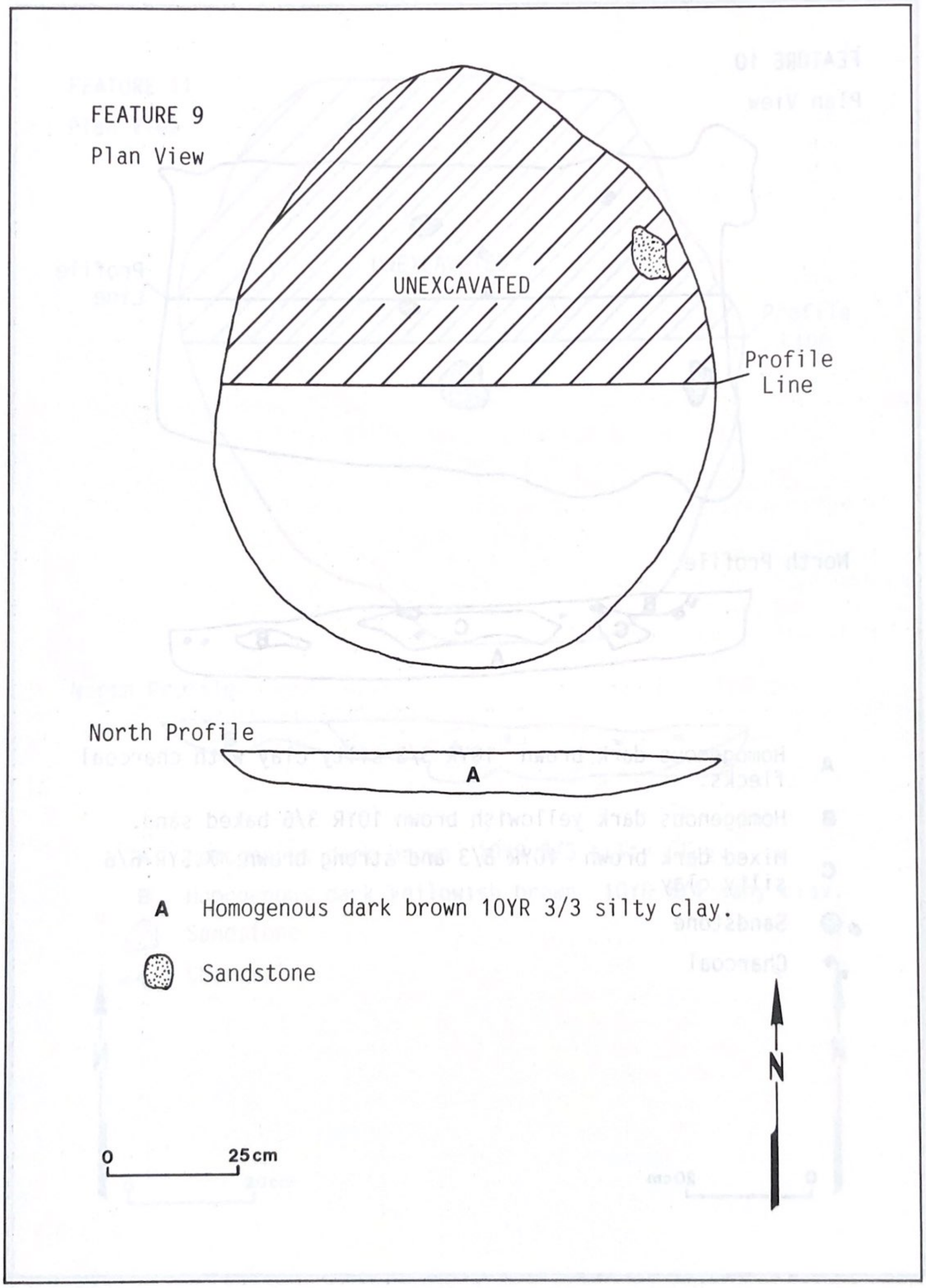

FEATURE 9
Plan View
UNEXCAVATED
Profile Line
North Profile
A
A Homogenous dark brown 10YR 3/3 silty clay.
Sandstone
0
25cm
N

Figure 19. Plan view and profile, feature 9, the Davis site.

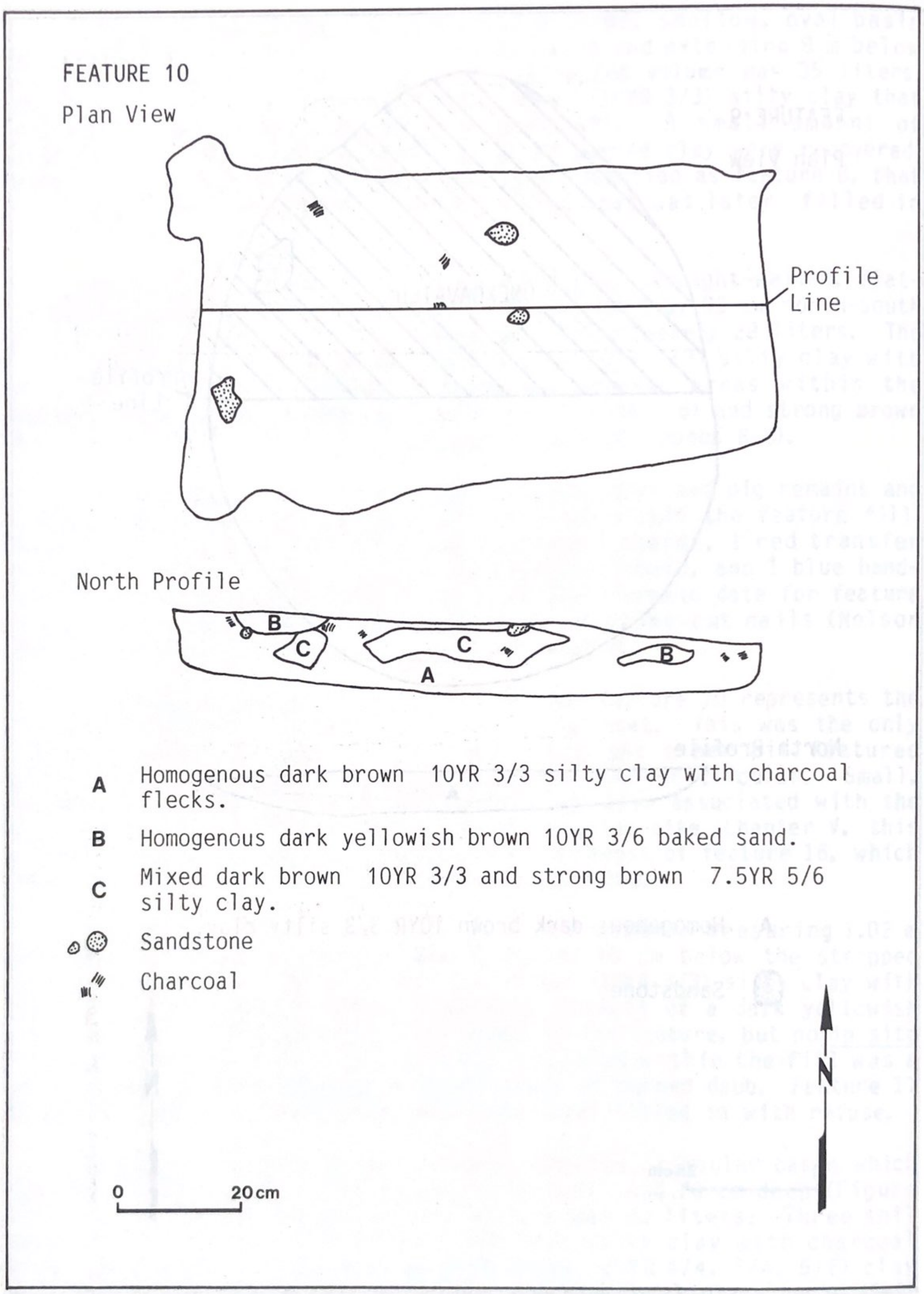

FEATURE 10
Plan View
Profile Line
North Profile
B
C
C
A
B
A Homogenous dark brown 10YR 3/3 silty clay with charcoal flecks.
B Homogenous dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/6 baked sand.
C Mixed dark brown 10YR 3/3 and strong brown 7.5YR 5/6 silty clay.
Sandstone
Charcoal
N
0
20cm

Figure 20. Plan view and profile, feature 10, the Davis site.

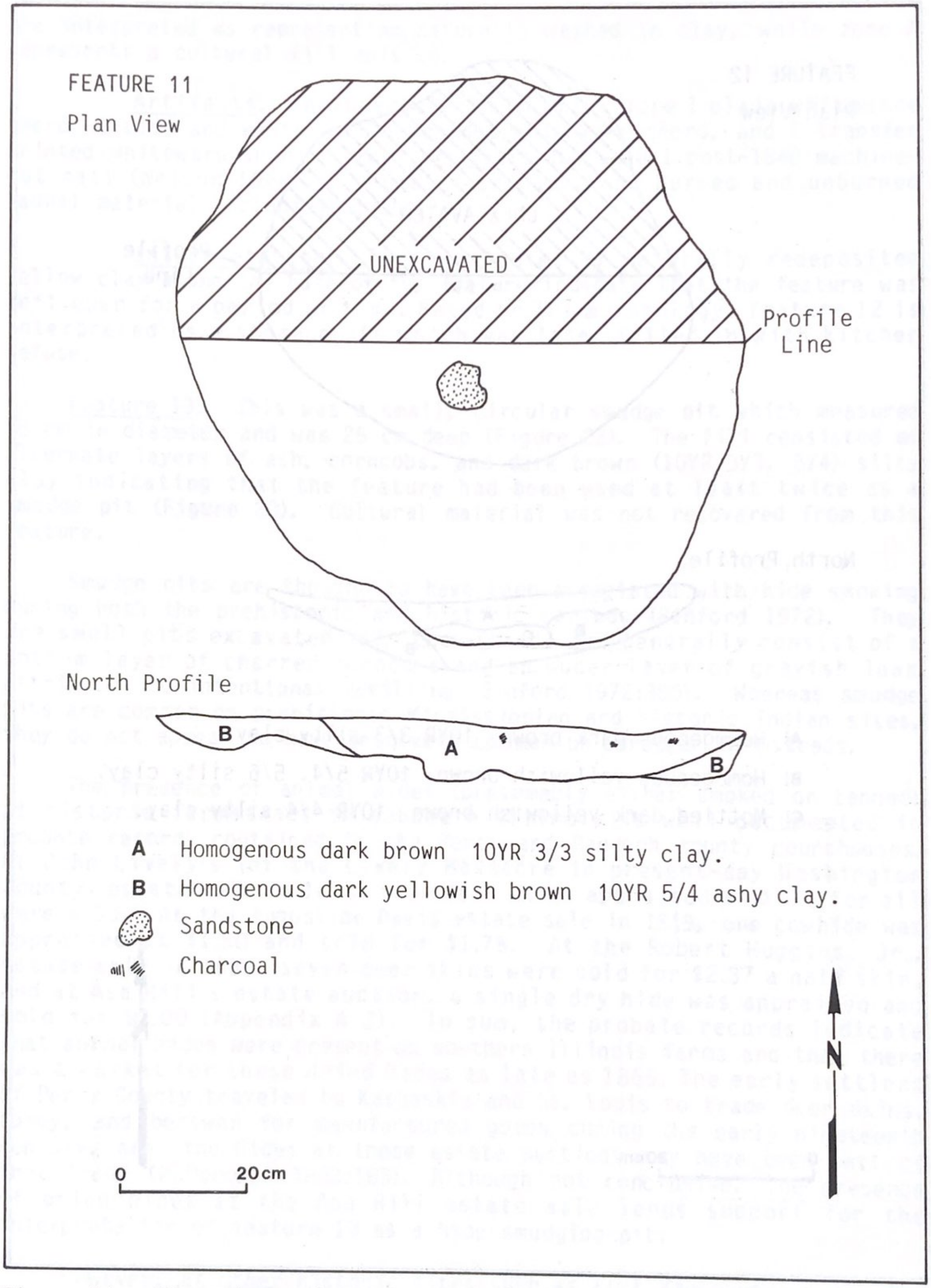

FEATURE 11
Plan View
UNEXCAVATED
Profile Line
North Profile
B
A
B
A Homogenous dark brown 10YR 3/3 silty clay.
B Homogenous dark yellowish brown 10YR 5/4 ashy clay.
Sandstone
Charcoal
0
20cm
N

Figure 21. Plan view and profile, feature 11, the Davis site.

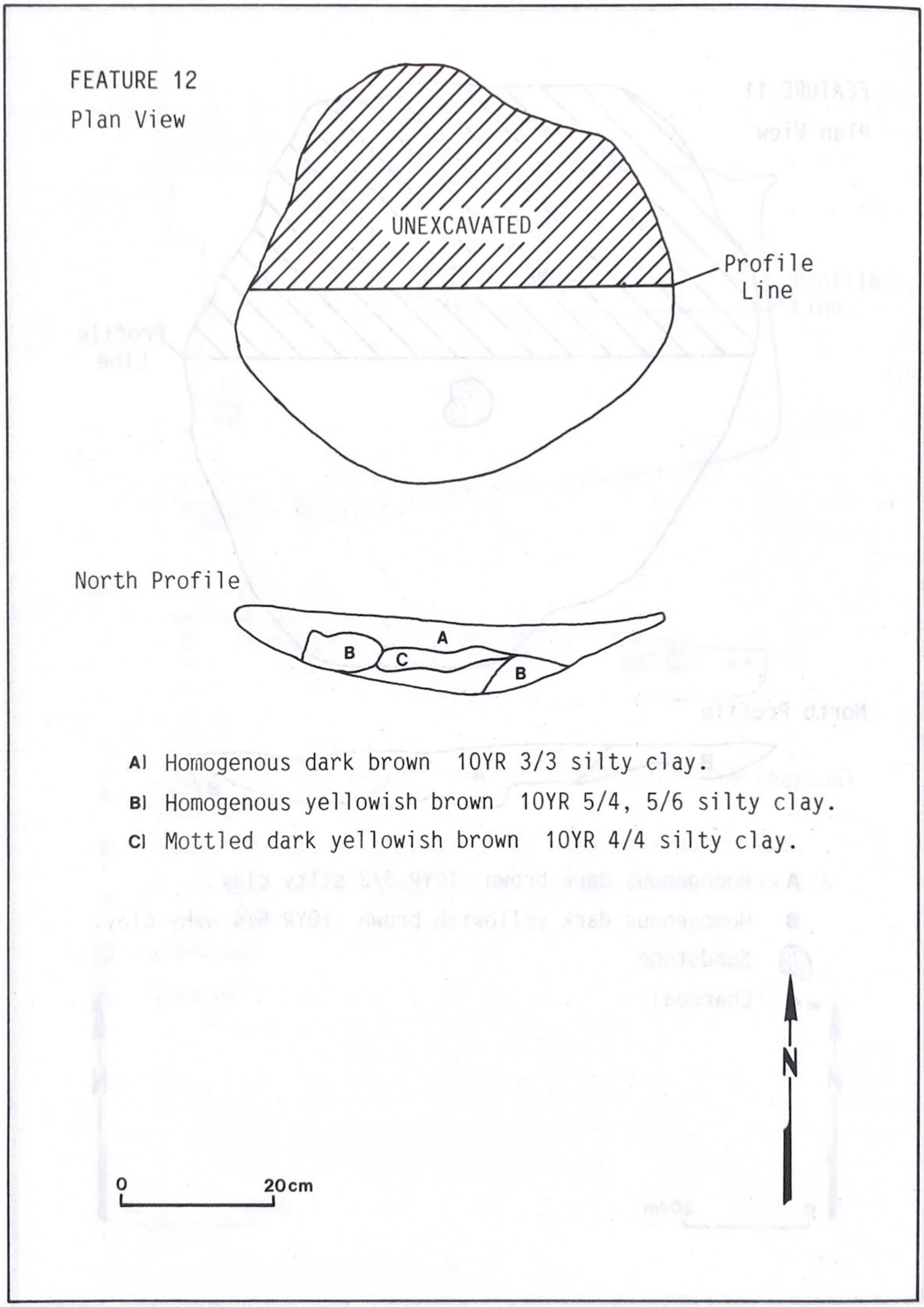

FEATURE 12
Plan View
UNEXCAVATED
Profile Line
North Profile
A
B
C
B
A) Homogenous dark brown 10YR 3/3 silty clay.
B) Homogenous yellowish brown 10YR 5/4, 5/6 silty clay.
C) Mottled dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/4 silty clay.
0
20cm
N

Figure 22. Plan view and profile, feature 12, the Davis site.

are interpreted as representing naturally washed in clay, while zone A represents a cultural fill episode.

Artifacts. Included within the fill were 1 plain whiteware sherd, 1 blue and white annular banded whiteware sherd, and 1 transfer printed whiteware sherd. Other artifacts included 1 post-1840 machine-cut nail (Nelson 1968:7), 4 pieces of daub, and burned and unburned faunal material including eggshells.

Interpretation. The two lenses of naturally redeposited yellow clay along the base of the feature indicate that the feature was left open for a period of time. Based on its morphology, feature 12 is interpreted as a storage pit which was later filled in with kitchen refuse.

Feature 13. This was a small, circular smudge pit which measured 25 cm in diameter and was 25 cm deep (Figure 23). The fill consisted of alternate layers of ash, corncobs, and dark brown (10YR 3/3, 3/4) silty clay indicating that the feature had been used at least twice as a smudge pit (Figure 23). Cultural material was not recovered from this feature.

Smudge pits are thought to have been associated with hide smoking during both the prehistoric and historic periods (Binford 1972). They are small pits excavated into the subsoil and generally consist of a bottom layer of charred corncobs and an upper layer of grayish loam attributed to intentional refilling (Binford 1972:380). Whereas smudge pits are common on prehistoric Mississippian and historic Indian sites, they do not appear to have been very common on European farmsteads.

The presence of animal hides (presumably either smoked or tanned) at historic farmsteads in southern Illinois is well documented in probate records contained in the Perry and Randoph county courthouses. At John Lively's (of the Lively Massacre in present-day Washington County) estate sale in 1813, four deer skins appraised at $ .75 for all were sold. At the Augustine Davis estate sale in 1819, one cowhide was appraised at $1.50 and sold for $1.75. At the Robert Huggins, Jr., estate sale in 1839, seven deer skins were sold for $2.37 a half skin, and at Asa Hill's estate auction, a single dry hide was appraised and sold for $2.00 (Appendix A-2). In sum, the probate records indicate that animal hides were present on southern Illinois farms and that there was a market for these dried hides as late as 1865. The early settlers of Perry County traveled to Kaskaskia and St. Louis to trade deer skins, honey, and beeswax for manufactured goods during the early nineteenth century, and the hides at these estate auctions may have been part of that trade (McDonough 1883:183). Although not conclusive, the presence of dried hides at the Asa Hill estate sale lends support for the interpretation of feature 13 as a hide smudging pit.

However, at other historic sites such as Fort Vancouver, where the local population was severely affected by fever, it is thought that smudge pits were used to purify the air. The nineteenth century medical profession attributed fever to miasma, miasmata, or malaria which arose

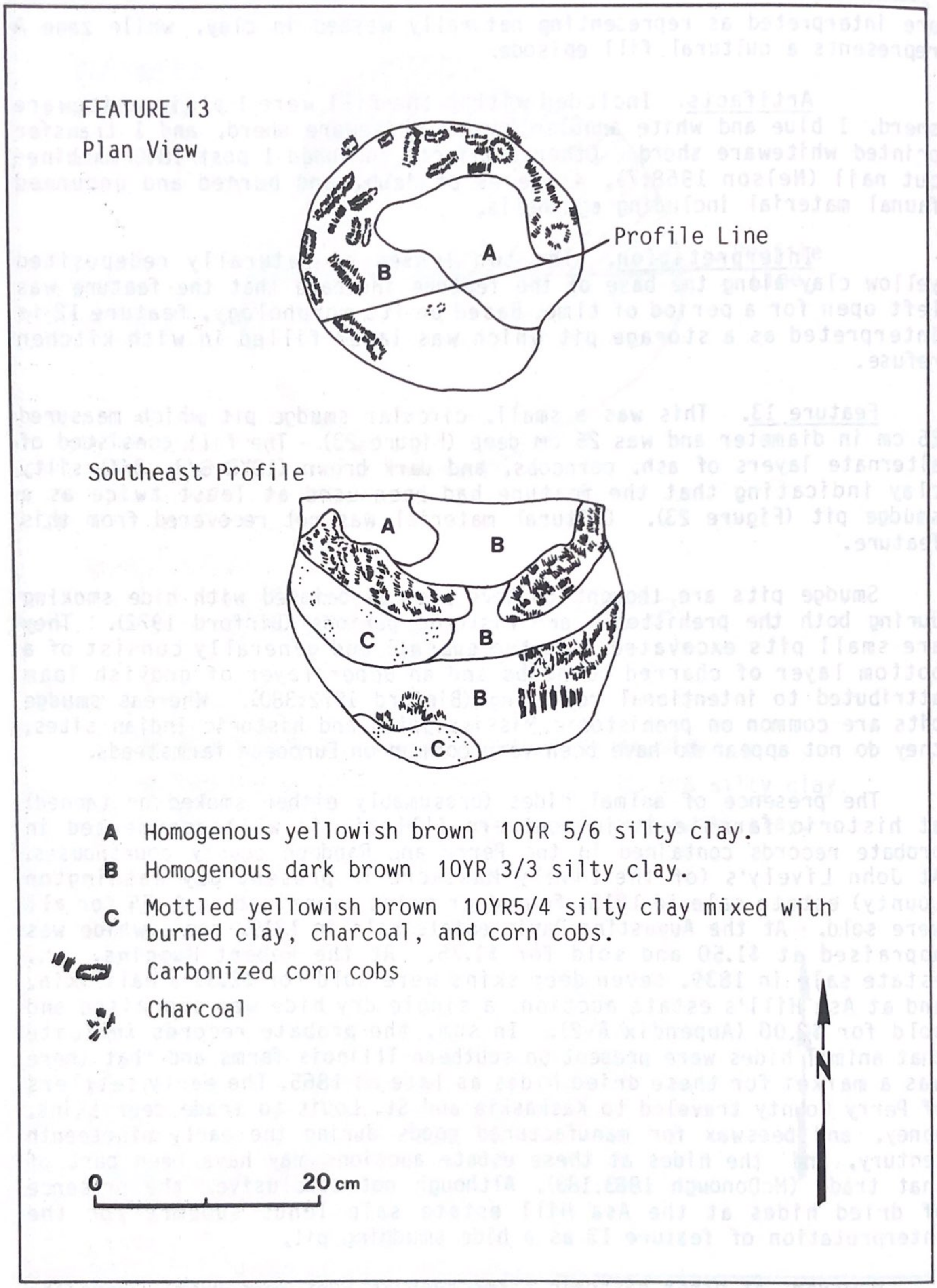

FEATURE 13
Plan View
Profile Line
A
B
Southeast Profile
A
B
B
C
B
C
A Homogenous yellowish brown 10YR 5/6 silty clay.
B Homogenous dark brown 10YR 3/3 silty clay.
C Mottled yellowish brown 10YR5/4 silty clay mixed with burned clay, charcoal, and corn cobs.
Carbonized corn cobs
Charcoal
N
0
20 cm

Figure 23. Plan view and profile, feature 13, the Davis site.

from the exhalations of nearby grounds. Cholera was thought to be caused by a "miasmatic poison which is supposed to be lurking in the system, when cholera is epidemic, (and which) is brought into vigorous action by the quickened circulation which alarm produces" (Wyman 1984:95). It has been suggested the many smudge pits present at Fort Vancouver were dug in an attempt to create a smokey atmosphere which would purify the contaminated air of the miasmata thought to cause fever epidemics (Carley 1981:32).

Disease was also present in Perry County during much of the nineteenth century and, based on probate and cemetery records, many of the people living within the study area are known to have died somewhat abruptly, possibly from infectious disease. Robert Huggins died in his late 20s or early 30s and Michael Baldridge in middle age, both men dying in 1839. John Davis is thought to have died in 1844 and was probably only in his late 20s or early 30s. Willis Smith died in 1849 and was probably middle aged. Richard White was only 16 when he died in 1854; Patrick Huggins, his stepfather, was only 42 when he died in 1863. Asa Hill, his wife Phoebe Smith Hill, and two children, Sarah and Remus, all died in November and December, 1865. Asa was 59 and Phoebe 49 years of age. The death of four members of the Hill family, children and adults, within a two-month period certainly suggests an infectious disease such as cholera. An account of seasonal fevers and other maladies in Illinois during the nineteenth century is provided below by an early twentieth century historian:

> The principal diseases these doctors had to contend with were, in the colder season, pneumonia, commonly known as "winter fever," colds, coughs, and an occasional frost-bitten limb. In the warmer season, bowel troubles of various kinds, such as diarrhoea, dysentery, usually called "bloody flux," "summer complaint," cholera morbus, etc.
>
> "Summer complaint" was the warm weather disease that most affected infants and was often fatal. Improper food was in most instances the cause of cholera morbus in grown people and "summer complaint" in children. Violent vomiting attended the inception of many diseases.
>
> With the approach of the fall months a great many were stricken with "chills and fever," which certain ones always referred to as "ager" and others called "the shakes." Bilious fever was another form of malaria. Typhoid fever prevailed to an extent but was never called by that name, but was known as "nervous fever," "slow fever," "autumnal fever," etc.
>
> At times real Asiatic cholera would claim its victims from among the residents of the village and surrounding country. When this disease was prevailing as an epidemic some one would visit St. Louis, unfortunately contract the disease and later give it to others (Johnson 1918:128-129).

It is possible that the single smudge pit at the Davis site was dug in an effort to control suspected miasma arising from Beaucoup Creek, but it seems unlikely. If more smudge pits had been present, this would have been a greater possibility and, given the presence of dry hides at the Asa Hill estate auction, it appears more likely the smudge pit was used for hide smoking.

Feature 14. This was an artifact concentration within feature 2 and was discussed with that feature.

Feature 15. This was a shallow basin within feature 3 and has been previously presented.

Feature 16. Feature 16 was a moderately large, shallow, circular basin which measured 1.45 m east-west by 1.35 m north-south by 14 cm deep (Figure 24). The estimated volume of the feature was 140 liters. The fill was a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay with charcoal flecks and large pieces of sandstone mixed throughout (Figure 24). Two whole pig skulls and other pig bones were found in the northern half of the feature.

Artifacts. The ceramics included 3 red and 1 light blue transfer printed whiteware sherds, 2 polychrome handpainted whiteware sherds, 1 blue handpainted whiteware pitcher handle, 1 blue handpainted pearlware sherd, and 1 undecorated whiteware sherd. The mean ceramic date of feature 16 was 1853. Three iron kettle fragments, 1 post-1840 machine-cut nail (Nelson 1968:7), and faunal material including 2 whole pig crania were also recovered.

Interpretation. It is possible that feature 16 originally was a storage facility which fell into disuse and was filled in with kitchen refuse. However, this feature may also have been used for hog butchering. Descriptions of hog butchering in Arkansas during the 1830s indicate that a wooden barrel was placed halfway into the ground, filled with water, and hot stones were placed in the barrel to heat the water to scald the bristles off the hog (Price 1985:50). This was usually done near the smoke house, which was generally situated near the dwelling area (Price 1985:48). The cranium, along with the first and second cervical vertebra and mandible, was removed and used in the manufacturing of head cheese. The presence of large pieces of sandstone and hog bones within feature 16 may indicate that it was used in this type of hog butchering process. The two pig crania recovered from the feature may be byproducts of making head cheese which were afterwards discarded in the hole in which the scalding barrel had been placed.

Feature 17. This was a large, shallow, oval basin measuring 1.45 m east-west by 1.15 m north-south by 16 cm deep (Figure 25). The fill was a uniform dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay slightly mottled with a lighter colored clay (10YR 4/3) (Figure 25). Charcoal flecks were mixed throughout the fill.

Artifacts. The ceramics included 5 plain whiteware sherds, 1 fragmentary handpainted flown blue whiteware saucer, 1 bright polychrome

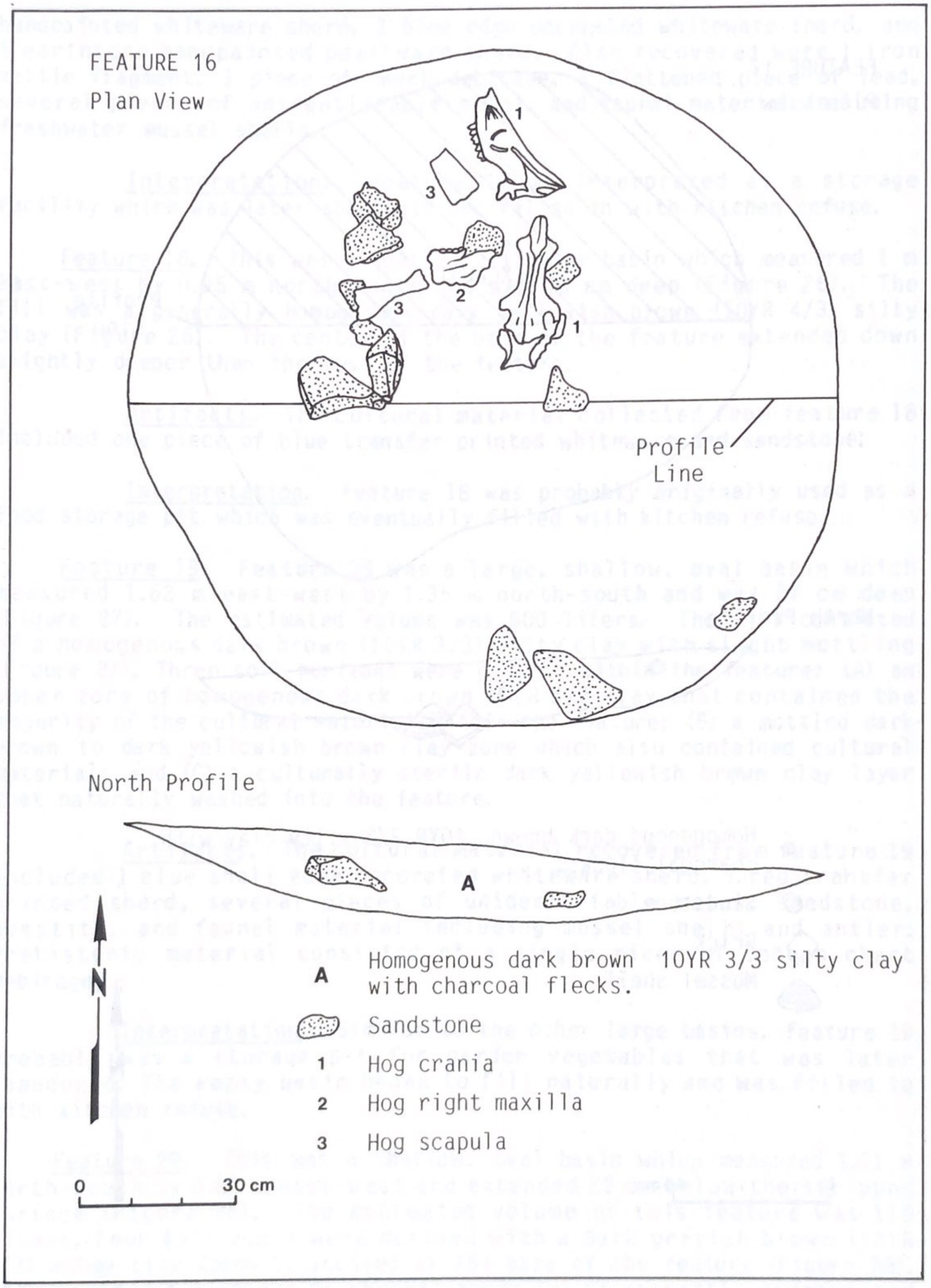

FEATURE 16
Plan View
1
3
2
3
1
Profile
Line
North Profile
A
N
A Homogenous dark brown 10YR 3/3 silty clay with charcoal flecks.
Sandstone
1 Hog crania
2 Hog right maxilla
3 Hog scapula
0
30 cm

Figure 24. Plan view and profile, feature 16, the Davis site.

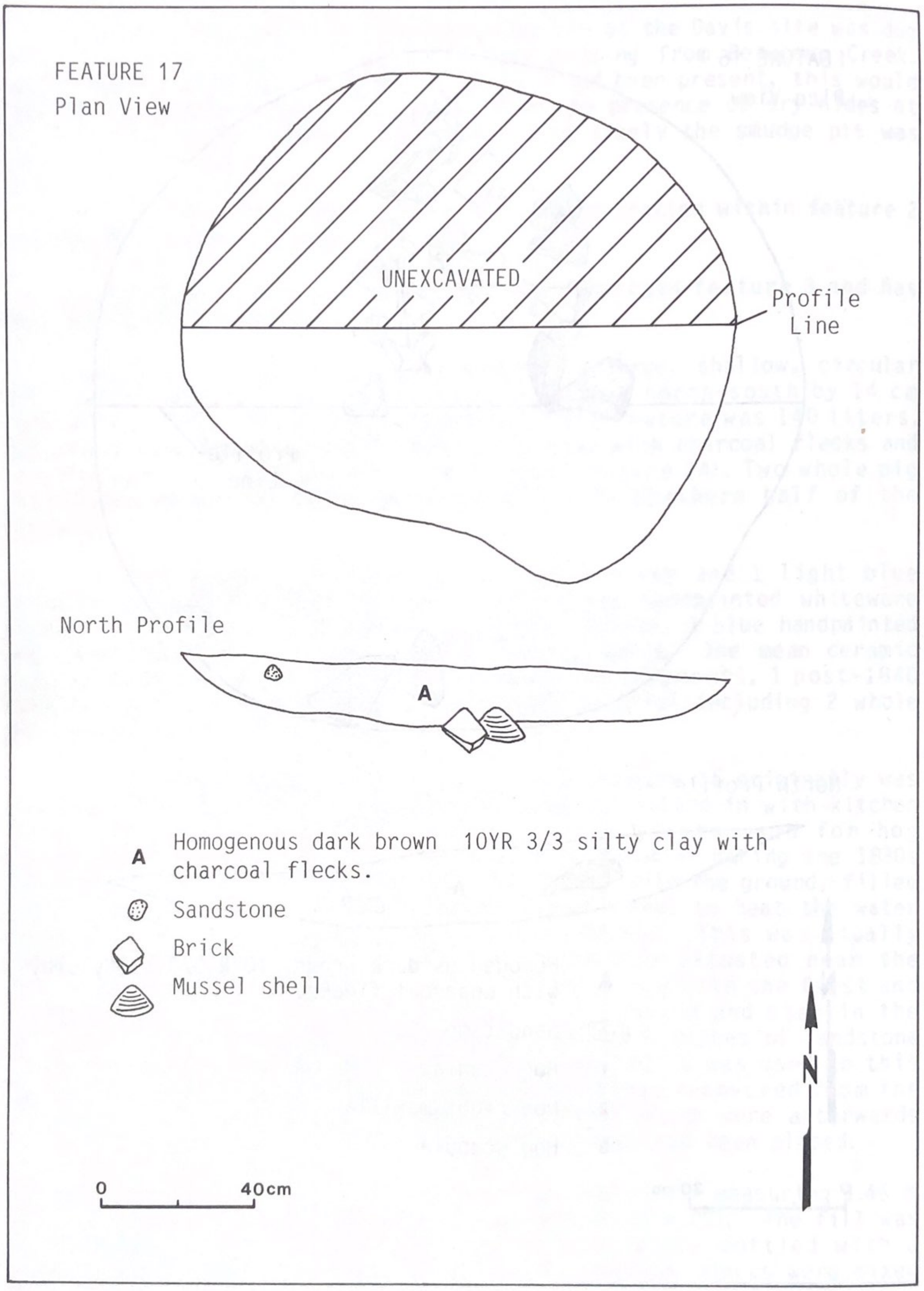

FEATURE 17
Plan View
UNEXCAVATED
Profile Line
North Profile
A
A Homogenous dark brown 10YR 3/3 silty clay with charcoal flecks.
Sandstone
Brick
Mussel shell
0
40cm
N

Figure 25. Plan view and profile, feature 17, the Davis site.

handpainted whiteware sherd, 1 blue edge decorated whiteware sherd, and 1 earthtone handpainted pearlware sherd. Also recovered were 1 iron kettle fragment, 1 piece of chert debitage, 1 flattened piece of lead, several pieces of unidentifiable metal, and faunal material including freshwater mussel shells.

Interpretation. Feature 17 is interpreted as a storage facility which was later abandoned and filled in with kitchen refuse.

Feature 18. This was a shallow, circular basin which measured 1 m east-west by 0.95 m north-south and was 25 cm deep (Figure 26). The fill was a generally homogenous dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay (Figure 26). The center of the base of the feature extended down slightly deeper than the rest of the feature.

Artifacts. The cultural material collected from feature 18 included one piece of blue transfer printed whiteware and sandstone.

Interpretation. Feature 18 was probably originally used as a food storage pit which was eventually filled with kitchen refuse.

Feature 19. Feature 19 was a large, shallow, oval basin which measured 1.62 m east-west by 1.35 m north-south and was 27 cm deep (Figure 27). The estimated volume was 500 liters. The fill consisted of a homogenous dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay with slight mottling (Figure 27). Three soil horizons were present within the feature: (A) an upper zone of homogenous dark brown 10YR 3/3 clay that contained the majority of the cultural material within the feature; (B) a mottled dark brown to dark yellowish brown clay zone which also contained cultural material; and (C) a culturally sterile dark yellowish brown clay layer that naturally washed into the feature.

Artifacts. The cultural material recovered from feature 19 included 1 blue shell edge decorated whiteware sherd, 1 red transfer printed sherd, several pieces of unidentifiable metal, sandstone, hematite, and faunal material including mussel shells and antler. Prehistoric material consisted of a single piece of Cobden chert debitage.

Interpretation. Similar to the other large basins, feature 19 probably was a storage pit for garden vegetables that was later abandoned. The empty basin began to fill naturally and was filled in with kitchen refuse.

Feature 20. This was a shallow, oval basin which measured 1.01 m north-south by 0.88 m east-west and extended 22 cm below the stripped surface (Figure 28). The estimated volume of this feature was 110 liters. Four fill zones were defined with a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) ashey clay (zone C) located at the base of the feature (Figure 28). This layer was overlain by several zones (D) of naturally redeposited dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clay mixed with small flecks of charcoal. Included within this yellow clay zone was a small isolated lens of ash. Above this zone was another layer of ashey clay (zone B)

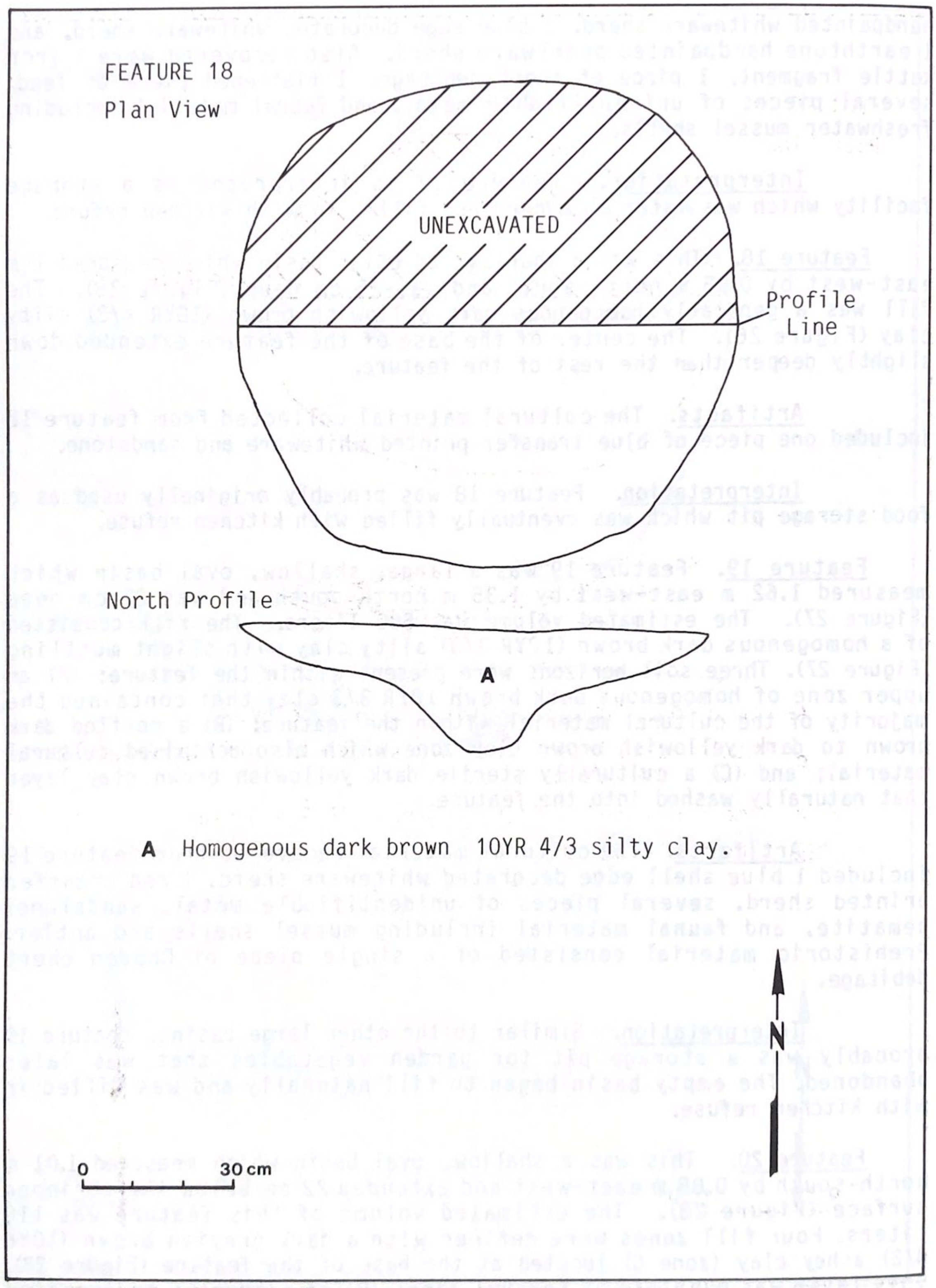

FEATURE 18
Plan View
UNEXCAVATED
Profile Line
North Profile
A
A Homogenous dark brown 10YR 4/3 silty clay.
0
30 cm
N

Figure 26. Plan view and profile, feature 18, the Davis site.

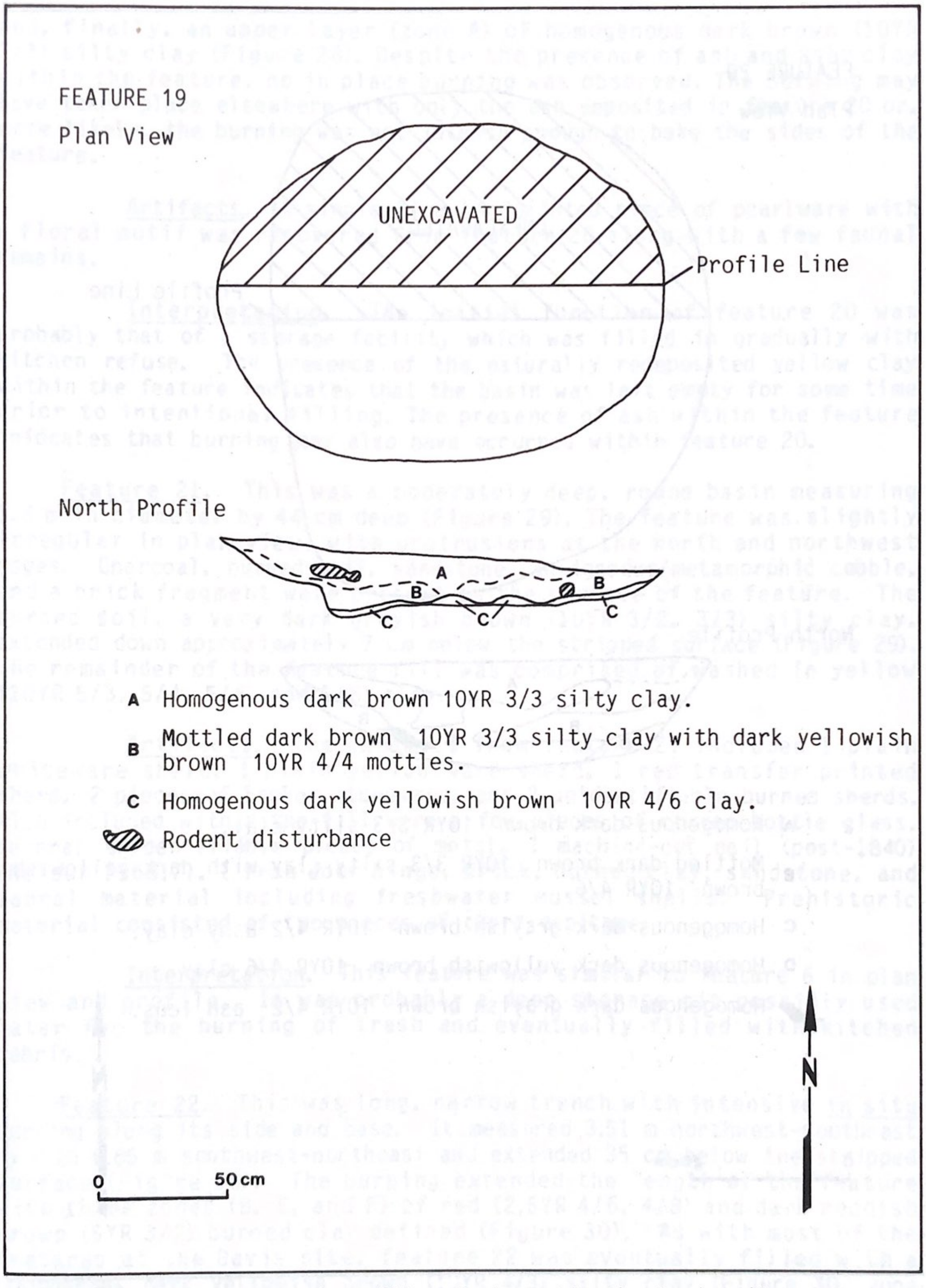

FEATURE 19
Plan View
UNEXCAVATED
Profile Line
North Profile
A
B
B
B
C
C
C
A Homogenous dark brown 10YR 3/3 silty clay.
B Mottled dark brown 10YR 3/3 silty clay with dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/4 mottles.
C Homogenous dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/6 clay.
▨ Rodent disturbance
N
0
50cm

Figure 27. Plan view and profile, feature 19, the Davis site.

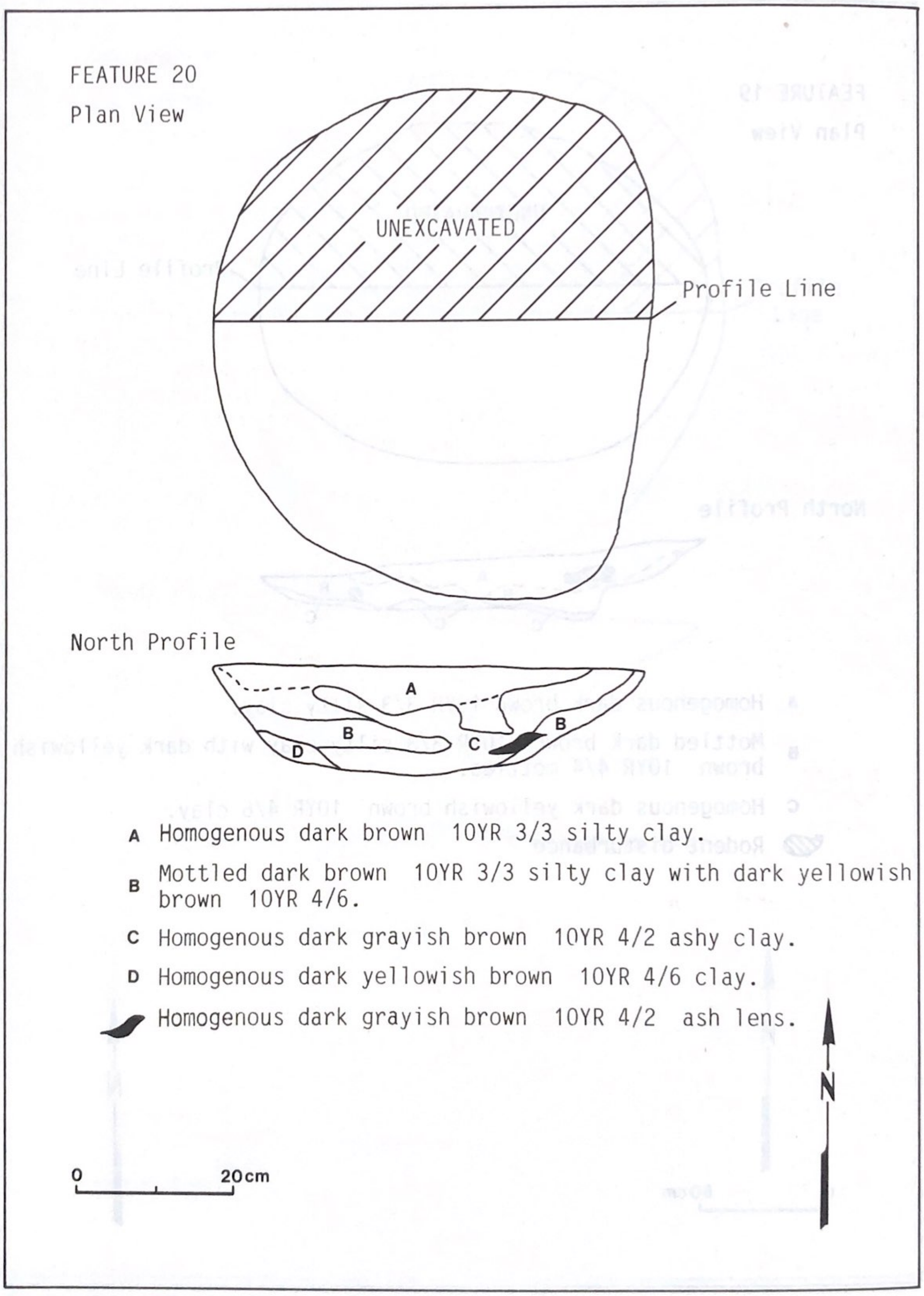

FEATURE 20
Plan View
UNEXCAVATED
Profile Line
North Profile
A
B
B
C
D
A Homogenous dark brown 10YR 3/3 silty clay.
B Mottled dark brown 10YR 3/3 silty clay with dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/6.
C Homogenous dark grayish brown 10YR 4/2 ashy clay.
D Homogenous dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/6 clay.
Homogenous dark grayish brown 10YR 4/2 ash lens.
0
20cm
N

Figure 28. Plan view and profile, feature 20, the Davis site.

and, finally, an upper layer (zone A) of homogenous dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay (Figure 28). Despite the presence of ash and ashy clay within the feature, no in place burning was observed. The burning may have taken place elsewhere with only the ash deposited in feature 20 or, more likely, the burning was not intense enough to bake the sides of the feature.

Artifacts. A single blue handpainted piece of pearlware with a floral motif was recovered from feature 20 along with a few faunal remains.

Interpretation. The initial function of feature 20 was probably that of a storage facility which was filled in gradually with kitchen refuse. The presence of the naturally redeposited yellow clay within the feature indicates that the basin was left empty for some time prior to intentional filling. The presence of ash within the feature inidcates that burning may also have occurred within feature 20.

Feature 21. This was a moderately deep, round basin measuring 1.8 m in diameter by 44 cm deep (Figure 29). The feature was slightly irregular in plan view, with protrusions at the north and northwest edges. Charcoal, burned soil, sandstone, an igneous/metamorphic cobble, and a brick fragment were present on the surface of the feature. The burned soil, a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2, 3/3) silty clay, extended down approximately 7 cm below the stripped surface (Figure 29). The remainder of the feature fill was comprised of washed in yellow (10YR 5/3, 5/4, 5/6, and 5/8) clay.

Artifacts. The ceramics from feature 21 included 1 plain whiteware sherd, 1 plain yellow ware sherd, 1 red transfer printed sherd, 2 pieces of broken stoneware, and 2 unidentifiable burned sherds. Also included within the fill were a few pieces of curved bottle glass, several unidentifiable pieces of metal, 1 machine-cut nail (post-1840) (Nelson 1968:7), 1 iron door hinge, brick, burned clay, sandstone, and faunal material including freshwater mussel shells. Prehistoric material consisted of two pieces of chert debitage.

Interpretation. This feature was similar to feature 6 in plan view and profile. It was probably a deep storage pit possibly used later for the burning of trash and eventually filled with kitchen debris.

Feature 22. This was long, narrow trench with intensive *in situ* burning along its side and base. It measured 3.51 m northwest-southeast by 0.15-0.65 m southwest-northeast and extended 35 cm below the stripped surface (Figure 30). The burning extended the length of the feature with three zones (B, E, and F) of red (2.5YR 4/6, 4/8) and dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) burned clay defined (Figure 30). As with most of the features at the Davis site, feature 22 was eventually filled with a homogenous dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay (Figure 30, zone A). Also included within the fill but not appearing to be part of any formalized structure were several large chunks of sandstone and brick.

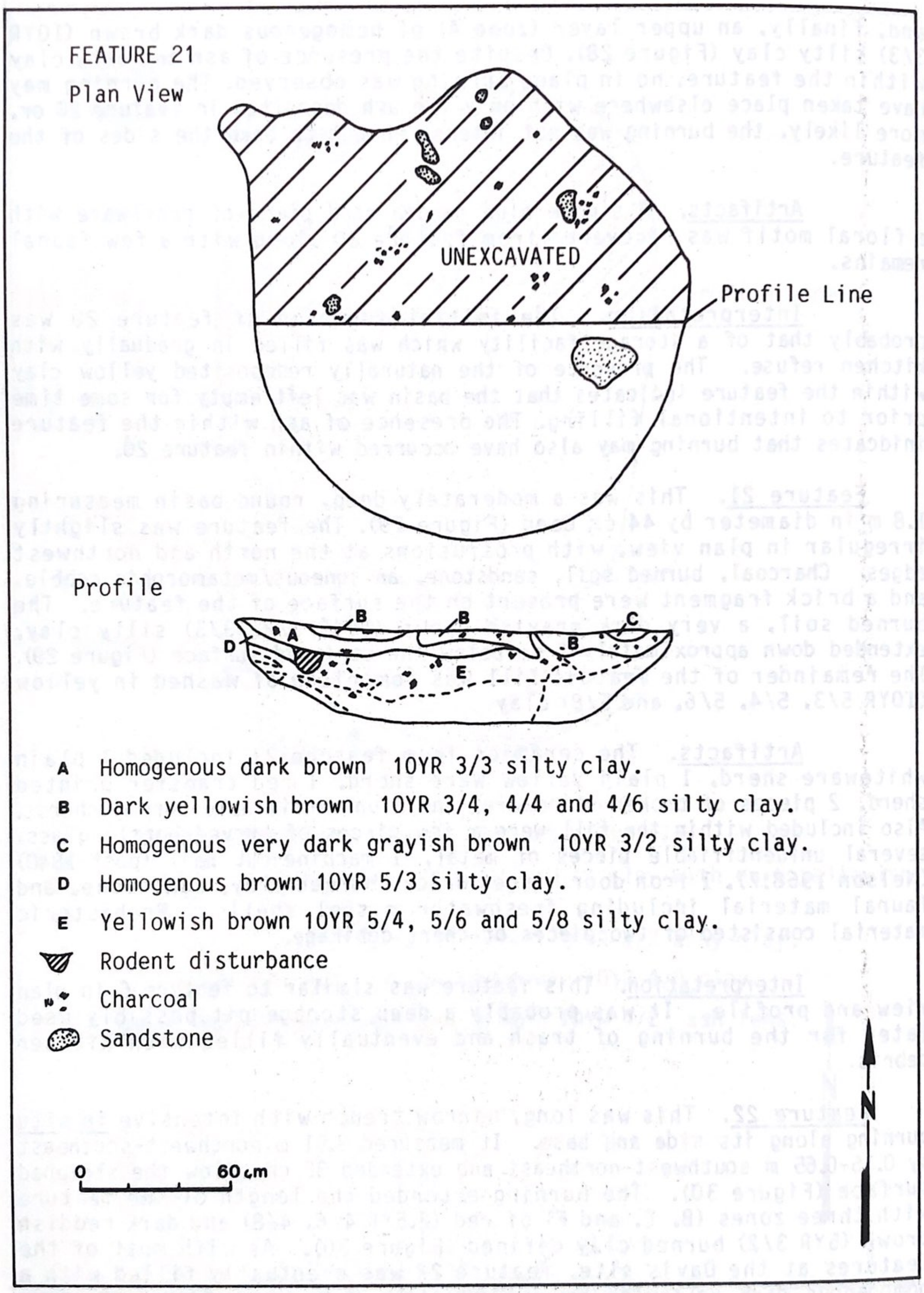

FEATURE 21
Plan View
UNEXCAVATED
Profile Line
Profile
A
B
B
C
B
D
E
A Homogenous dark brown 10YR 3/3 silty clay.
B Dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/4, 4/4 and 4/6 silty clay.
C Homogenous very dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2 silty clay.
D Homogenous brown 10YR 5/3 silty clay.
E Yellowish brown 10YR 5/4, 5/6 and 5/8 silty clay.
Rodent disturbance
Charcoal
Sandstone
0
60cm
N

Figure 29. Plan view and profile, feature 21, the Davis site.

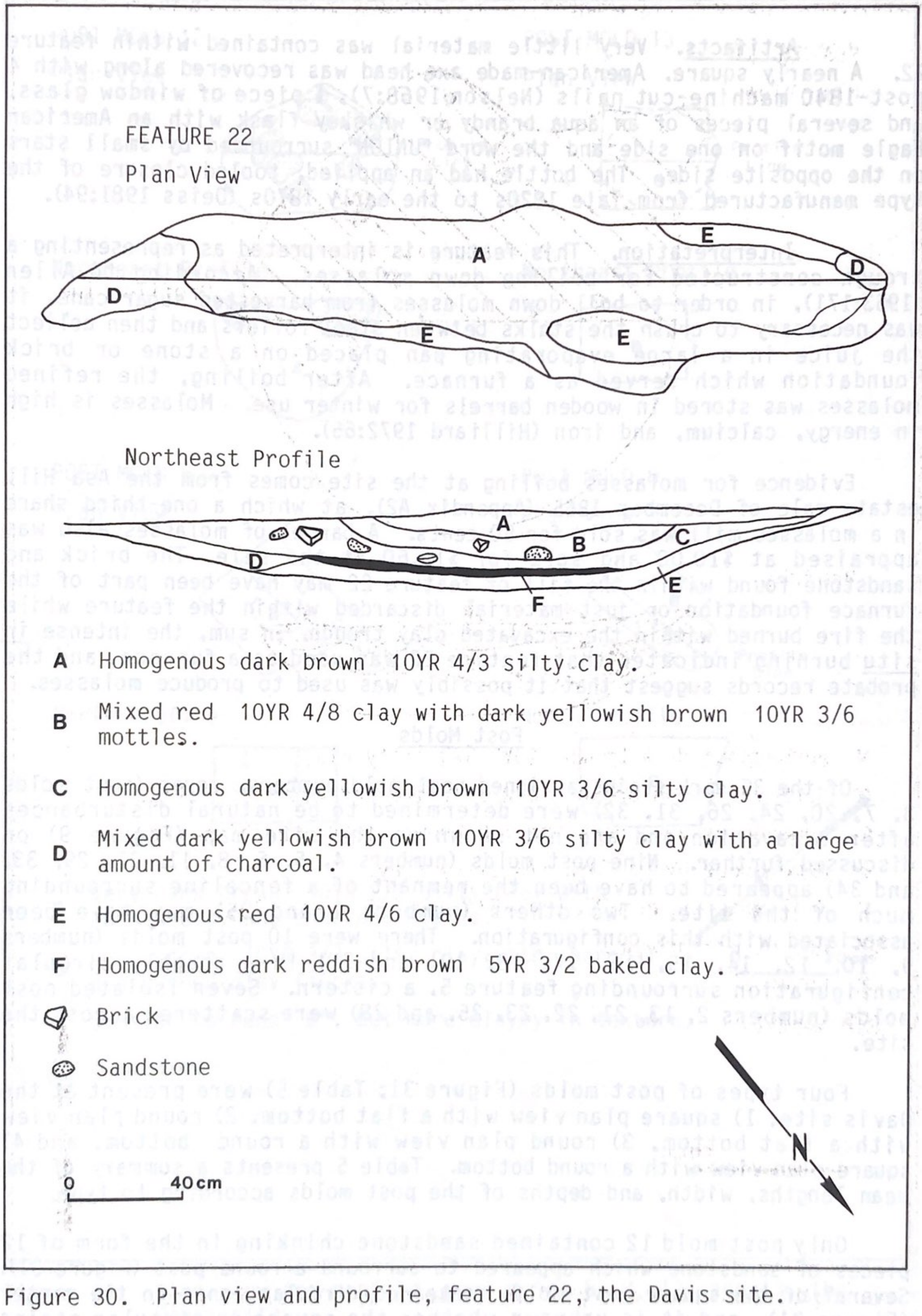

FEATURE 22
Plan View
E
A
D
D
E
E
Northeast Profile
A
C
B
D
E
F
A Homogenous dark brown 10YR 4/3 silty clay.
B Mixed red 10YR 4/8 clay with dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/6 mottles.
C Homogenous dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/6 silty clay.
D Mixed dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/6 silty clay with a large amount of charcoal.
E Homogenous red 10YR 4/6 clay.
F Homogenous dark reddish brown 5YR 3/2 baked clay.
Brick
Sandstone
N
0
40cm

Figure 30. Plan view and profile, feature 22, the Davis site.

Artifacts. Very little material was contained within feature 22. A nearly square, American-made axe head was recovered along with 4 post-1840 machine-cut nails (Nelson 1968:7), 1 piece of window glass, and several pieces of an aqua brandy or whiskey flask with an American Eagle motif on one side and the word "UNION" surrounded by small stars on the opposite side. The bottle had an applied, tooled closure of the type manufactured from late 1820s to the early 1870s (Deiss 1981:94).

Interpretation. This feature is interpreted as representing a trough constructed for boiling down molasses. According to Allen (1963:171), in order to boil down molasses from harvested sugar cane, it was necessary to crush the stalks between steel rollers and then collect the juice in a large evaporating pan placed on a stone or brick foundation which served as a furnace. After boiling, the refined molasses was stored in wooden barrels for winter use. Molasses is high in energy, calcium, and iron (Hilliard 1972:65).

Evidence for molasses boiling at the site comes from the Asa Hill estate sale of December 1865 (Appendix A2), at which a one-third share in a molasses mill was sold for 50 cents. A barrel of molasses also was appraised at $10.00 and sold for $18.60 at the sale. The brick and sandstone found within the fill of feature 22 may have been part of the furnace foundation or just material discarded within the feature while the fire burned within the excavated clay trough. In sum, the intense in situ burning indicates that feature 22 was used as a furnace, and the probate records suggest that it possibly was used to produce molasses.

Post Molds

Of the 35 dark stains assigned post mold numbers, seven (post molds 3, 7, 20, 24, 26, 31, 32) were determined to be natural disturbances after excavation and are not shown on the site map (Figure 9) or discussed further. Nine post molds (numbers 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 27, 29, 33, and 34) appeared to have been the remnant of a fenceline surrounding much of the site. Two others (numbers 1 and 35) may have been associated with this configuration. There were 10 post molds (numbers 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 30) in a roughly circular configuration surrounding feature 5, a cistern. Seven isolated post molds (numbers 2, 13, 21, 22, 23, 25, and 28) were scattered across the site.

Four types of post molds (Figure 31; Table 5) were present at the Davis site: 1) square plan view with a flat bottom, 2) round plan view with a flat bottom, 3) round plan view with a round bottom, and 4) square plan view with a round bottom. Table 5 presents a summary of the mean lengths, width, and depths of the post molds according to type.

Only post mold 12 contained sandstone chinking in the form of 12 pieces of sandstone which appeared to surround a round post (Figure 31). Several of the square post molds contained circular zones in the center (Figure 31), and it is unknown whether the square or circular stains represent the actual size of the post.

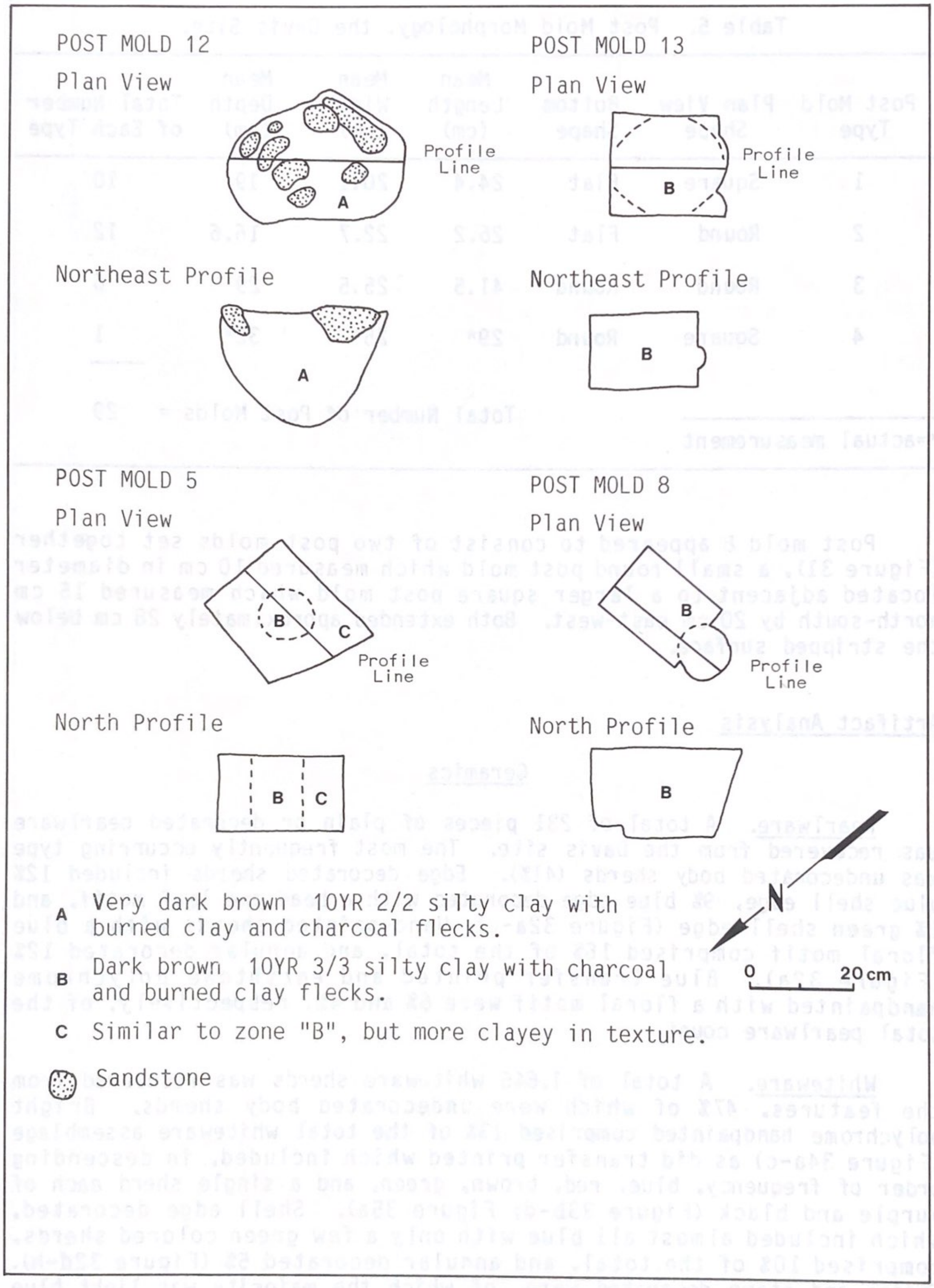

POST MOLD 12
Plan View
Profile Line
A
Northeast Profile
A
POST MOLD 13
Plan View
Profile Line
B
Northeast Profile
B
POST MOLD 5
Plan View
B
C
Profile Line
North Profile
B
C
POST MOLD 8
Plan View
B
Profile Line
North Profile
B
N
0
20 cm
A Very dark brown 10YR 2/2 silty clay with burned clay and charcoal flecks.
B Dark brown 10YR 3/3 silty clay with charcoal and burned clay flecks.
C Similar to zone "B", but more clayey in texture.
Sandstone

Figure 31. Plan view and profile, post molds 5, 8, 12, and 13, the Davis site.

Table 5. Post Mold Morphology, the Davis Site.

Post Mold Type	Plan View Shape	Bottom Shape	Mean Length (cm)	Mean Width (cm)	Mean Depth (cm)	Total Number of Each Type
1	Square	Flat	24.4	20.1	19	10
2	Round	Flat	26.2	22.7	16.6	12
3	Round	Round	41.5	25.5	29	6
4	Square	Round	29*	25*	32*	1
			Total Number of Post Molds =			29

*=actual measurement

Post mold 8 appeared to consist of two post molds set together (Figure 31), a small round post mold which measured 10 cm in diameter located adjacent to a larger square post mold which measured 15 cm north-south by 20 cm east-west. Both extended approximately 28 cm below the stripped surface.

Artifact Analysis

Ceramics

Pearlware. A total of 231 pieces of plain or decorated pearlware was recovered from the Davis site. The most frequently occurring type was undecorated body sherds (41%). Edge decorated sherds included 12% blue shell edge, 9% blue edge decorated with a bead and leaf motif, and 1% green shell edge (Figure 32a-c). Hand-painted sherds with a blue floral motif comprised 15% of the total, and annular decorated 12% (Figure 32a). Blue transfer printed and earthtone polychrome handpainted with a floral motif were 6% and 4%, respectively, of the total pearlware count.

Whiteware. A total of 1,645 whiteware sherds was recovered from the features, 47% of which were undecorated body sherds. Bright polychrome handpainted comprised 13% of the total whiteware assemblage (Figure 34a-c) as did transfer printed which included, in descending order of frequency, blue, red, brown, green, and a single sherd each of purple and black (Figure 33b-d; Figure 35a). Shell edge decorated, which included almost all blue with only a few green colored sherds, comprised 10% of the total, and annular decorated 5% (Figure 32d-h). Sponge and stamp decorated ware, of which the majority was light blue with only a few dark blue and polychrome sherds, constituted 7% of the total (Figure 36b,d,f). Flow blue decorated sherds, almost all

Figure 32. Edge Decorated Ceramics, the Davis Site.

a. Blue bead and leaf edge decorated pearlware plate, feature 6

b. Blue shell edge decorated pearlware plate, feature 6

c. Green shell edge decorated pearlware plate, feature 15

d. Blue bead and leaf edge decorated whiteware plate, feature 3

e. Blue shell edge decorated whiteware plate, feature 2

f. Blue shell edge decorated whiteware plate with a bud/ scalloped rim, feature 3

g. Blue plain edge decorated whiteware plate, feature 4

h. Blue shell edge decorated bowl, feature 2

i. Plain, molded or embossed whiteware plate rim, feature 4

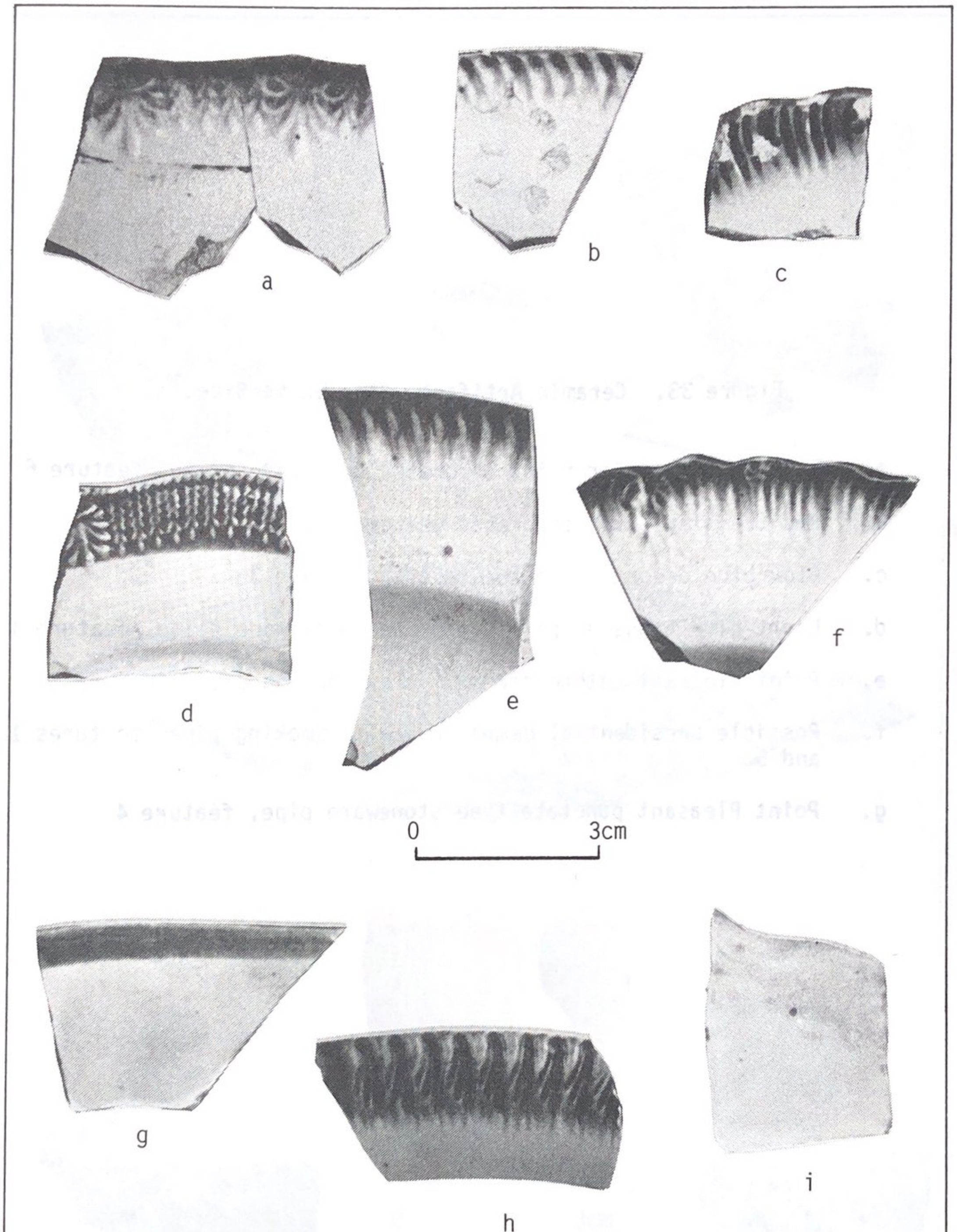

a
b
c
d
e
f
0
3cm
g
h
i

Figure 32. Edge decorated ceramics, the Davis site.

Figure 33. Ceramic Artifacts, the Davis Site.

a. Dark blue transfer print decorated pearlware plate, feature 6

b. Red transfer print decorated whiteware plate, feature 5

c. Flow blue decorated whiteware cup, feature 3

d. Light blue transfer print decorated whiteware plate, feature 4

e. Point Pleasant anthropomorphic clay smoking pipe, feature 2

f. Possible presidential campaign kaolin smoking pipe, features 1 and 5

g. Point Pleasant punctate type stoneware pipe, feature 4

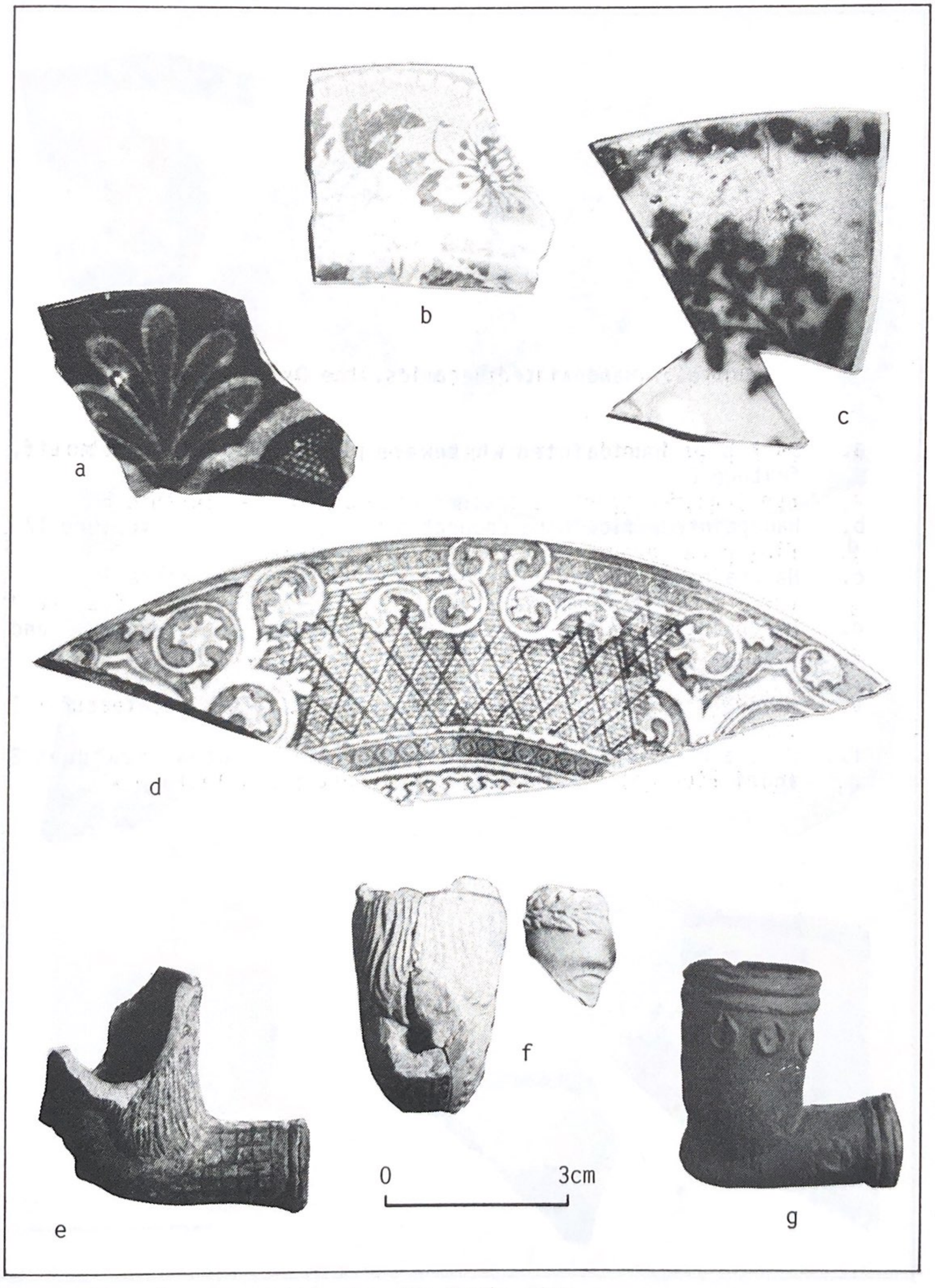

b
c
a
d
f
0
3cm
e
g

Figure 33. Ceramic artifacts, the Davis site.

Figure 34. Handpainted Ceramics, the Davis Site.

a. Dark blue handpainted whiteware plate with a floral motif, feature 6

b. Handpainted, flow blue decorated whiteware saucer, feature 17

c. Handpainted, bright polychrome whiteware cup, feature 2

d. Handpainted, bright polychrome whiteware cup, features 6 and 15

e. Handpainted, bright polychrome whiteware saucer, feature 2

f. Handpainted, bright polychrome whiteware plates, features 3 and 4

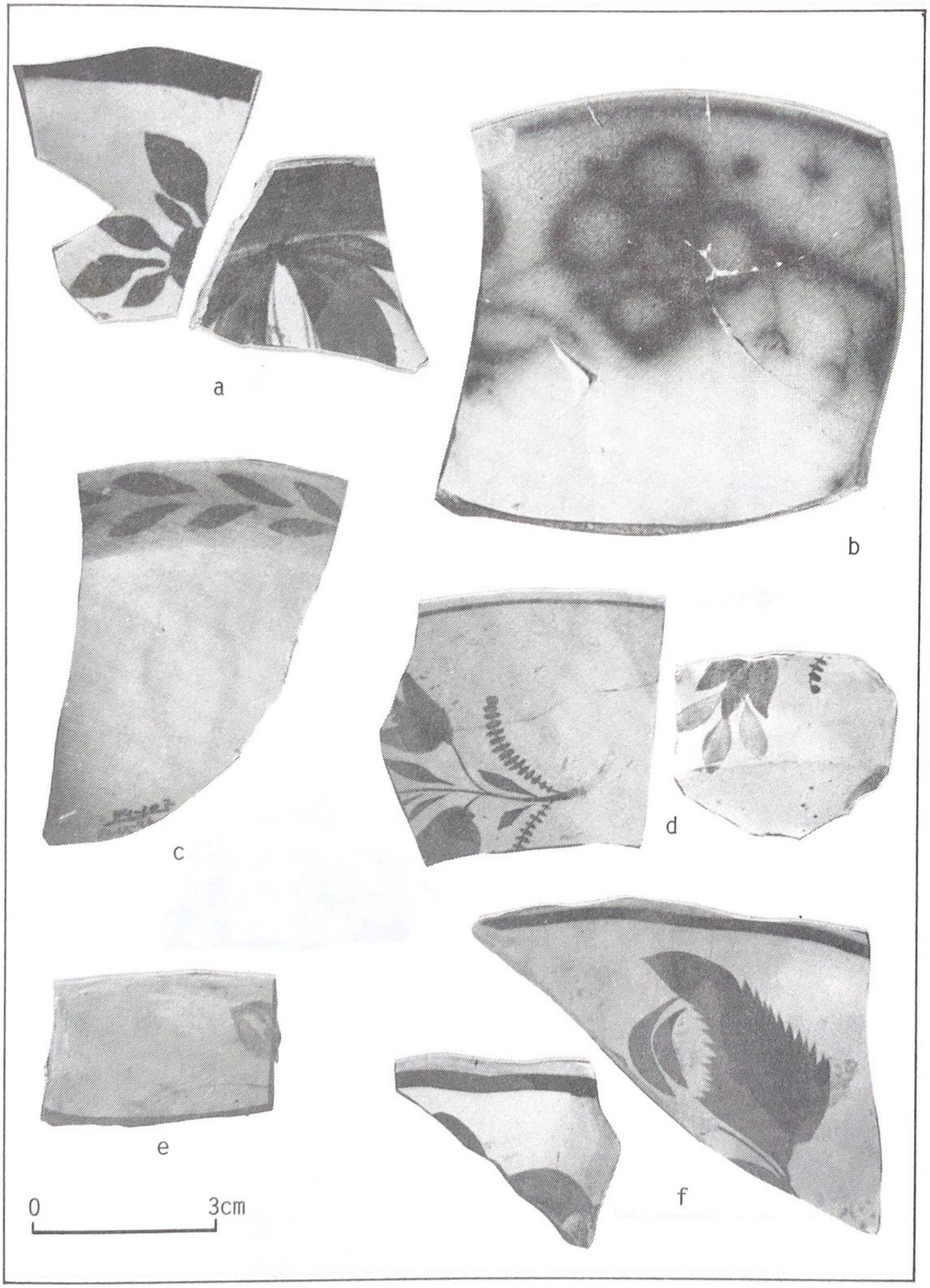

a
b
c
d
e
f
0
3cm

Figure 34. Handpainted ceramics, the Davis site.

Figure 34. Handpainted ceramics, the Oasis site.

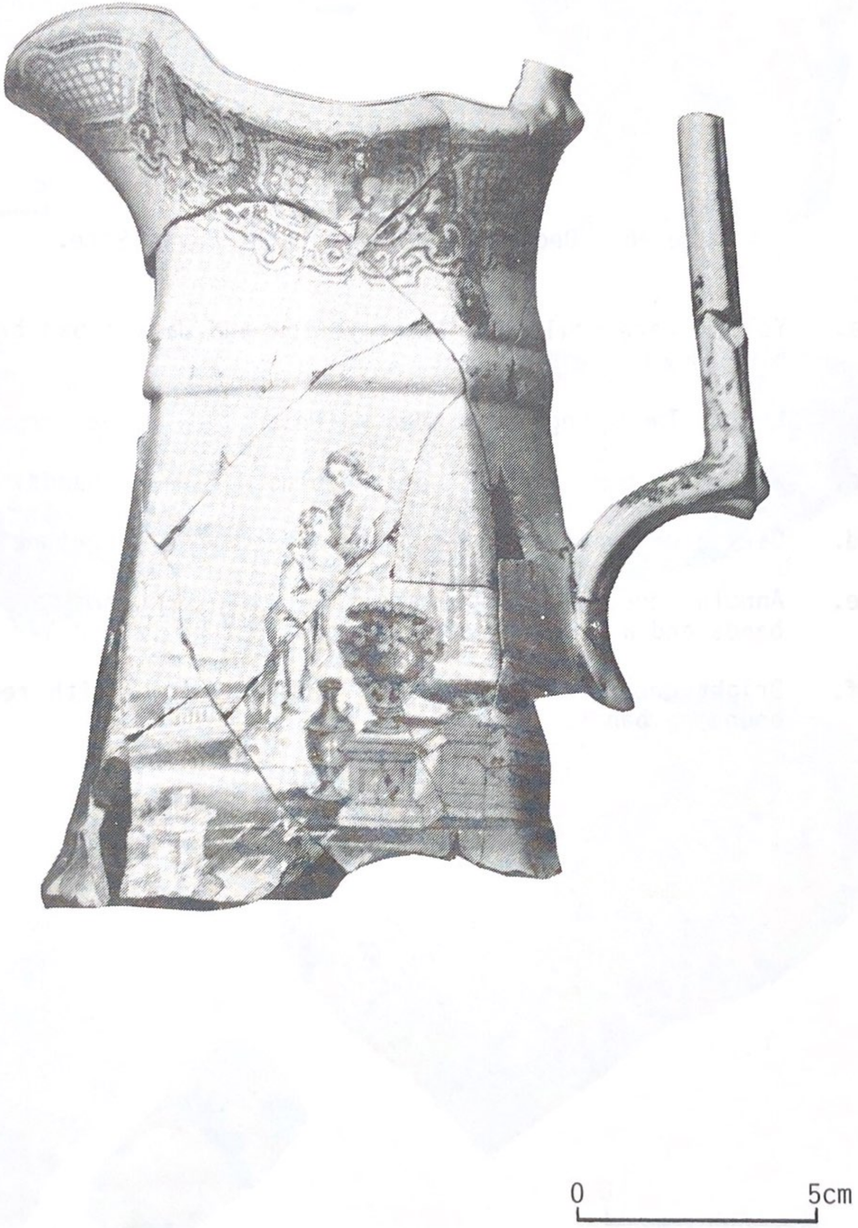


Figure 35. Light blue transfer print decorated whiteware pitcher, the Davis site.

Figure 36. Decorated Ceramics, the Davis Site.

a. Yellow ware bowl with light yellow and dark brown bands and a blue "mocha" motif, feature 15

b. Light blue sponge decorated whiteware bowl, features 2 and 4

c. Whiteware bowl rim with bright blue and white bands, feature 2

d. Dark blue sponge decorated whiteware saucer, feature 2

e. Annular decorated whiteware bowl with blue, white, and brown bands and a worm or cable design, features 2 and 14

f. Bright green stamp decorated whiteware bowl with red rim and bounding bands, feature 2

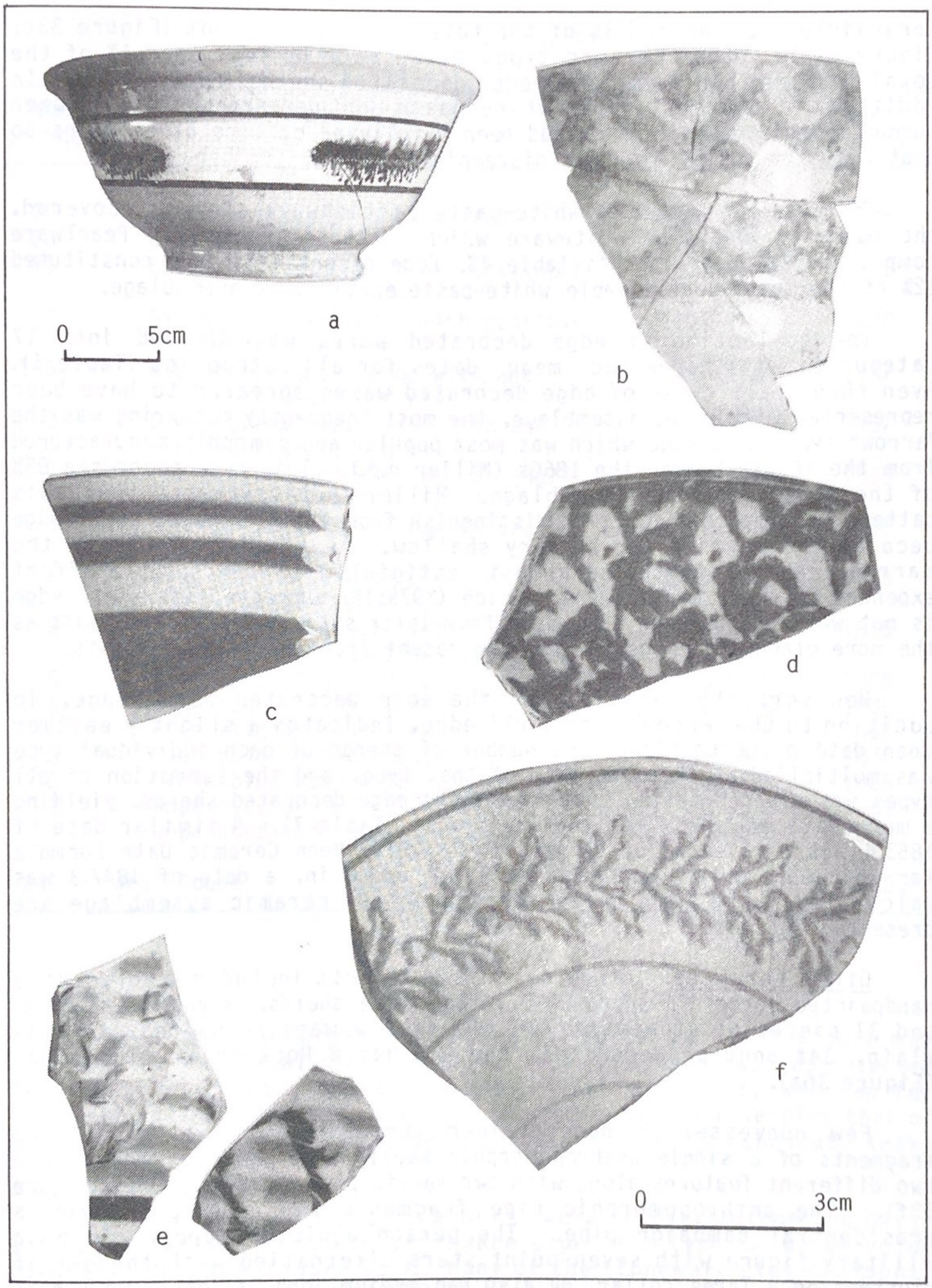

a
0 5cm
b
c
d
f
e
0 3cm

Figure 36. Decorated ceramics, the Davis site.

handpainted, comprised 3% of the total whiteware count (Figure 33c; Figure 34b). Other ceramic types which made up less than 1% of the total included plain embossed edge decorated sherds (Figure 32i). In addition, 78 unidentifiable white-paste earthenware sherds had been burned beyond recognition or had been exfoliated by some other means so that only the paste color was discernible.

Of the total number of white-paste earthenware sherds recovered, the majority (84%) was whiteware which included ironstone. Pearlware comprised 12%, and unidentifiable 4%. Edge decorated sherds constituted 12% of the total identifiable white-paste earthenware assemblage.

The collection of edge decorated wares was divided into 17 categories with range and mean dates for all categories (Table 6). Even though all types of edge decorated wares appeared to have been represented within the assemblage, the most frequently occurring was the "arrow" type shell edge which was most popular and commonly manufactured from the 1850s through the 1860s (Miller n.d.). This type comprised 56% of the edge decorated assemblage. Miller (n.d.) suggests that this pattern is often difficult to distinguish from the "standard" shell edge because the marring can be very shallow. As noted in Table 6, the marring can apparently be almost vestigial with very little effort expended on their manufacture. Price (1979:18) suggests that shell edge is not well-executed on specimens from later sites and features, just as the more elaborate embossed rims are absent from the later deposits.

However, the remainder of the edge decorated assemblage, in addition to the "arrow" type shell edge, indicates a slightly earlier mean date of occupation. The number of sherds of each individual type was multiplied by the mean date of that type, and the summation of all types was divided by the total number of edge decorated sherds, yielding a mean date of 1852.4 for the Davis site (Table 7). A similar date of 1853.4 was arrived at by using South's (1979) Mean Ceramic Date Formula for whiteware only. With the pearlware added in, a date of 1847.3 was calculated. The mean dates for the entire ceramic assemblage are presented in Table 7.

Other Ceramics. Other ceramic artifacts included 4 polychrome handpainted porcelain sherds, 50 yellow ware sherds, 9 redware sherds, and 31 pieces of stoneware. Of the yellow ware recovered, 42% was plain, 34% annular decorated, and 24% had a Rockingham-like glaze (Figure 36a).

Few nonvessel or noncontainer items were recovered. Three fragments of a single anthropomorphic kaolin pipe were recovered from two different features along with two kaolin pipe stem fragments (Figure 33f). The anthropomorphic pipe fragments may have been from a presidential campaign pipe. The person depicted appears to be a military figure with seven-point stars alternating with three-leaf clusters on a large collar. He also had medium long, slightly wavy hair that partially covered his ear and extended down to at least the top of

Table 6. Edge Decorated Wares, the Davis Site.

Number of Sherds	Decoration Type	Date Range	Mean Date
20	Indeterminate blue decorated	1820-1870	1845
20	Bead and leaf	1820-1840	1830
11	Blue shell edge with bud/scalloped rim	1820-1840	1830
2	Rim green shell edge with possible bud/scalloped rim	1820-1840	1830
135	Blue arrow shell edge with and without scalloped rim	1850-1865	1857
3	Green arrow shell edge with and without scalloped rim	1850-1865	1857
1	Plain blue band with no marring/ scalloped rim	1820-1850	1835
1	Indeterminate blue edge decorated/ scalloped rim	1820-1850	1835
1	Blue decorated with elaborate marring/scalloped rim	1820-1850	1835
2	Blue decorated with vestigial marring/vestigial scalloped rim	1820-1850	1835
5	Blue decorated with vestigial marring	1850-1880	1865
8	Blue standard shell edge/scalloped rim	1820-1850	1835
16	Blue standard shell edge	1850-1880	1865
3	Blue painted shell edge	1850-1880	1865
12	Plain blue band with no marring	1850-1880	1865
2	Unpainted arrow shell edge	1850-1880	1865
1	Unpainted embossed	1850-1880	1865
243 = Total Count		Total Mean Date =	1852.4

his collar. A laurel wreath encircled his forehead. This figure may represent an individual such as William Henry Harrison, who was elected President in in 1840, or Major General Winfield Scott, who ran for President in 1852; however, the hairstyle more closely resembles that of Henry Clay, who ran for President in 1844 as a Whig candidate (Hake 1978:35-40).

Eighteen stoneware pipe fragments were recovered from the Davis site along with a complete stoneware pipe of a type known as Point Pleasant punctate (Figure 33g). Many of the stoneware pipe fragments are either similar or identical to those recovered from 33CT256, the Point Pleasant Ohio Pottery Shop, which was in operation from 1840 to ca. 1890 (Sudbury 1979:182). Most of these were either Point Pleasant

Table 7. Mean Dates for the Ceramic Assemblage, the Davis Site.

Number	Ceramic Type	Mean Date
Pearlware		
96	Undecorated	1805
27	Annular	1805
36	Blue handpainted	1800
9	Polychrome handpainted	1805
13	Blue transfer printed	1818
28	Blue shell edge	1805
2	Green shell edge	1805
20	Blue bead and leaf	1810
Whiteware		
767	Undecorated	1860
82	Annular	1850
12	Blue handpainted	1850
221	Polychrome handpainted	1850
123	Blue transfer printed	1845
1	Black transfer printed	1840
5	Green transfer printed	1840
1	Purple transfer printed	1840
93	Red transfer printed	1840
6	Brown transfer printed	1840
170	Blue shell edge	1840
3	Green shell edge	1840
7	Indeterminate blue edge	1840
12	Other painted blue edge	1845
3	Plain embossed edge	1857
45	Flow blue	1852
94	Sponge, spatter, and stamped	1850
78	Indeterminate	1860
1,954		

punctate or plain with a raised band around the bowl rim and stem. An anthropomorphic pipe very similar to Type AN-18 from the Point Pleasant Pottery Shop was also recovered (Figure 33e). All of the stoneware pipes originally had detachable reed stems.

Glass

Bottles. Of the six lip/neck bottle and jar fragments collected, 83% were applied tooled cork closures and 17% improved tooled cork closures. The former were manufactured from the late 1820s to the early 1870s and the latter from the 1870s to ca. 1915 (Deiss 1981:94). Five of the eight bottle bases exhibited pontil marks dating from 1818 to the early 1870s (Deiss 1981:92-93).

Two of the bottle bases recovered were oval flasks blown in a two-piece mold. One had been finished using a snap case and dates from 1860 to the early 1870s, while the other appeared to have a pontil mark remnant which likely dates from 1840 to the early 1870s (Deiss 1981:92). The bottle base with the pontil mark also had a raised seal near the bottom within which the city of manufacture (Pittsburgh, Pa.) was embossed.

One light green and one aqua colored bottle base had been blown in two-piece molds and held in a snap case during finishing (1860-early 1870s) (Deiss 1981:92). Two other bottle bases had blowpipe pontil marks (1818-1860) (Deiss 1981:92). As this type of pontil mark often indicated the size of the neck aperture, both were probably small medicine bottles. A single embossed letter "T" followed by a period remained near the bottom of one bottle. An octagonal bottle base, the remains of a small vial, also had a blowpipe pontil mark. Although common until ca. 1860, octagonal bottles, along with other polygonal bottles, were exclusively American made (Deiss 1981:66).

A base was all that remained of a round bottle blown in a contact mold. The outside texture of the bottle had the appearance of hammered metal which was common prior to 1870 (Lorrain 1968:40-41). Other bottle body fragments from the site also exhibited this rough, uneven exterior surface.

One of the figural flasks was a quart-sized bottle with an American Eagle, facing right with wings raised above and parallel to the body. The eagle rested on a shield and had a ribbon extending upward above the eagle and below through the shield. On the reverse side were three letters ("I", "O", "N") with small stars arranged in an arch above. Only the top portion of the bottle remained intact. A motif similar to the above description manufactured in the Pittsburgh District was a popular design during the 1860s through the 1870s (McKearin and McKearin 1948:479; Toulouse 1972:313).

Portions of two separate Pike's Peak flasks were also recovered. The larger of the two fragments contained a portion of the embossing, which depicted the head of a left-facing bindlestiff, bindle, torso, arm, and leg. It was green in color, while the other fragment was pale blue. The latter was a small piece of a flask which was embossed with the three letters "P," "I," and "K." These flasks were manufactured from 1859 through at least 1872 (McKearin and McKearin 1948:479).

A fragment of a Mason canning jar was recovered. The letter "M" and "A," along with the words "Patent, Nov 30th, 1858" on four different lines, was embossed. This logo was used from 1858 until at least 1912 (Toulouse 1972:345). A fragment of a Pearl canning jar was also recovered. This piece consisted of the side and a portion of the closure of a hand-made, taper-shouldered, ground-lipped aqua jar. These were manufactured by the Hero Glass Works in Philadelphia, Pa., from

1856 to 1884 (Toulouse 1977:60). A panel of a rectangular patent medicine bottle embossed with the letters "Dr./St." was also collected.

The remaining decorated bottle fragment was a small piece of aqua colored glass with embossed concentric rings or a swirl. This was probably the remains of a violin or scroll flask which were popular from the 1830s through the 1850s (McKearin and Wilson 1978:423).

Color. A total of 130 pieces of colored bottle or jar body fragments was recovered, 64% of which were aqua colored. Dark green or olive green glass comprised 17%, whereas clear glass was 16%, brown 4%, and milk glass 1% of the total number of body fragments. Opaque milk glass was manufactured until after 1870 (Deiss 1981:76). The small amount of milk glass may indicate an early date of occupation for the Davis site. All of the pressed glass, including a glass stopper, were clear in color, again suggesting an occupation date prior to 1870 (Deiss 1981:75-76).

Tableware. A single clear glass tumbler was one of the few pieces of tableware present. These glasses were usually manufactured by press-molding, a process which dates from 1827 to the present (Deiss 1981:94; Lorrain 1968:44).

Miscellaneous Glass. Six fragments of chimney glass were recovered from the Davis site. Kerosene lamps and the accompanying chimneys or globes were not common prior to the 1860s (Lorrain 1968:44). A small amount of flat glass, representing window and mirror glass, was recovered. Eleven small pieces of mirror glass were recovered from a single feature. The specific method of manufacture of the window and mirror glass was indeterminate. Thirteen 4-hole glass buttons, all manufactured from opaque milk glass, were also recovered.

Metal

Iron. The majority of metal artifacts recovered from the Davis site were manufactured of iron. A total of 945 iron artifacts was collected, 33% of which were unidentifiable. The remainder consisted of 55% nails and 12% hardware. Sixty percent of the nails were identifiable as "modern" machine-cut nails which were manufactured from the late 1830s to the present (Nelson 1968:7) but were most popular before 1895 (Fontana and Greenleaf 1962:44-50). The remainder of the nails were too badly oxidized to determine the type of manufacture.

Identifiable hardware recovered included 113 pieces of building material such as the aforementioned nails as well as spikes, bolts, lock and hinge parts, wire, hooks, wing nuts, chain fragments, woodworking tools such as a drawknife, chisel, wrench, iron wedge, 1 axe head, a pitch fork tine, a horseshoe, bits, buckles, and domestic items such as pot and pan fragments, possible stove parts, spoons, forks, knives with and without bone handles, straight pins, clothing clasps, scissors, and a toy wagon wheel.

Of the tools recovered, most were probably used for woodworking.

especially the drawknife, chisel, and axe. The drawknife was a common tool used in the manufacture of shingles, floor boards, and paneling as well as tool handles, furniture legs, ox yokes, pump handles, and wheel spokes (Sloane 1964:38). The wood was held firm with a vice or clamp and the knife drawn toward the user. The drawknife recovered from the Davis site had an 8 in. straight blade.

The axe head was a nearly square, American-made felling axe which measured 7 3/4 in. long by 4 to 4 1/2 in. wide and was 1 in. thick at the eye. The poll had been flattened by use as a hammer or mallet. Axes were used for a variety of jobs including felling trees and hewing logs.

The other woodworking tool recovered was a socket-fitted forming chisel with a straight blade that measured 7 3/4 in. long. The cuff had been battered and split, indicating that the chisel had been used without a handle (Sloane 1964:52). These chisels were all-purpose woodworking tools, but one special function was to cut the wood away from an auger hole to make the mortise of a mortise and tenon joint (Sloane 1964:52-53.

The iron wedge measured 8 in., the head was 1.5 inches square, and the internal aperture of the socket had a diameter of 1 in. These tools were used for reducing large logs to a more usable form for fence rails, cabin logs, puncheons, and corner posts. The wedge was forced into the log with a heavy maul or even larger beetle, which were large wooden hammers. Occasionally, steel sledge hammers or perhaps the poll of an axe were used instead of a wooden hammer (Bealer 1976:25-26).

Thirty one pieces of tableware and cutlery were recovered, including 4 iron spoons, 14 forks, and 13 knives (Figure 37a-h). The forks had flat tangs; 64% had two tines, 14% had three tines, and 22% had the tines broken off. A great variety of knives was present; however, 50% were round-bladed tableknives, two of which were missing the tangs. The remainder of the tableknives had flat tangs. One of the knives had a small, curved blade with a spike tang. Another had a large, triangularly-shaped blade with an unknown type of tang. Two clasp knives were recovered, one with a round, pistol grip-like handle and the other a straight-sided handle which tapered at both ends to a round end. Two other knives were unidentifiable as to type.

Of the spoons, three were tablespoons with modern bowl shapes which were ovoid with tapering ends. Two of the tablespoons had straight-sided handles which expanded gradually to a rounded end; the third was very similar but had a straight end. A single teaspoon was recovered, the bowl of which was the same shape as the tablespoon, but the handle was missing.

Five iron clothing clasps were recovered along with five iron buttons (Figure 38b). The clasps were overall strap fasteners. The buttons were corroded but were generally large and circular in shape. All had iron backs and fronts and once may have been fabric covered. They appeared to be similar to South's (1964) button Type 24.

Figure 37. Kitchen Utensils, the Davis Site.

a. Three-tined fork with bone handle, feature 14

b. Knife with antler handle, feature 14

c. Two-tined iron fork, feature 3

d. Two-tined iron fork, feature 3

e. Iron spoon bowl, feature 3

f. Bone knife handle, feature 4

g. Bone knife handle, feature 4

h. Iron knife with tang, feature 1

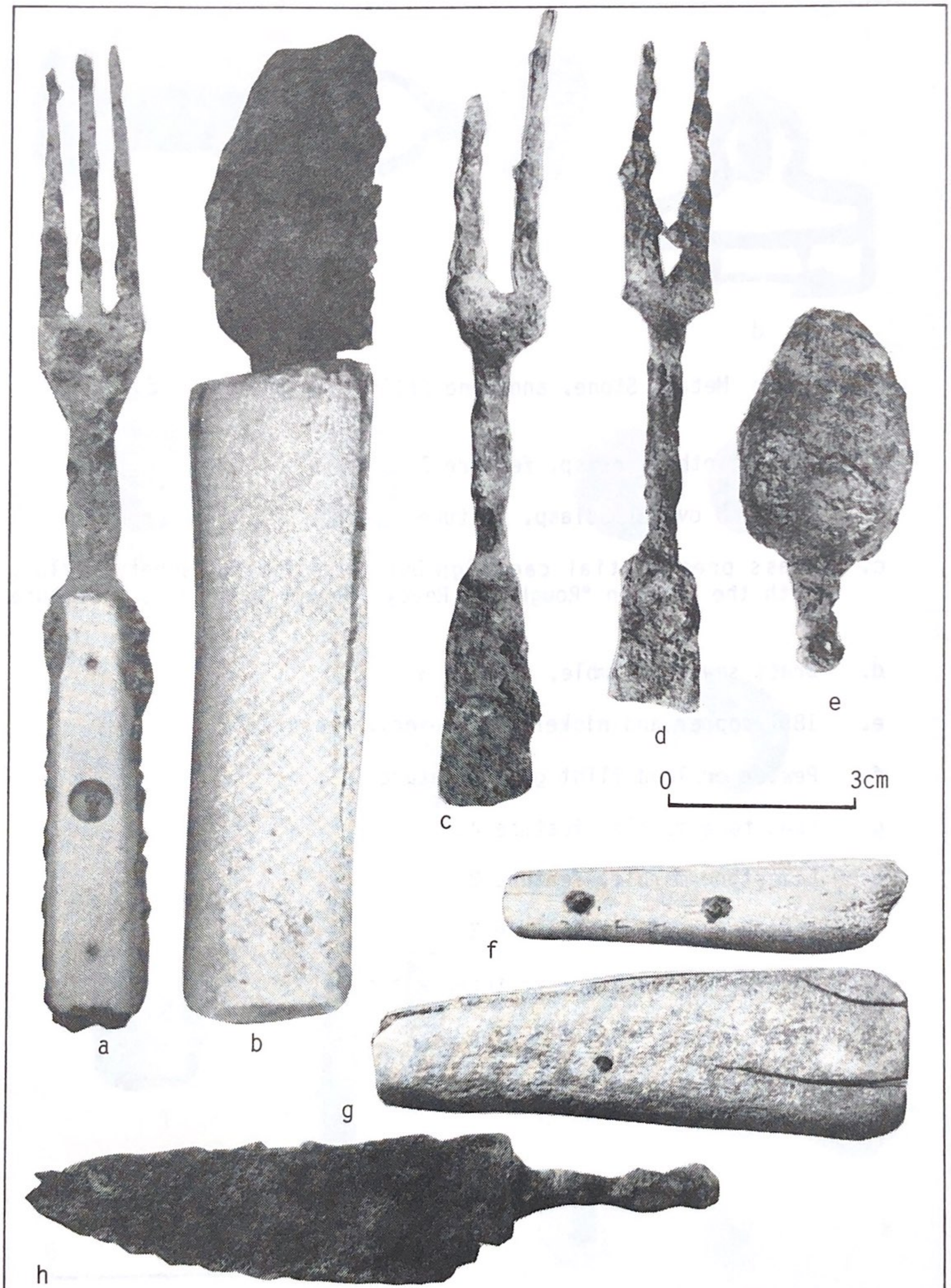

a
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Figure 37. Kitchen utensils, the Davis site.

Figure 38. Metal, Stone, and Bone Artifacts, the Davis Site.

a. Brass clothing clasp, feature 3

b. Iron bib overall clasp, feature 5

c. Brass presidential campaign button depicting Zachary Taylor, with the caption "Rough and Ready" "Never Surrenders," feature 2

d. Brass sewing thimble, feature 3

e. 1857 copper and nickel U. S. penny, feature 2

f. Pewter or lead flint grip, feature 2

g. Sandstone marble, feature 4

h. Limestone marble, feature 2

i. French gun flint, feature 3

j. Worked bone handles, features 2 and 4

k. Bone buttons, features 2 and 4

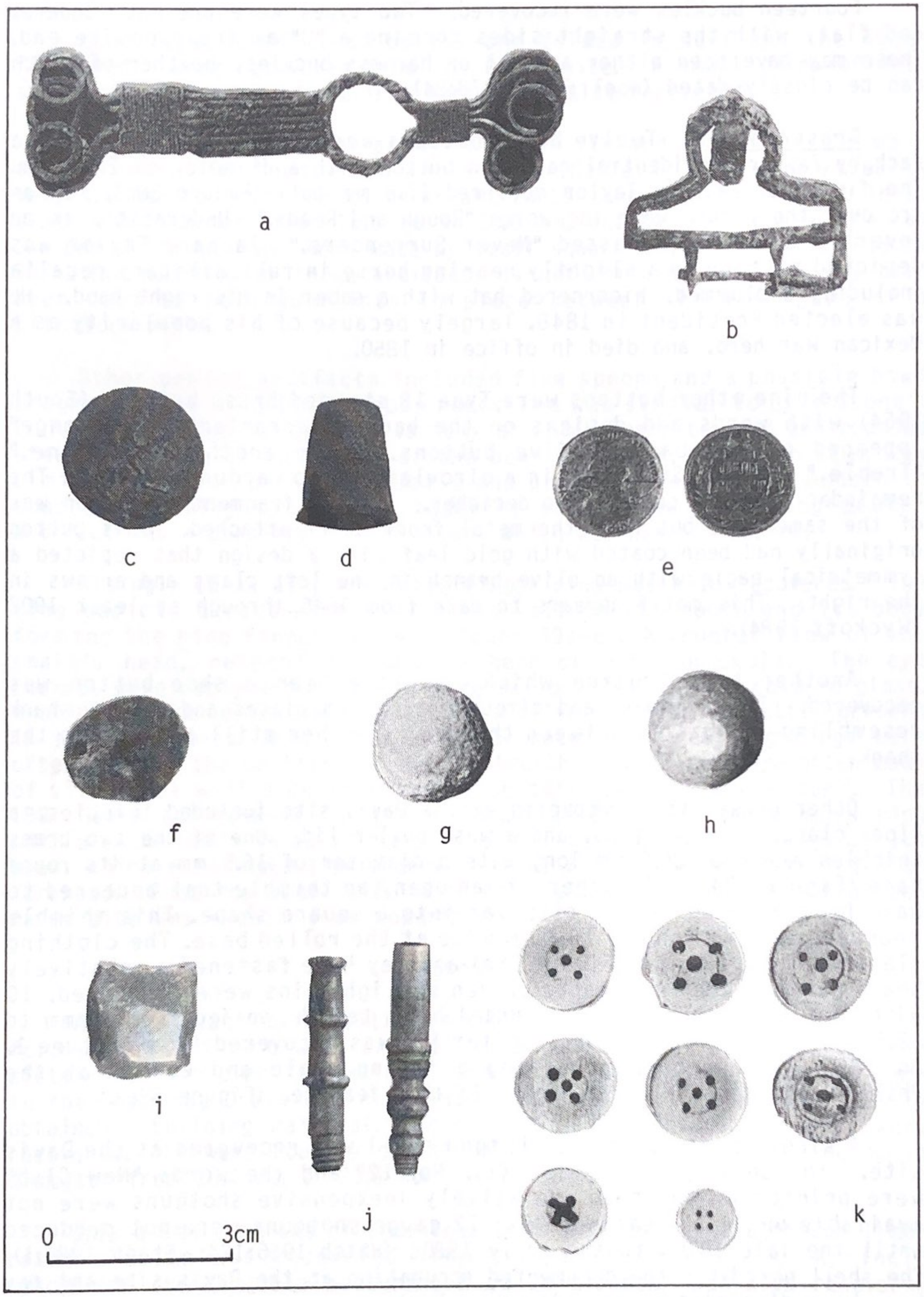
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Figure 38. Metal, stone, and bone artifacts. the Davis site.

Fourteen buckles were recovered. Two types were present: square; and flat, with the straight sides forming a "U" at the opposite end. These may have been either apparel or harness buckles, neither of which can be closely dated (Noel Hume 1978:84).

Brass/Copper. Twelve brass buttons were recovered, including a Zachary Taylor Presidential campaign button with a diameter of 24.25 mm. The figure of Zachary Taylor measured 17.8 mm tall (Figure 38c). In an arc over the figure were the words "Rough and Ready." Underneath, in an inverted arc, was embossed "Never Surrenders." Zachary Taylor was depicted sitting on a slightly rearing horse in full military regalia including a plummed, bicornered hat with a saber in his right hand. He was elected President in 1848, largely because of his popularity as a Mexican War hero, and died in office in 1850.

The nine other buttons were Type 18 stamped brass buttons (South 1964) with words and designs on the back. "Warranted" and "Orange" appeared on the back of five buttons, while another had "Fine," "Treble," "Gilt," "Standard" in a circular fashion around the eye. The remainder were too corroded to decipher. Another fragmentary button was of the same type but with the metal front still attached. This button originally had been coated with gold leaf with a design that depicted a symmetrical eagle with an olive branch in the left claws and arrows in the right. This motif appears to date from 1845 through at least 1902 (Wyckoff 1984).

Another brass button which may have been a shoe button was recovered. It was small and circular with two plates and a post shank resembling a rivet in between the two. Leather still adhered to the shank.

Other brass items recovered at the Davis site included thimbles, a cloak clasp, straight pins, and a wash boiler lid. One of the two brass thimbles measured 20.6 mm long with a diameter of 16.5 mm at its round base (Figure 38d). The other was an open top thimble that appeared to have been altered from a circular into a square shape. This thimble measured 18.1 mm long by 16.1 mm wide at the rolled base. The clothing clasp was quite large (Figure 38a) and may have fastened a relatively heavy garment such as a cape. Eleven straight pins were recovered, 10 with flat heads and 1 with a rounded head. Length varied from 26 mm to 38.5 mm. A single copper wash boiler lid was recovered from feature 1. An 1857 U. S. penny, depicting a flying eagle and coined at the Philidelphia Mint, also was found in this feature. (Figure 38e).

A single brass 12 gauge shotgun shell was recovered at the Davis site. The designation "U.M.C. Co., No. 12" and the words "New Club" were printed on the head. Relatively inexpensive shotguns were not available until the early 1870s; 12 gauge shotguns were not produced until the late 1870s to the early 1880s (Hatch 1956:124; Stadt 1984:1). The shell postdates the documented occupation at the Davis site and may have been discarded at the site by a hunter.

Tin. One heavily oxidized tin or tin alloy button was recovered.

Lead. Two spent lead balls, one folded in half and the other flattened, were recovered from the Davis site. A small piece of lead shot which measured 0.5 mm in diameter was also recovered.

Pewter. Pewter is an alloy in which tin and lead were the main ingredients. The pewter artifacts from the Davis site were visually very similar to lead. Among these artifacts were flattened discs. These discs had diameters from 16.6 mm to 20.6 mm, and two had square holes at one end which may have been made by small square finishing nails (Figure 38f). The function of these artifacts is not certain, but they may have been used to hold gunflints in place between the vise jaws of a flintlock rifle.

Other pewter artifacts included five spoons and a possible bowl fragment. The only whole spoon recovered was similar to Lyle Stone's (1974:181) "Series A, Type 2, variety a" which has a tapered and rounded stem narrowing at the point of the bowl junction. Another stem was similar to this spoon. The bowls and bowl fragments were modern in shape, generally ovoid with tapering ends. The remaining pewter artifact was a possible bowl fragment which was heavily scored.

A single 10 karat gold-plated finger ring was also recovered. The ring depicts a rattlesnake with its tail in its mouth and its body forming the ring finger socket (Figure 39a-c). A frontal view of the snake's head, resembles a death's head or a human skull. The eye sockets were empty and probably were set originally with colored glass. A shiny substance that may have been a silver backing was still present in the eye orbits. Noel Hume (1978:266) notes that mourning rings were often used in the seventeenth and eighteenth century and were often made of silver set with a white enameled death's head on a background. The 1897 Sears and Roebuck Catalogue (Israel 1976) advertised a man's ring with a snake motif in solid sterling silver with fine emerald eyes. Its head, which also looks like a death's head, was set with a garnet in its forehead. From the small size (4 to 4 1/2), the ring recovered from the Davis site was a child's or woman's ring.

Stone

A large quantity (n=561) of sandstone was recovered, most in the form of unmodified blocks probably used as building material to line cisterns or for pier foundations. Sandstone outcrops in a tabular form in the Beaucoup Creek drainage and undoubtedly represented a readily obtainable building material. Three modified sandstone artifacts were recovered. All were roughly ground balls, possibly marbles, ranging in diameter from 16.4 mm to 23.6 mm (Figure 38g).

Only a small amount of limestone (n=4) was recovered although lime-based plaster was recovered from feature 5, a cistern. A single calcareous stone marble measuring 2 cm in diameter was also recovered (Figure 38h). Calcareous limestone marbles were manufactured in England during the mid-nineteenth century and widely exported (Randall 1971).

Thirty one unmodified and two modified igneous/metamorphic cobbles

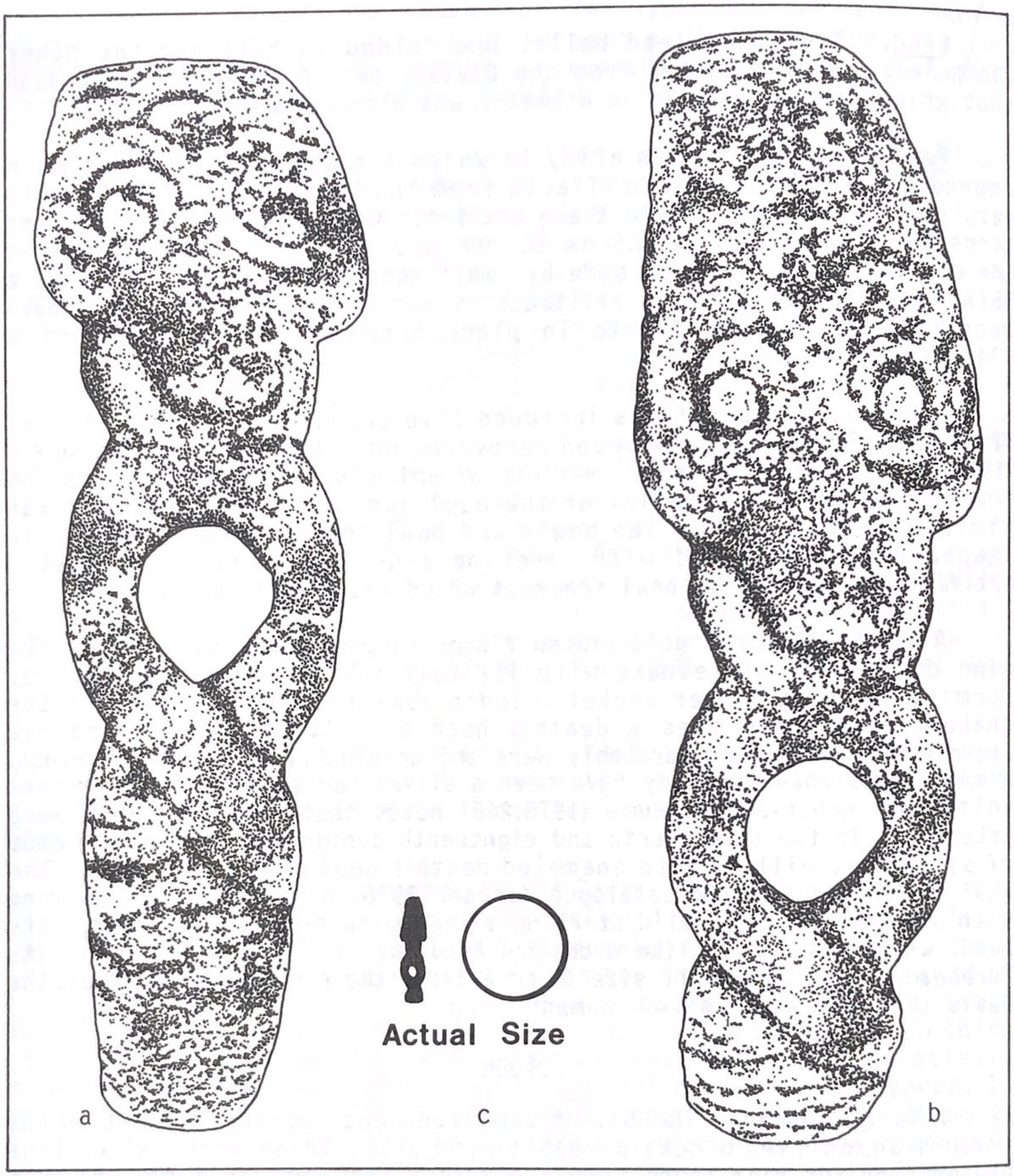

Figure 39. Finger ring, the Davis site.

a. View of ringed tail in mouth, gold plated brass ring, feature 2.
b. Frontal view of snake's head, gold plated brass ring, feature 2.
c. Actual size, gold plated brass ring, feature 2.

were also recovered at the site. The two modified cobbles exhibited battered and pecked surfaces and may have a prehistoric origin. Igneous/metamorphic cobbles occur in stream beds and as isolates on the landscape throughout the Till Plains. Some of the unmodified cobbles at the site may be naturally occurring. A single piece of unmodified hematite was recovered from feature 19, and it is possible that this also may have a prehistoric origin.

Three whetting stones were also recovered. These were thin and flat with several cuts ground down into a "V"-shape. Whetting stones would have been used to sharpen knives or other sharp cutting utensils.

Slate was represented by a small fragment of what was either a shingle or a child's school slate. The fragment was thin and ground smooth, the small size precluding a positive identification.

Two clinkers were found in two different features, indicating that coal was used at the Davis Site as a heating or cooking fuel at one time.

Both prehistoric and historic chert artifacts were recovered from the site. Prehistoric material included 42 pieces of debitage and 10 biface fragments. Diagnostic bifacial tools included the base of a Dalton projectile, the distal tip of an Early Archaic projectile point, and a Lowe Flared base projectile point which had been reworked into a drill. Fifty percent of the bifacial tools had been manufactured from unknown chert types. The remainder had been manufactured from Kinkaid (10%), Burlington (10%), local glacially redeposited (10%), and Cobden (2%) cherts. Chert types found within the debitage included unknown (24%), Blair/St. David (24%), local glacially redeposited (22%), Burlington (14%), Cobden (14%), and Kinkaid (2%) (Koldehoff n.d.).

Four of the biface fragments appear to have been utilized by the historic occupants of the Davis site as strike-a-lites. Minute crushing fractures are present along the edges. These types of fractures are generally caused by light-weight hammering, as against an iron strike-a-lite (Koldehoff n.d.). Strike-a-lites, or fire-steels, were used in producing sparks to make fires and were common during the nineteenth century throughout most of North America (Stone 1974:189).

Gunflints. The five historic chert artifacts recovered were gunflints. Two were honey-colored French gunflints, and two were manufactured of local glacially redeposited chert (Figure 38i). The fifth gunflint was homemade and manufactured of kaolin, a high grade chert which outcrops in Union County, Illinois.

Both of the French gunflints were similar to Stone's (1974:246) "Series A, Type 1". These are honey-colored or "beeswax" blade gunflints, the tops of which have a transverse scar. Evidence of retouch flaking exists on all sides except the edge. This type also has a beveled edge and back (Stone 1974:247).

The remaining gunflints were homemade; unfortunately, all were fractured. The single kaolin gunflint was flat on top and bottom with one steeply beveled edge. A number of stress fractures were along the edge near the bottom. One of the gunflints manufactured from local chert had been heat treated. The color was burgundy and the surface glossy. Two sides were beveled, with a quantity of small retouch flake scars along the base of the bevel. Another gunflint was also manufactured of local chert and was white to very light pink in color. It was steeply beveled, with retouch along the base of the bevel. These two gunflints were generally rectangular in shape and quite thin.

Brick/Burned Clay

A large quantity of brick and brick fragments was recovered from the Davis site. All were mud-bricks which had been fired at relatively low temperatures. They were quite soft and scratched or chipped easily. This type of brick was manufactured prior to 1875 (Sonderman 1979:38).

A large amount of burned clay or daub also was recovered, but the majority was too fragmentary or small to type. Some of the burned clay was certainly daub as the fired clay still had bark or stick impressions on at least one side. Daub could have been used as chinking between the logs of a log structure or as part of a "cat and clay" or "mudcat" chimney made from sticks and clay (Lavender 1979:13). The hazard of having a chimney comprised partially of sticks is vividly documented in Charless Caraway's account of a cabin catching fire in the early 1890s in southern Illinois:

> The night was cold, and there was a big fire going in the stick-and-mud fireplace. Dad suddenly realized that some of the dirt had fallen off, leaving the sticks exposed, and that the chimney itself was on fire. There was but one thing to do. He put a long pole between the chimney and the house and pried the chimney over, and it fell out in the yard. You can imagine what type of a mess we were in - we had to go to bed to keep from freezing. As soon as they could, Dad and some of the neighbors rebuilt the chimney and we were all back to normal again. This, one of my earliest memories, happened when I was about three years old and we lived in a one-room log cabin with a lean-to kitchen on the Bennet place near Eldorado in Saline County, Illinois. It wasn't an unusual occurrence - as a matter of fact it happend every now and then (Caraway 1987:3).

In describing log cabins in southern Illinois, Caraway (1987:5) provides a further description of a mudcat chimney:

> The stick-and-mud fireplace finished the home. The hearth and jambs, of course, were all dirt. The heat and smoke of the fireplace flavored this clay so that sometimes children would eat it and almost become addicted to it, refusing to eat anything else.

The absence of the remains of a stone chimney at the Davis site along with the recovery of burned clay with stick impressions suggests that the chimney at the site may indeed have been a mudcat chimney.

Modified Fauna

Leather. Six shoe heels were the only leather articles recovered. Two were large and thick and may have been men's boot heels. A third had disintegrated, but the pegs were long and large, again suggesting a man's shoe or boot. The remaining three heels were small, perhaps from a women's shoe or boot. All of the heels were held together with square iron nails, suggesting they were manufactured prior to 1860 (Anderson 1968:64).

Bone. Four bone utensil handles were collected. Two were probably handles for spike-tanged knives, and two were flat-tanged fork handles. Other modified bone items included a double-edged and fine-toothed comb fragment. Also, 34 bone buttons were collected, 85% of which were similar to South's (1964) Type 19, a flat-backed, five-hole bone button with a centering hole for the cutting tool. One of the Davis site buttons had been misdrilled and a second set of holes partially drilled near the drilled set. Another 9% of the buttons were similar to South's (1964) Type 20, a four-hole bone disc with a rounded back. The remainder (6%) were too fragmentary to type.

Two finely worked pieces of either bone or ivory were recovered (Figure 38j). One has a threaded aperture at one end, indicating that some type of small tool once was screwed into the handle; the other piece is solid. These two artifacts resemble the handle of a condiment fork also known as a "pickle or lemon" fork (Mirken 1970:238). Other possible functions include handles for knitting needles used for making lace or a handle for a drawing pen.

Faunal and Floral Remains

Faunal Remains

Jonathan Bloom of Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, examined 1,387 animal remains from a screened context at the Davis site. The analysis was used by the author to determine faunal exploitation and subsistence patterns for the Davis site.

Account of Species. The composition of the faunal assemblage by class is presented in Table 8. Mammals made up 88% of the total faunal assemblage by count. Birds made up 6% and bivalve pelecypods 4% of the collection. Two percent of the collection was unidentifiable.

Of the total number of faunal remains recovered from the Davis site, only 37% were identified as part of the family classification. Sixty three percent of the assemblage remained unidentified.

The composition of the faunal assemblage by species is listed in Table 9. The mammalian remains, which clearly made up the majority

Table 8. Faunal Assemblage: Composites by Class and Frequency, the Davis Site.

Class	Identified	Unidentified	Total	%
Mammalia (Mammals)	443	785	1,228	88
Aves (Birds)	51	29	80	6
Reptilia (Reptiles)	1	-	1	-
Pelecypoda (Mollusks)	22	29	51	4
Indeterminate	-	27	27	2
Total	517	870	1,387	100
%	37	63	100	

(88%) of the faunal assemblage, was dominated by a single domestic species, pig (Sus scrafa). It comprised 45% of the total number of identified mammal remains and 39% of the total number of identified faunal remains. An additional 79 unidentified medium-sized mammal bone fragments may be the remains of pigs. Other domestic mammals, cattle (Bos taurus), sheep and/or goat (Ovis/Capra), and horse (Equs caballus) make up only 3% of the total number of identified mammals.

Eight cow (B. taurus) bones were recovered; however, this species may be underenumerated. Twenty seven bones were identified as being from horse or cow, 382 from unidentified ungulates, and 292 from unidentifiable large mammals. These fragments may also have been the remains of deer or horse. Four of the nine cow bones recovered had been knawed on by a carnivore, suggesting they had been lying on the surface.

The most numerous nondomestic mammalian species in the population was white-tailed deer (Odocoileus virginianus), which made up 14% of the total number of identified mammal remains and 12% of the total number of faunal remains. Squirrels (Sciurus carolinensis, niger and sp.) comprised 28% of the total identified mammal remains and 24% of the total identified assemblage. Rabbit (Sylvilagus floridanus or

Table 9. Species Composition, the Davis Site.

Taxa	Feature Number																				Post-molds	Total	% Identif. Specimens	% NISP
	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22				
MAMMALS																								
Domestic pig (*Sus scrofa*)	31	54	14	36	28	6	1		2			7	5	6	2				1		1	194	45	39
cf. Domestic pig (*Sus scrofa*)		2		4																		6		
Domestic cattle (*Bos taurus*)	1	1		1		3			1					1								8	2	2
Domestic horse (*Equas caballus*)					1																	1	< 1	
*Domestic horse/cow (*Equas/Bos*)	14			5	1				1				3	2		1						27		
Domestic sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hirca*)			1											1								2	1	
White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*)	5	7		2	5	30			3	1			1	5	2		1					62	14	12
*Domestic dog/coyote (*Canis* sp.)	1				1															1		3	1	1
Opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*)	3	2			4																	9	2	2
Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*)	3				4																	7	2	1
cf. Skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*)				1																		1	< 1	
Gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*)	1	19	6	11	16	1							3									57	13	11
cf. Gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*)		1		1																		2		
Fox squirrel (*Sciurius niger*)		1			1																	2	2	
cf. Fox squirrel (*Sciurius niger*)			1	2	2																	5		1
Tree squirrel (*Sciurus* sp.)	1	24	8	4	8								3		1							47	12	11
cf. Tree squirrel (*Sciurius* sp.)		4		2																		6		
cf. Rat (*Rattus* sp.)												1										1	< 1	
Rabbit (*Sylvilagus* sp.)		1	1	5	20								1									28	6	5
TOTAL IDENTIFIED MAMMALS	60	116	31	74	91	40	1	0	7	1	0	8	16	15	5	1	1	0	1	1	1	470	100	
Unidentified ungulate	85	121	39	45	41	6	1					4	17	10	4	3		1	2		3	382		
Unident. large mammal	48	61	27	55	48	13		1	2		8	7	3	10	2	1		3	2	1		292		
Unident. medium mammal	8	46	3	6	13	1							1		1							79		
Unident. small mammal		3	1	1																		5		
TOTAL UNIDENT. MAMMALS	141	231	70	107	102	70	1	1	2	0	8	11	21	20	7	4	0	4	4	1	3	758		
TOTAL MAMMALS	201	347	101	181	193	60	2	1	9	1	8	19	37	35	12	5	1	4	5	2	4	1228		
BIRDS																								
Domestic chicken (*Gallus gallus*)	1	13	2	9	3							1	2									31	75	7
cf. Domestic chicken (*Gallus gallus*)			5	1	1																	7		
cf. Domestic chicken eggshell		3**							28**													31**		
Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*)				5											1							6	11	1
Blue-wing/common teal (*Anas discors/crecca*)					1																	1	2	
cf. Ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*)		1																				1	2	

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*Faunal remains identifiable only to the level of horse/cow and dog/coyote were not used in calculating percentage of identifiable specimens or NISP
**eggshells are not included in totals

Table 9. (Cont'd).

Taxa	Feature Number																				Post-molds	Total	% Identif. Specimens	% NISP
	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22				
Passenger Pigeon (Ectopistes migratorius)		1		1																		2	4	
Bobwhite (Colinus virginianus)		1			1																	2	4	
Common crow (Corvus brachyrhynchos)					1																	1	2	
TOTAL IDENTIFIED BIRDS	1	16	7	16	7	0						1	2		1							51	100	
Unident. large bird		1	2	5	5	1						2	3									19		
Unident. medium bird	1	8	1																			10		
TOTAL UNIDENT. BIRDS	1	9	3	5	5	1						2	3									29		
TOTAL BIRDS	2	25	10	21	12	1						3	5		1							80		
Box turtle (Terrapene sp.)		1																				1		
Unidentified vertebrate	3	14	4	2									2	1		1						27		
TOTAL VERTEBRATES	206	387	115	204	205	61	2	1	9	1	8	22	44	36	13	6	1	4	5	2		1336		
MUSSEL																								
cf. Anodonta sp.		1																				1	4.5	
Elipto dilatatus																			1			1	4.5	
Amblema plicata		1			4							1		2	1		1					10	45.0	2
cf. Amblema plicata		1																				1	4.5	
cf. Villosa lienosa		2	1	2	1																	6	27	2
cf. Villosa sp.				2																		2	10	
cf. Lampsilis radiata		1																				1	4.5	
TOTAL IDENTIFIED MUSSEL		6	1	4	5							1		2	1		1		1			22	100.0	
Unident. freshwater mussel	2	10	3	5	5	1									1						2	29		
TOTAL MUSSEL	2	16	4	9	10	1						1		2	2		1		1		2	51		
TOTAL FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGE	208	403	119	213	215	62	2	1	9	1	8	23	44	38	15	6	2	4	6	2	6	1387		
PERCENT NISP	15	28	9	15	15	5			1		1	2	3	3	1									

aquaticus) comprised 6% of the total identified mammal remains and 5% of the total identified faunal assemblage.

Opossum (*Didelphis virginianus*) and raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) made up 2% and 1%, respectively, of the total number of identified mammal and faunal remains. Dog/coyote (*Canis sp.*) comprised 1% of the total number of identified mammal remains. The old world rat (*Rattus sp.*) and skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*) made up less than 1% of the assemblage.

Only five unidentified fragments of small mammals were included within the faunal assemblage, indicating that small mammals such as insectivores, squirrels, muskrats, rabbits, and small rodents were not underestimated.

Domestic gallinaceous birds were the predominant species within the avifauna assemblage. Domestic chicken (*Gallus gallus*) bones made up exactly 75% of the identified avian remains, or 7% of the total faunal assemblage. Also, 31 eggshell fragments were recovered. Twenty eight were from feature 10. Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) made up 11% of the avian population but only 1% of the total identified assemblage. Other species present included blue/green winged teal (*Anas discors crecca*), passenger pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*), bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*), the American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), and possibly a ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*). Nineteen unidentified fragments of large birds and 10 unidentified fragments of medium-sized birds were also present. The large bird fragments were probably chicken or turkey bones as they are the most frequently occurring bird species within the collection.

The remaining vertebrate recovered from the Davis site was a single fragment from a carapace of a box turtle (*Terrapene sp.*). Fish species were not represented.

Shell fragments were moderately numerous, with all the species identified being fresh water mollusks. The most frequently occurring was the bluepoint or three-ridge mussel (*Amblema plicata*), making up nearly 50% of the identified mollusk remains. Also present in moderate numbers were little spectacle-case mussels (*Villosa lienosa* and *Villosa sp.*). These made up 37% of the total identified mollusk shell remains but only 2% of the total identified fauna. Other mussels present were a floater (*Anadonta sp.*) a spike (*Elliptio dilitatus*), and a fat mucket (*Lampsilis radiata luteola*). Twenty nine unidentified fragments of mussel shell were also recovered from feature and post molds.

The three-ridge (*A. plicata*) was and continues to be one of the most common and widespread mussel found in Illinois, occurring most frequently in small streams and creeks such as Beaucoup Creek and in the headwaters and shallow sections of large rivers (Parmalee 1967:26). The little spectacle-case mussels were known to have inhabited the streams and small rivers of southern Illinois but are now considered quite rare (Parmalee 1967:76). Floaters (*Anadonta sp.*) often inhabit backwater areas and sloughs. Spike mussels (*Eliptio dilatata*) generally are found on a sand/gravel bottom in ripples or in rivers with a strong current and are common in small streams. Like the little spectacle-case, the spike may not be as abundant today in southern Illinois as it was in the past (Bloom, personal communication 1986).

The last species represented was the fat mucket (Lampsilis radiata luteola), which generally occurs in small, shallow streams throughout southern Illinois and less often in the major rivers. It was often used in button manufacture.

Spatial Distribution of Faunal Assemblage. Midden was not present at the Davis site, possibly because it had been destroyed by farming or because the site was not occupied long enough for a sheet midden to form. All artifactual material, including animal bones, was confined to the plow zone and the subsurface features. All but one of the features contained some amount of faunal material.

Features 2, 3, 4, 14, and 15, which were substructure cellars and/or storage facilities, contained 58% of the total number of animal bones. Features 1 and 5, two large cisterns, each contained 15% of the total. Feature 6, a large pit, contained 5%; feature 16, a large, shallow basin, contained 3% of the faunal; and features 10, 12, and 17 each contained 1% of the faunal assemblage. Features 8, 9, 11, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 each contained small amounts of animal bones and made up 1% of the total. Feature 7, a well, contained no faunal material.

Butchering Patterns and Spatial Distribution. Documentary information regarding historic animal useage and butchering patterns can be used in conjunction with the faunal assemblage to interpret the types of butchering activities that occurred at the Davis site. The following discussion of late nineteenth and early twentieth century butchering practices in the eastern Ozarks presented in the next several paragraphs is taken from a longer article by Price (1985:48-50). Similar to the Davis site, the eastern Ozarks were populated by immigrants from the Upland South cultural region, and it is expected that similarities in animal utilization and food preferences would exist between the two areas.

Traditionally, differences existed in the way various types of animals were processed on these small homesteads. Ethnographic accounts indicate that small mammals and birds including squirrels, rabbits, and chicken, were eaten in addition to the less frequently consumed opossum, woodchuck, raccoon, wild turkey, quail, and waterfowl. These small animals were generally cleaned, cooked, and eaten within a short period of time after being killed (Price 1985:48). Small mammals and birds were entirely consumed much as chicken is today, including the head in the case of squirrels. The bones were discarded in the vicinity of the house where they had been prepared as food, eventually forming a part of the kitchen midden.

Large mammals such as pig, cattle, and deer were processed differently than small animals. In the case of pigs, many of the bones remained with the meat until it was prepared as food, such as with hams, which include part of the leg bones, while other bones were discarded at the butchering site. The ham was smoked to preserve it, and meat was cut off the smoked ham and prepared as needed. The ham bones were then used in soups or stews and finally disposed of with the rest of the kitchen refuse. In contrast to hams, bones that had the meat removed during butchering, such as the cranium, vertebrae, and innominates, were disposed of at the butchering site. Pig heads were removed during butchering and boiled to remove the meat, with the cleaned cranium sometimes split to remove the brains. The meat from the head and the brains was then used to manufacture head cheese or sass meat.

Cows were processed similar to pigs with the exception of the ribs, with most of the meat being removed from these bones during butchering and discarded near the butchering area (Price 1985:49).

Generally, only the hide and rear haunches of a deer carcass were brought home; the remainder of the animal was left in the woods.

Of the 41 pig feet recovered from the Davis site, 73% were recovered from underneath the house (features 2, 3, 4, 14, and 15) (Table 10). This pattern of refuse disposal is similar to the Widow

Table 10. Frequency Distribution of Selected Species and Skeletal Parts, the Davis Site.

Skeletal	Feature #											
Part	1	2	3	4	5	6	10	16	17	21	22	Total
Pig teeth	18	12	3	9	8	5	1		1			57
Pig crania	2	4			10	2			3			21
Cow teeth	1											1
Horse teeth					1							1
Deer cranium					1							1
Deer teeth	1											1
Opossum teeth					1							1
Rabbit teeth					2							2
Squirrel teeth	1	5	1								1	8
Squirrel crania		8	1	4	5							18
Chicken crania		1										1
Pig feet bones	2	14	13	13	2	1		1		1		47
Birds	2	28	15	21	12	1			1			80
Small mammals	2	53	24	26	47	1						153
Total fauna	208	426	163	213	215	62	9	38	15	6	2	

Harris site pattern in southeast Missouri, where 60% of the pig bones recovered from underneath the cabin breezeway floor were from feet (Price 1985:47). Only 18% of the pig bones from this area were from the skull or teeth. However, at the Davis site, 32 (40%) of the 82 cranial and dental fragments recovered were from underneath the house. Features 1 and 5, large cisterns which were located 3.3 m and 7 m, respectively, from the house, each contained slightly less than 25% of the total pig cranial and dental fragments. Feature 16, which was also located about 7 m from the house, contained two complete pig skulls. This feature has tentatively been described as a storage pit but, as noted previously, may actually have been used for hog butchering. The higher proportion of pig cranial bones and teeth underneath and near the house at the Davis site, in comparison to the Widow Harris site, suggests that at the Davis site, processing of the pig crania took place in or near the house. Upland South farmers in Jackson County, Illinois, southeast of the Davis site, even today process the pig crania by bringing it into the house for boiling and cleaning (Pulcher, personal communication 1986).

As at the Widow Harris site, the presence of pig feet bones and small mammal and bird remains appears to be related at the Davis site. The features underneath the house contain large amounts of small mammal and bird bones including squirrel teeth and cranial fragments. These smaller bones are thought to represent kitchen refuse not subject to processing away from the house as were pig crania and other large meat-bearing bones.

A single cow molar was recovered from the Davis site along with a fragment of a metacarpal and a whole proximal phalanx. The recovery of these bones is the only indication that at least a small amount of beef butchering may have occurred at the Davis site. Cattle are known to have been at the site as 21 cattle were offered for sale at Willis Smith's estate auction and 7 at Asa Hill's (Appendix A). The reduction of the number of cattle present at the site by 1865 may be a result of the increase in demand for beef during the Civil War (Gates 1965). Cattle appear to have been raised largely for their cash value instead of home consumption by Upland South farmers (Denman 1978:60-61), and the low representation of cow remains (3 bones) at the Davis site conforms to this pattern.

Only 22 bones, or 2% of the total faunal assemblage, had butchering cuts (Table 11). In addition, 51 carnivore gnawed and 54 rodent gnawed bones were recovered from features at the Davis site. Ninety three percent of the rodent gnawed bones came from features beneath the house which, not surprisingly, contained a large amount of rodent disturbances (Table 11). Twenty five percent of the carnivore gnawed bones came from these features, probably the result of feeding table scraps to dogs. Wild carnivores are not thought to have been a problem within the boundaries of small homesteads such as the Davis site (Price 1985:52).

In sum, the distribution and types of faunal remains present at the Davis site conforms to what is known regarding the general Upland South pattern of animal utilization and butchering practices during the mid-nineteenth century. There appears to have been a reliance upon domestic

Table 11. Frequency Distribution of Post-Mortem Bone Modification, the Davis Site.

Modification	Substructure Features (2,3,4,14,15)	Other Features	Total
Carnivore gnawed	13	38	51
Rodent gnawed	50	4	54
Butcher cuts	11	11	22

animals, particularly the pig, and upon the hunting of wild animals, including deer, squirrel, opossum, rabbit, and birds. Pigs were butchered at the site; one possible butchering area (feature 10) was identified. Pig feet remains were concentrated in the substructure cellars, a pattern expected from excavations at other historic archaeological sites (Price 1985). Pig cranial remains and teeth were also recovered from the cellars, suggesting that the head was being processed in or near the house, a pattern of butchering still known to exist in the area today. Based upon probate records, cows are known to have been present at the site yet are poorly represented in the faunal assemblage, suggesting that they were not being butchered for home consumption.

Floral

Only a small quantity of floral remains was recovered in the screened excavation samples from the Davis site. These included two peach pits (one of which was carbonized), one carbonized hickory nut fragment, and corncobs contained within a historic smudge pit. Thirty one of the corncobs from the smudge pit were analyzed by Leonard W. Blake of the Department of Anthropology, Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri (Table 12). Nearly half of the cobs were made up of 14 and 16 row ears, many of which were unusually large. The mean row number was 12.3. Blake believes this trend toward high row numbers and large cobs is evidence of mixtures of Southern Dent corns such as Tuxpan and Mexican June varieties. These varieties usually have 12 and 14 row numbers and appear to have come from Mexico as early as the seventeenth century (Blake 1986:2). These same varieties would have been present archaeologically in the south in the eighteenth century. These Southern Dents and varieties of Eastern Eight Row became the ancestors of our modern Corn Belt Dents (Anderson and Brown 1952; Blake 1986:2).

Table 12. Row Numbers and Cupule Width of Corn from the Davis Site.

Corncob Sample Size** (g)	Percentage of Corn by Row 8	10	12	14	16+	Mean Row Number	Median Cupule Width (mm)
31	10	10	42	32	6	12.3	7.0

**All corn was carbonized and not adjusted for shrinkage (estimated to have been 15% to 25%).

Summary

Based on the historic documentation, the Davis site is interpreted as a historic Upland South farmstead occupied from 1840 to 1865. The site occupants were John and Elizabeth Huggins Davis (1840-1844), Willis and Phoebe Taylor Smith (1844-1849), Phoebe Taylor Smith (1849-1853), and Asa and Phoebe Taylor Smith Hill (1853-1865). The Hills and two of their children died in 1865, after which the farmstead was abandoned.

Culturally diagnostic artifacts from the site agreed with the dates of occupation indicated by the historic records, supporting the interpretation of the site as the Davis, Smith, and Hill homesteads. These artifacts included an 1857 penny, an 1848 presidential campaign pipe depicting Zachary Taylor, figural flasks with motifs popular in the 1860s and 1870s, and clothing button types that were popular from 1837 to 1865. A mean ceramic date of 1852.4 was calculated for the site based on edge decorated wares. A mean ceramic date of 1853.4 was calculated using only the whiteware, with this date decreasing to 1847.3 when pearlware is added. The economic value of the various ceramic types at the site also indicate that the families at the Davis site were middle class families. A comparison of the econonmic values of the ceramics at the Davis site with those from the Baldridge and Huggins sites is presented in the conclusion of this report along with a discussion of the relative social standings of the occupants of the three sites.

Twenty two features, including a house cellar, well, smudge pit, possible molasses furnace, possible hog butchering area, possible smokehouse, possible storage pits (n=9), and cisterns (n=2) were identified within a 32 m north-south by 30 m east-west (960 m^2) area at the site (Figure 40). Three features (2, 3, and 4) representing the house cellars were located in the site center, with the other features distributed within a 15 m radius of the cellar. The remains of a fenceline composed of square posts was located to the west and south of

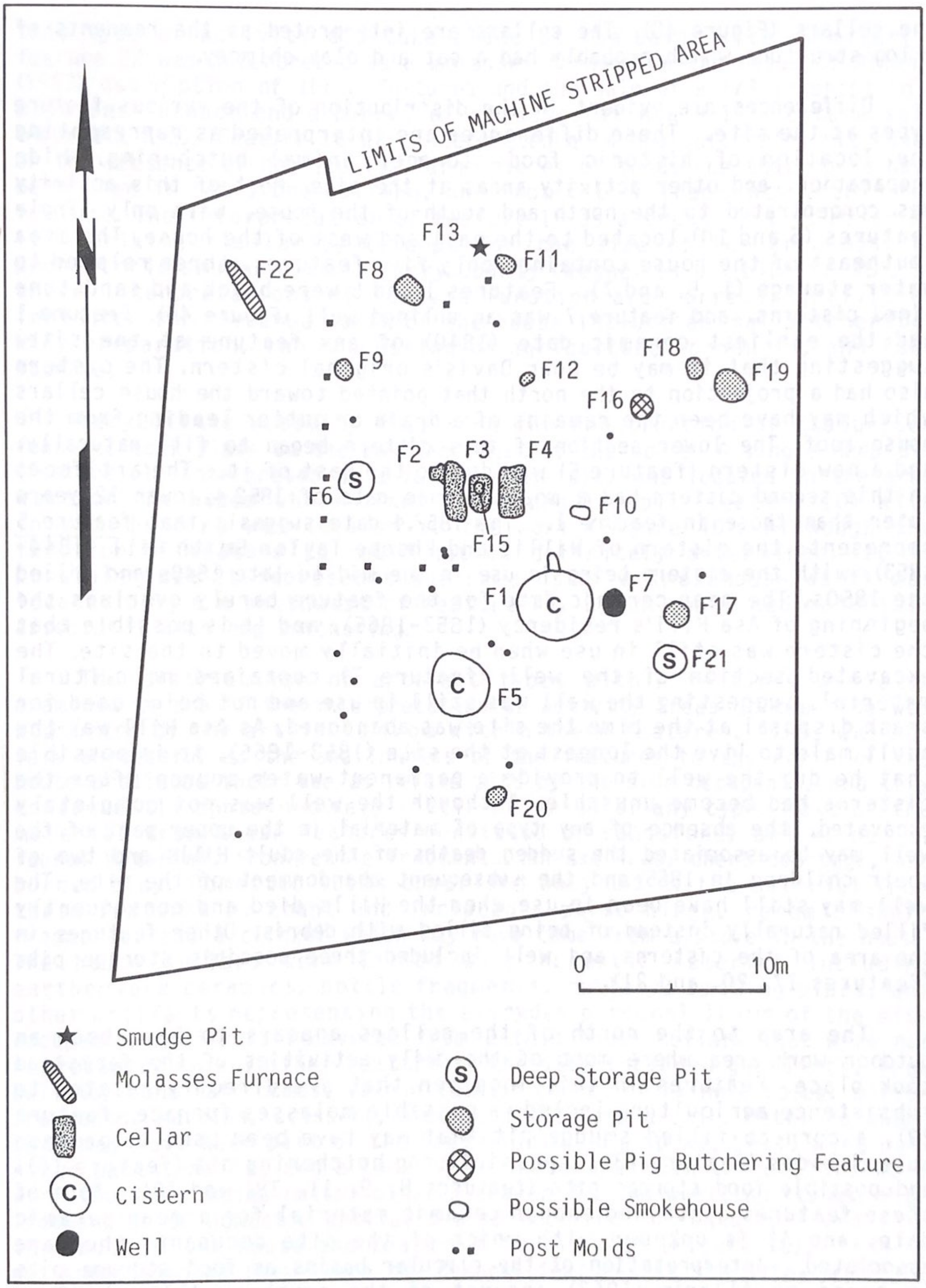

LIMITS OF MACHINE STRIPPED AREA
F13
F11
F22
F8
F9
F12
F18
F19
F16
F2
F3
F4
F6
F10
F15
F7
F1
F17
F21
F5
F20
0
10m
Smudge Pit
Molasses Furnace
Cellar
Cistern
Well
Deep Storage Pit
Storage Pit
Possible Pig Butchering Feature
Possible Smokehouse
Post Molds

Figure 40. Feature types, the Davis site.

the cellars (Figure 40). The cellars are interpreted as the remnants of a log structure which probably had a cat and clay chimney.

Differences are evident in the distribution of the various feature types at the site. These differences are interpreted as representing the location of historic food storage, animal butchering, hide preparation, and other activity areas at the site. Most of this activity was concentrated to the north and south of the house, with only single features (6 and 10) located to the east and west of the house. The area southeast of the house contained only five features, three related to water storage (1, 5, and 7). Features 1 and 5 were brick and sandstone lined cisterns, and feature 7 was an unlined well (Figure 40). Feature 1 had the earliest ceramic date (1840) of any feature at the site, suggesting that it may be John Davis's original cistern. The cistern also had a projection to the north that pointed toward the house cellars which may have been the remains of a drain or gutter leading from the house roof. The lower section of this cistern began to fill naturally, and a new cistern (feature 5) was dug to the east of it. The artifacts in this second cistern had a mean ceramic date of 1852.4, over 12 years later than those in feature 1. The 1852.4 date suggests that feature 5 represents the cistern of Willis and Phoebe Taylor Smith Hill (1844-1853), with the cistern being in use in the mid to late 1840s and filled the 1850s. The mean ceramic date for the feature barely overlaps the beginning of Asa Hill's residency (1853-1865), and it is possible that the cistern was still in use when he initially moved to the site. The excavated section of the well (feature 7) contained no cultural material, suggesting the well was still in use and not being used for trash disposal at the time the site was abandoned. As Asa Hill was the adult male to live the longest at the site (1853-1865), it is possible that he dug the well to provide a permanent water source after the cisterns had become unusable. Although the well was not completely excavated, the absence of any type of material in the upper part of the well may be associated the sudden deaths of the adult Hills and two of their children in 1865 and the subsequent abandonment of the site. The well may still have been in use when the Hills died and consequently filled naturally instead of being filled with debris. Other features in the area of the cisterns and well included three possible storage pits (features 17, 20, and 21).

The area to the north of the cellars appears to have been an outdoor work area where most of the daily activities of the farmstead took place. Features in this location that are directly related to subsistence agriculture include a possible molasses furnace (feature 22), a corncob filled smudge pit that may have been used to process animal hides (feature 13), a possible hog butchering pit (feature 16), and possible food storage pits (features 8, 9, 11, 18, and 19). None of these features contained enough ceramic material for a mean ceramic date, and it is unknown with which of the site occupants they are associated. Interpretation of the circular basins as food storage pits is based on Allen's (1963) account of the southern Illinois farm practice of "holing up" fruit and vegetables in a pit dug into the ground for winter use. Also, as previously noted, several lots of "holed up" cabbage were sold at Asa Hill's estate sale in 1865, indicating that this type of activity did take place at the Davis site. Similarly, feature 22 was interpreted as a molasses furnace on the basis of Allen's (1963) description of these features and the sale of a 1/3 interest in a molasses furnace and a barrel of molasses at Asa Hill's estate sale (Appendix A-2). Feature 16 was interpreted as a hog butchering pit based on the presence of hog skulls, large pieces of sandstone that could have been used in hot stone boiling, and iron kettle fragments within the feature. The interpretation of feature 13 as a smudge pit is based on its striking similarity (except for the size of the corncobs) to prehistoric smudge pits in Perry County (Wagner et al. 1986:87-95). If these interpretations of feature function are correct, activities indicated for the area north of the house include animal butchering, hide preparation, the processing of agricultural products, and food storage.

Very little activity requiring the construction of subsurface features took place to the east and west of the house. A single deep pit (feature 6), interpreted as a food storage pit, was located to the area west of the house while a small rectangular pit (feature 10) with in situ burning was located to the east (Figure 40). Although the function of feature 10 could not be definitely determined, it is possible that it represents the remains of a smokehouse as it was located only 6 m southwest of feature 16, which contained materials associated with hog butchering.

The distribution of artifact types within features was also examined to see if the interpretation of activity areas at the site was supported by the artifacts from within these features. This was not very successful as the shallowness of the features to the north of the house precluded their use as refuse pits by the site occupants, and they consequently contained very little material of any type. Most of the material from these features consisted of sandstone, brick, nails, faunal material, iron kettle fragments, an axe head, chert debitage, and burned clay. Domestic items comprised only 34% of the material from these features by count and included a purse hinge, ceramic sherd fragments, and a clinker which may have come from a stove in the house. The house cellars were filled with domestic material including earthenware ceramics, bottle fragments, cutlery, smoking pipes, and other artifacts representing the everyday personal items of the site occupants. Artifacts recovered from within these cellars that were not represented in any other feature at the site included gunflints, lead bullets, bone hair combs, vulcanite hair combs, drinking glasses, mirror fragments, marbles, scissors, spoons, forks, and a coin. Metal hardware that may have been part of the house included a spike, bolt, wing nut, hinge parts, nails, and a lock. Also present within the cellars were work tools including chisel bits, a drawknife, and whetting stones. High frequencies of domestic artifacts also occurred in features 1 and 5 to the south of the house and feature 6 to the west (Figure 40). This is not surprising as these were the deepest features at the site, with the feature profiles indicating that the upper portions of these features were intentionally filled with trash. Multiple layers of in situ burning in the upper sections of these features also suggest the burning of trash.

The subsistence data for the site indicate that it functioned as a self-sufficient farmstead. Even though there was a marked preference for domestic pork, many wild animals including deer, squirrel, opossum, rabbit, and birds added to the diet. This is similar to the dietary pattern that Hilliard (1972) describes as being associated with the Upland South cultural tradition. Cattle were also present at the site, but beef appears to have been of minor importance based on the small amount of bovine faunal material recovered. These cows most likely supplied dairy produce for the farmstead or were raised to be sold at market. Willis Smith's probate records indicate that sheep were present during his tenure (Appendix A-1), but as sheep remains were not recovered by the excavations, these animals were probably being raised to be sold at market. The only agricultural produce recovered by the excavations at the site were the remains of corncobs in feature 13 and two peach pits. The probate records, however, indicate that Willis Smith raised oats and corn at the site in the late 1840s, and Asa Hill raised corn, tobacco, cotton, cabbage, and potatoes at the site in the 1860s (Appendix A-2). Both men also kept bees to supply honey, and Hill apparently produced molasses at the site.

The materials recovered from the site indicate a fairly intensive utilization of local materials by the site occupants. Sandstone was used to construct a cellar wall in feature 2 and line the two large cisterns. Locally available glacial chert was collected and made into gunflints. Prehistoric Indian chert artifacts were collected and used as strike-a-lites. Igneous/metamorphic cobbles with pecked and battered surfaces from hammering activities were recovered from features 2 and 5. In addition to using local lithic materials, the site occupants used deer bone and antler to make home-made knife handles; dried animal hides, probably deer hides, were sold at Asa Hill's estate sale in 1865.

In sum, the Davis site is interpreted as a typical middle class Upland South farmstead of the mid-nineteenth century. The relationship of the Davis site to the Upland South cultural tradition is further examined in the conclusion of this report. A comparison of the material from the site with that from the other two historic farmsteads in the project area and with other historic sites in Illinois and elsewhere also is presented in the concluding chapter.

CHAPTER IV. THE BALDRIDGE SITE (21D3-227H)

The Baldridge site (21D3-227H) was located in the SW1/4, NE1/4, NE1/4 of Section 20, T5S, R2W, on an upland rise at an elevation of 450 ft asl (Figure 41). The surrounding terrain consisted of flat to gently rolling uplands. Drainage is provided by an intermittent stream which flows into Beaucoup Creek located 1.40 mi southwest of the site.

The site was initially located by an archaeological survey crew as part of the cultural resources survey of Deep Strip #1, Morganstern Tract, at Burning Star Mine #2 (Wagner and McCorvie 1984:26). Located in a fallow agricultural field with 75% ground surface visibility the site was identified by a light scatter of earthenware, stoneware, glass, building materials, and other domestic items distributed over a 625 m^2 area. Sixty nine artifacts were collected, of which 56% were ceramic, 18% miscellaneous domestic items, 3% bottle parts, and 4% other glass fragments. Temporally diagnostic earthenware included stamped, transfer printed, handpainted, and edge decorated whiteware and annular and sponge decorated yellow ware (1830-1860) (Price 1979:30). The bottle fragments collected had applied tooled cork closures dating from the late 1820s to the early 1870s (Deiss 1981:94). Other items included 2 crude gunflints, 1 bone button, 1 clay smoking pipe fragment, and 1 white porcelain marble fragment. The marble was decorated with an intersecting double set of four parallel lines, a type popular in the mid to late nineteenth century (Bauman 1970:32).

The site was situated in an area between two converging roads, both of which were present by 1876 (Union Atlas Company 1876:137). Specifically, the site was located on the northern edge of the southernmost of the two roads, and the house likely faced this road. The northern road, which ran in an east-west direction and led into Pinckneyville 2.1 mi west of the site, still exists today as Route 154 (Figure 41). Only a portion of the road upon which the Baldridge site was located still exists as an unimproved road. The remainder became the route for the Missouri-Pacific rail line. Pinckneyville, established ca. 1827, was the nearest community during the period the site was occupied (McDonough 1883:166). The nearest school and church were located within a 1.5 mi radius by 1876 (Union Atlas Company 1876:137).

The 1876 Atlas of Illinois (Union Atlas Company 1876:137) shows an unimproved road or trail which may have led to the Baldridge site before heading south across the DuQuoin road, then turning west to the center of the quarter section, and then due south (Figure 42a). The presence of this trail may indicate that a house was still present at the

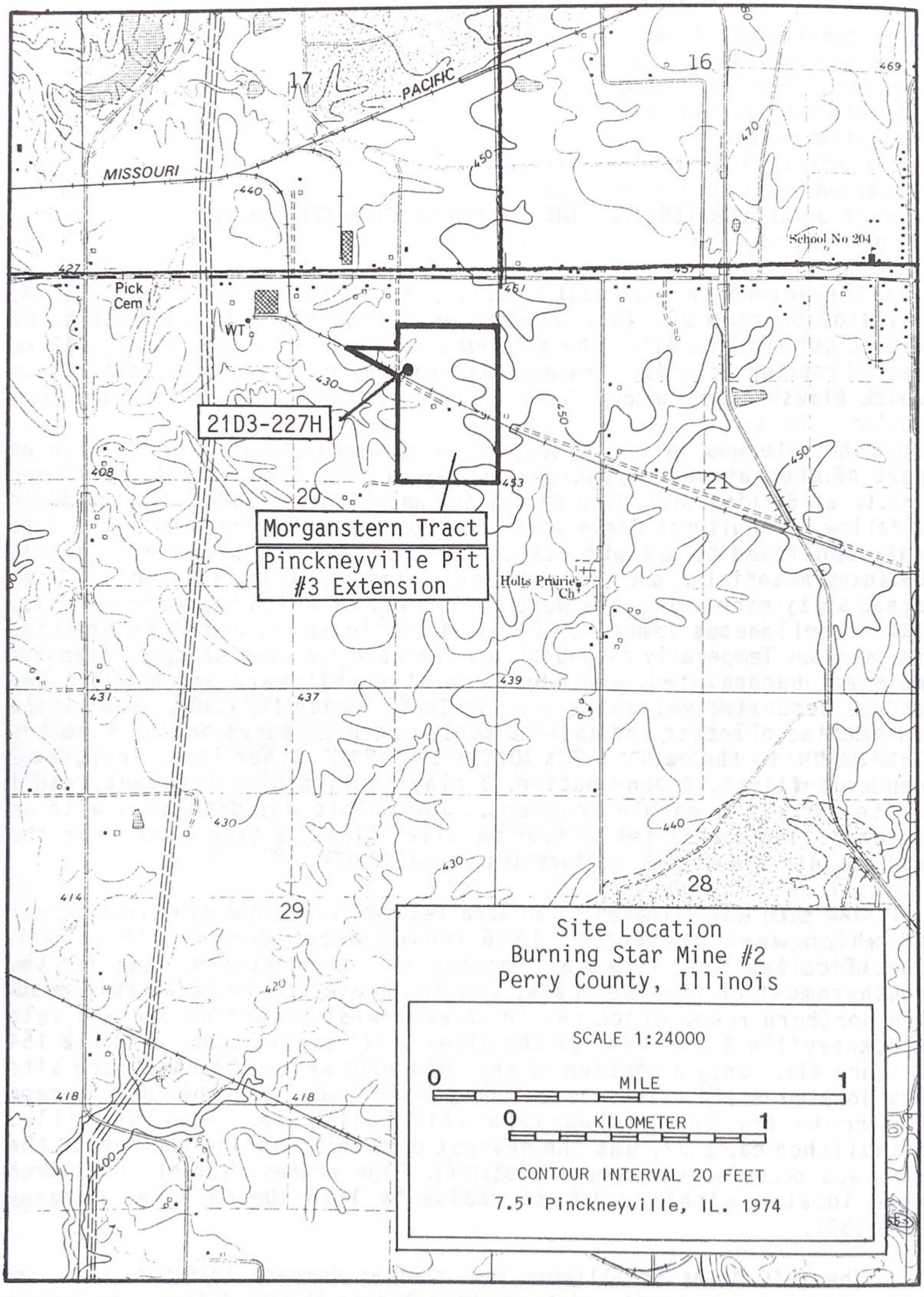

17
PACIFIC
16
469
470
450
MISSOURI
440
School No 204
427
457
Pick Cem
WT
451
430
21D3-227H
450
408
453
20
21
Morganstern Tract
Pinckneyville Pit #3 Extension
Holts Prairie Ch
431
437
439
430
440
430
414
29
28
420
418
418
400
Site Location
Burning Star Mine #2
Perry County, Illinois
SCALE 1:24000
0 MILE 1
0 KILOMETER 1
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
7.5' Pinckneyville, IL. 1974

Figure 41. Baldridge site (21D3-227H) location.

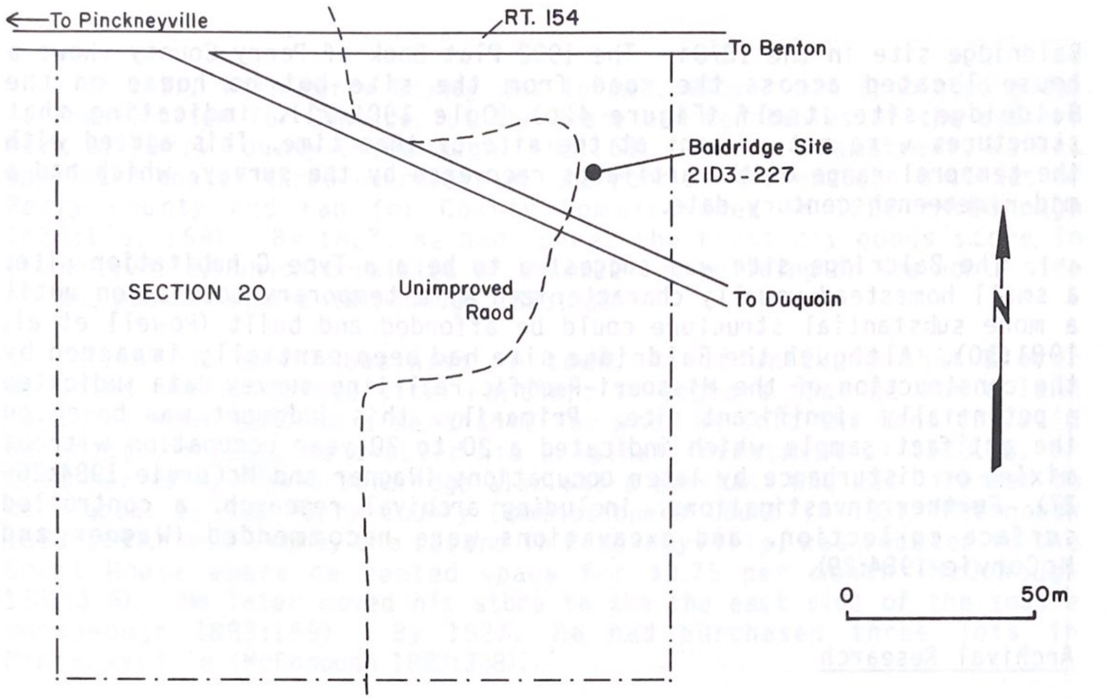

To Pinckneyville
RT. 154
To Benton
Baldridge Site
21D3-227
SECTION 20
Unimproved
Raod
To Duquoin
N
0
50m

Figure 42a. Baldridge site location (1876).

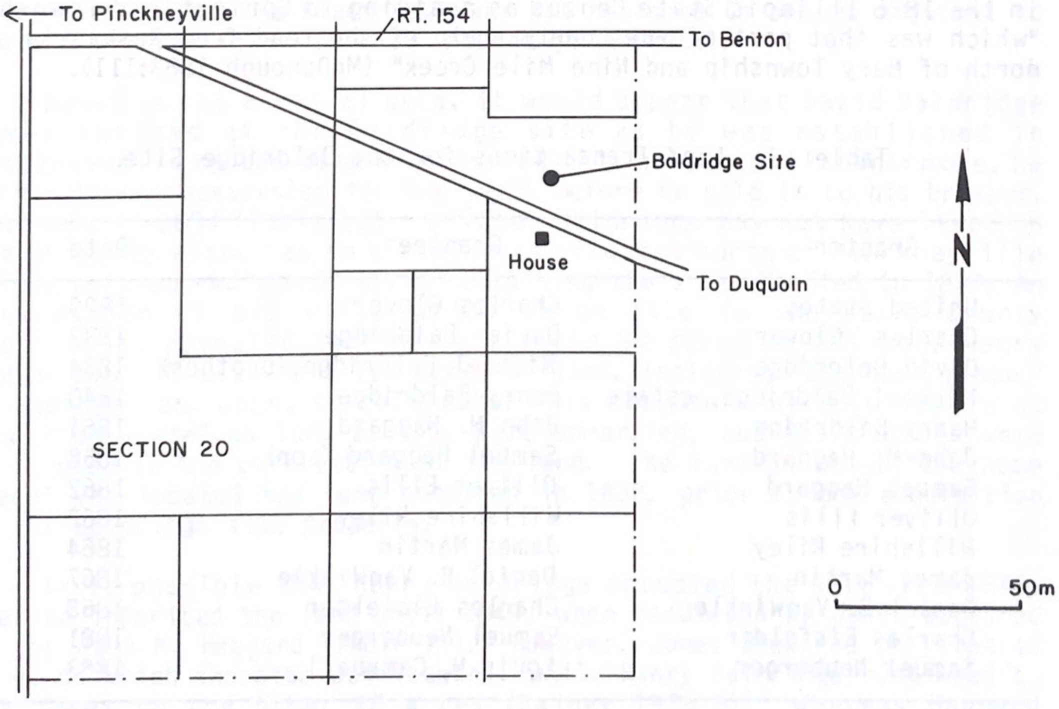

To Pinckneyville
RT. 154
To Benton
Baldridge Site
House
To Duquoin
SECTION 20
N
0
50m

Figure 42b. Baldridge site location (1902).

Baldridge site in the 1870s. The 1902 Plat Book of Perry County shows a house located across the road from the site but no house on the Baldridge site itself (Figure 42b) (Ogle 1902:21), indicating that structures were not present at the site by that time. This agreed with the temporal range of the artifacts recovered by the survey, which had a mid-nineteenth century date.

The Baldridge site was suggested to be a a Type C habitation site, a small homestead usually characterized by a temporary occupation until a more substantial structure could be afforded and built (Powell et al. 1981:30). Although the Baldridge site had been partially impacted by the construction of the Missouri-Pacific rail line survey data indicated a potentially significant site. Primarily, this judgment was based on the artifact sample which indicated a 20 to 30 year occupation without mixing or disturbance by later occupations (Wagner and McCorvie 1984:26-27). Further investigations, including archival research, a controlled surface collection, and excavations were recommended (Wagner and McCorvie 1984:29).

Archival Research

A records search at the Illinois State Archives and the Perry County Clerk's office indicated that in 1829, Charles C. Glover obtained the original land patent for the 80 acres of land on which the site was situated (Table 13). Eleven years prior to that transaction, Glover had purchased 80 acres in Blair Township in Randolph County. He was listed in the 1825 Illinois State Census as residing in Springfield Township "which was that part of the county south of the road from Kaskaskia and north of Mary Township and Nine Mile Creek" (McDonough 1883:111).

Table 13. Land Transactions for the Baldridge Site.

Grantor	Grantee	Date
United States	Charles Glover	1829
Charles Glover	David Baldridge	1832
David Baldridge	Michael Baldridge (brother)	1834
Michael Baldridge, estate	Henry Baldridge	1840
Henry Baldridge	John M. Haggard	1851
John M. Haggard	Samuel Haggard (son)	1858
Samuel Haggard	Olliver Ellis	1862
Olliver Ellis	Willshire Riley	1862
Willshire Riley	James Martin	1864
James Martin	Daniel B. VanWinkle	1867
Daniel B. VanWinkle	Charles Eisfelder	1868
Charles Eisfelder	Samuel Neuberger	1881
Samuel Neuberger	Louis H. Campbell	1883

In 1827, when Perry County was formed, Glover was appointed judge of the election for Justices of the Peace and Constables of the eastern part of Perry County (McDonough 1883:163). In that same year, he was appointed one of three overseers of the poor in the eastern district of Perry County and ran for County Commissioner in 1828 (McDonough 1883:165, 169). By 1827, he had opened the first dry goods store in Pinckneyville, which consisted of a small log building on the north side of the public square (McDonough 1883:338).

With his small business in town, it is unlikely that Glover occupied the Baldridge site. Further, it appears that he was a land speculator as well as a merchant, for when he sold the land to David Baldridge in 1832, he doubled his original investment of $100.00, or $1.25 per acre. David Baldridge also was a merchant who was licensed to sell goods by the Perry County Commissioners Court in 1831 (McDonough 1883:169). His store, the second in Pinckneyville, was located in the Court House where he rented space for $0.75 per month (McDonough 1883:336). He later moved his store to the the east side of the square (McDonough 1883:169). By 1827, he had purchased three lots in Pinckneyville (McDonough 1883:338).

Baldridge served as the Perry County Coroner in 1831 and 1834 and as School Commissioner from 1831 to 1845 (McDonough 1883:179). He represented Randolph and Perry counties in the General Assembly of Illinois from 1832 to 1834 (McDonough 1883:124, 178). He also was Captain of the Third Regiment of the Third Brigade of Illinois Volunteers during the Black Hawk War but resigned to become adjutant to Captain William Adair in 1832 (McDonough 1883:206).

Based on the archival data, it would appear that David Baldridge never resided at the Baldridge site as he was established in Pinckneyville by the time he acquired this property. Furthermore, he only retained possession for two years before he sold it to his brother, Michael, in 1834 (Table 13). Michael Baldridge may not have lived on the property either as he already was situated north of Pinckneyville before he acquired the 80 acres containing the site. He died in 1839. An examination of his will, which is on file in the Perry County Courthouse, revealed that he left these 80 acres to his son, Henry (Table 13). He also left 120 acres of land, including "the home place," to another son, John, to cultivate. His daughters were to remain at "the home place" as long as they were unmarried, and their horses were to be used in the cultivation of the land. The land on which "the home place" was located had been acquired in 1832, prior to the acquisition of the Baldridge site property.

It is possible that Henry Baldridge occupied the site from 1840, when he inherited the land until 1849, when Pendleton W. Jones acquired it for John M. Haggard (Table 13). However, Jones acquired only the 40 acres on which the site was located, while Henry Baldridge continued to pay taxes on the other 40 acres (Rainey 1975:8). Whereas Haggard officially acquired the land containing the Baldridge site in 1851, as noted above, Pendleton W. Jones acquired the land on which he built his permanent home in 1850. He may have lived at the Baldridge site for a year while looking for land or building a house elsewhere on his farmstead. The 40 acres on which the Baldridge site lay adjoined the Haggard homestead.

Haggard is thought to have come into the county in 1826 or 1828 with his father-in-law, Matthew Jones (McDonough 1883:335). He was listed in the 1830 census as being between 20 and 30 years of age and as having a wife, Lucinda, and two small children. In 1850, he was listed as being 44 years of age and Lucinda 37 years of age.

John M. Haggard sold the southern half of the 40 acre tract to his son, Samuel, in 1858. Samuel in turn sold the property to Olliver Ellis in 1862, who sold it to Willshire Riley that same year. James Martin purchased the land and 20 adjoining acres in 1864 and then sold it to Daniel B. VanWinkle in 1867.

A German immigrant from Bavaria, Charles Eisfelder, purchased the land in 1868 and owned it for 13 years. Eisfelder is listed in the 1870 federal census as being a 35-year-old farmer with a 22-year-old Illinois born wife, Armina. In 1880, Eisfelder was listed as being 49 years old with a wife named Mena (probably a nickname for Armina) and seven children, all of whom were born in Illinois. Two older sons who had not been listed in the earlier census were Otto, 18 years old, and Antoine, 15 years old. Eisfelder's nearest neighbors according to the 1870 census were Samuel Haggard and John M. Haggard and in 1880, Samuel Haggard and Louis Campbell. Eisfelder lost his property to Samuel Neuberger in 1881 for nonpayment of a $1,928.00 debt. Neuberger, a Belleville banker and citizen of St. Clair County, sold the tract to Louis H. Campbell in 1883, who retained ownership until at least 1920. Ownership of the property was not researched past 1920 as the material recovered by the survey was known to date to the nineteenth century.

In conclusion, it appears that the Baldridge site was occupied for the most part by renters as many of the nineteenth century owners of the property are known to have resided elsewhere. Henry Baldridge may have lived on the property from 1840 to 1849 but is more closely associated with the 40 acres south of the Baldridge site tract. It also is possible that John M. Haggard lived at the Baldridge site from 1849 to 1851 while he built a house on his homestead nearby. It is unknown whether Samuel Haggard, Ellis, or Martin ever lived on the property. Willshire Riley and Daniel B. VanWinkle apppear to have been land speculators as their names appear frequently in association with land transactions in the Perry County deed books, and it is doubtful that they ever resided at the Baldridge site. Samuel Neuberger is known to have been a resident of St. Clair County who acquired the property as payment for a debt.

The last known owner of the property, L. H. Campbell, is shown in the 1902 Standard Atlas of Perry County as owning 80 acres, including the 20 acres on which the Baldridge site lay. However, the atlas also shows a house as being located across the "Old Frankfort Road" from the Baldridge site (Ogle 1902:21). As this was part of Campbell's property, this probably was his house, making it unlikely that he ever resided at the Baldridge site. The lack of late nineteenth century material at the Baldridge site and Campbell's residence on another part of the property during that time period and the early twentieth century suggests that Campbell may have destroyed or let collapse any remaining buildings at the Baldridge site during the period he owned the site. There is certainly enough evidence from the artifacts at the Baldridge site to indicate the site was occupied until shortly before he owned it, and there are no artifacts that postdate his ownership.

The person who appears to have actually resided the longest at the Baldridge site is not one of the Baldridges but Charles Eisfelder, who owned the property from 1868 to 1881. Evidence for Eisfelder actually living at the property is provided by the federal censuses which record his neighbors as being people known to have owned land adoining the property containing the Baldridge site. The fact that he was also a farmer as opposed to as a businessman or land speculator also suggests that he lived and worked on land he owned, the Baldridge site property. In sum, it appears likely that Eisfelder probably lived at the Baldridge site for the last 13 years that it was occupied.

Field Investigations

The additional field investigations reccommended by the survey report (Wagner and McCorvie 1984:29) were carried out in the spring of 1985. A controlled surface collection was used to define the maximum extent of the surface scatter of historic artifacts (Figure 43). The site boundaries were defined by piece plotting 100% of the cultural material on the surface. Ground surface visibility at the time of the controlled surface collection was approximately 90%. Four artifact concentrations were defined, three of which correspond to the location of erosional gullies (Figure 44a-c). The artifacts within these areas were located below the 440 ft contour interval and had been displaced by erosion from the main part of the site. The remaining concentration was located on top of the rise above the 440 ft contour interval (Figure 44d). The artifact scatter had maximum dimensions of 35 m north-south by 20 m east-west, or 700 m^2. Excluding the artifacts contained in erosional gullies, however, reduces the site size to approximately 7 m north-south by 15 m east-west, or 105 m^2. This is a very small size for a historic homestead, suggesting that most of the site was destroyed by the construction of the Missouri-Pacific rail spur that forms the southern border of the site (Figure 44).

Artifacts recovered from the controlled surface collection included pearlware, whiteware, yellow ware, stoneware, bottle and container glass, window glass, chimney glass, clay smoking pipe fragments, kitchen utensils, toys, lead balls, faunal material, machine-cut nails, brick fragments, burned clay, and unidentifiable metal (Table 14). The mean ceramic date for the surface material was 1847.95 (South 1977).

Four 1 m^2 units were excavated in the part of the site located above the 440 ft contour interval in order to locate archaeological features and examine the soil stratigraphy (Figure 45). Excavation of

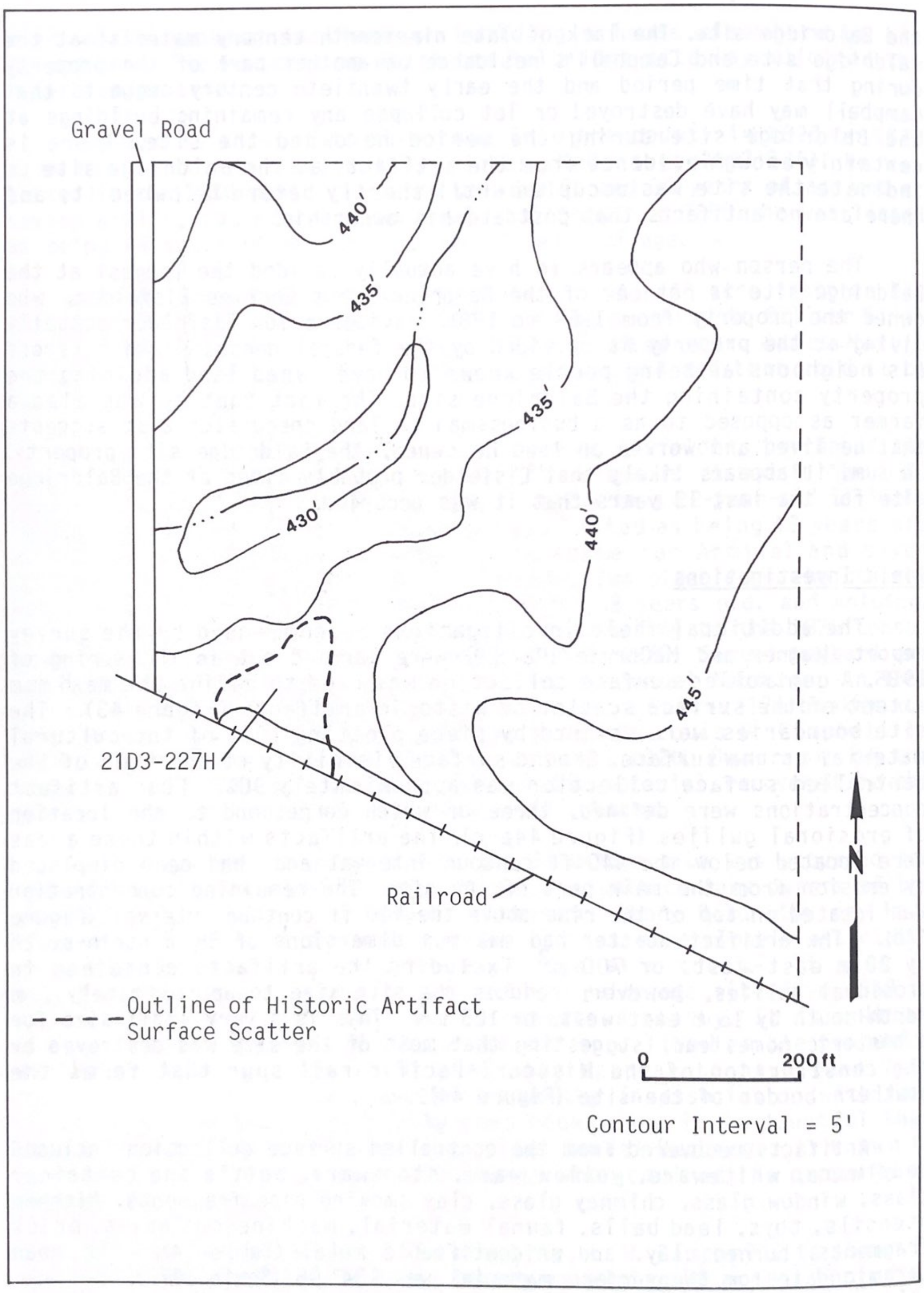

Gravel Road
440'
435'
435'
430'
440'
445'
21D3-227H
Railroad
N
Outline of Historic Artifact Surface Scatter
0
200 ft
Contour Interval = 5'

Figure 43. Limits of historic artifact scatter, the Baldridge site.

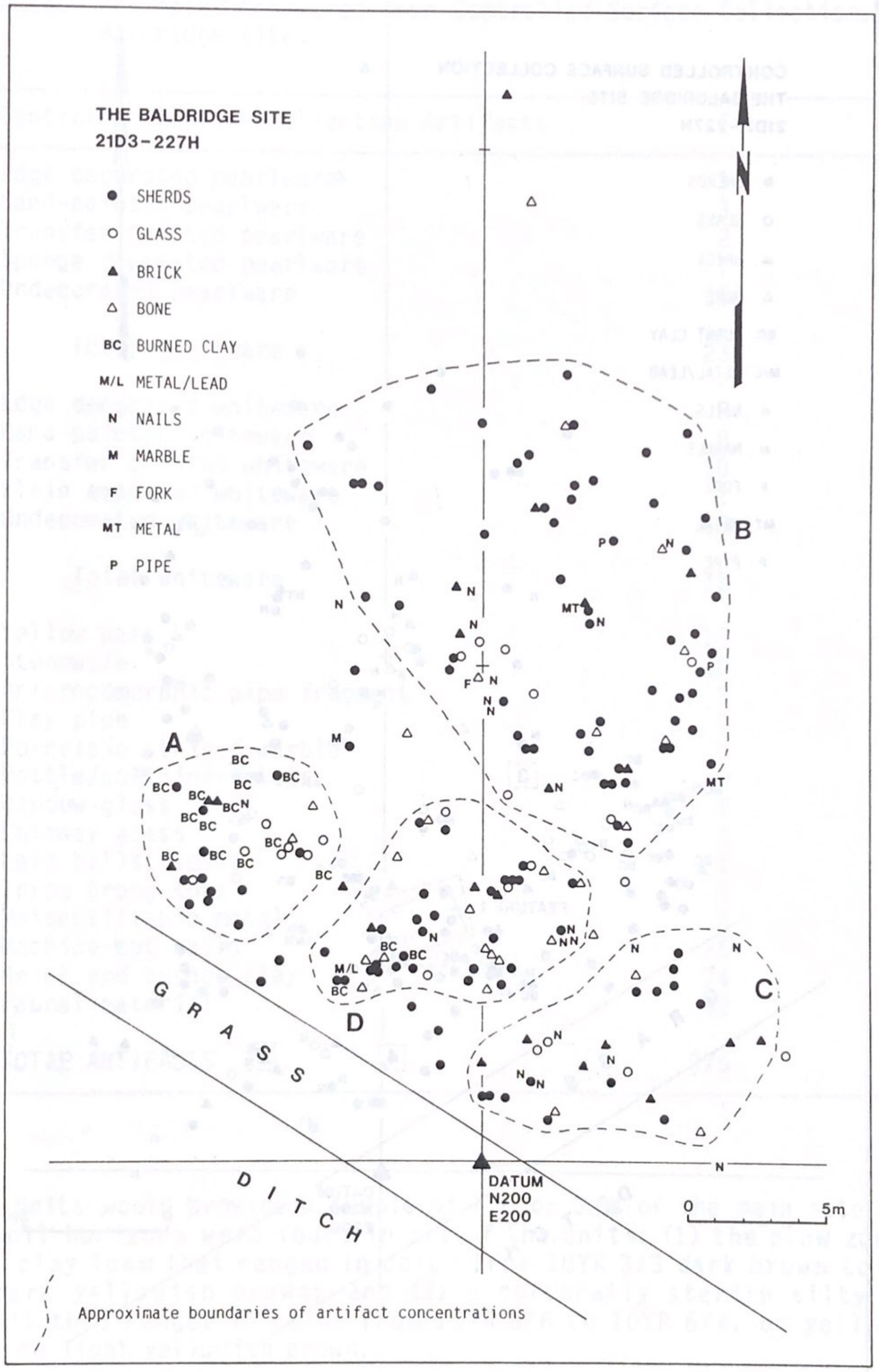

THE BALDRIDGE SITE
21D3-227H
● SHERDS
○ GLASS
▲ BRICK
△ BONE
BC BURNED CLAY
M/L METAL/LEAD
N NAILS
M MARBLE
F FORK
MT METAL
P PIPE
A
B
C
D
GRASS
DITCH
DATUM
N200
E200
0
5m
N
Approximate boundaries of artifact concentrations

Figure 44. Controlled surface collection, the Baldridge site.

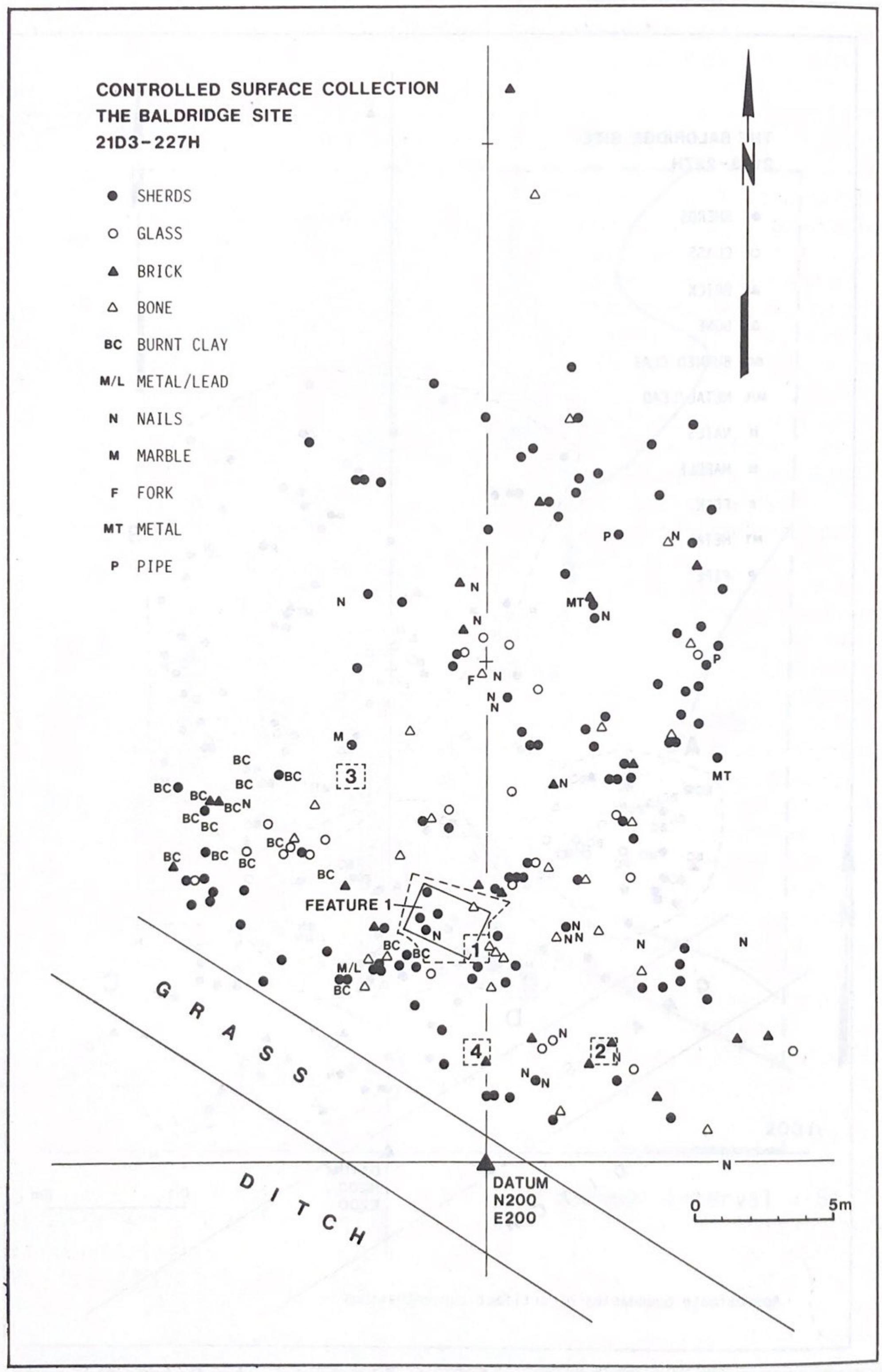

CONTROLLED SURFACE COLLECTION
THE BALDRIDGE SITE
21D3-227H
● SHERDS
○ GLASS
▲ BRICK
△ BONE
BC BURNT CLAY
M/L METAL/LEAD
N NAILS
M MARBLE
F FORK
MT METAL
P PIPE
FEATURE 1
1
2
3
4
GRASS
DITCH
DATUM
N200
E200
0
5m
N

Figure 45. Location of excavation units 1-4 and feature 1, the Baldridge site.

Table 14. Artifacts Recovered from Controlled Surface Collection, the Baldridge site.

Controlled Surface Collection Artifacts	#
Edge decorated pearlware	1
Hand-painted pearlware	3
Transfer printed pearlware	2
Sponge decorated pearlware	1
Undecorated pearlware	16
Total pearlware	23
Edge decorated whiteware	8
Hand-painted whiteware	8
Transfer printed whiteware	10
Plain embossed whiteware	1
Undecorated whiteware	45
Total whiteware	72
Yellow ware	17
Stoneware	10
Anthropomorphic pipe fragment	1
Clay pipe	1
Porcelain striped marble	1
Bottle/container glass	9
Window glass	8
Chimney glass	2
Lead balls, spent	1
Three prong fork	1
Unidentifiable metal	3
Machine-cut nails	25
Brick and burned clay	74
Faunal material	32
TOTAL ARTIFACTS	375

these units would provide a sample of 4 m or 3.8% of the main site area. Two soil horizons were found in all of the units: (1) the plow zone, a silty clay loam that ranged in color from 10YR 3/3 dark brown to 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown; and (2) a culturally sterile silty clay subsoil that ranged in color from 10YR 5/6 to 10YR 6/4, or yellowish brown to light yellowish brown.

Unit 1 was placed in the artifact concentration located on the top of the rise (Figure 45). After removing the plow zone, a dark stain was noted in the northwest quarter of the unit. After enlarging the unit into an excavation block with maximum dimensions of 3.90 m east-west by

3.0 m north-south, a large, rectangular stain (feature 1) was defined at the base of the plow zone. Machine cut nails, ceramics, sandstone, metal, charcoal, faunal material, and burned soil were present on the surface of the feature. Ceramics included dark blue transfer printed whiteware (1830-1860), dark blue handpainted whiteware (1830-1860), annular decorated whiteware (1830-1850), and bright polychrome handpainted whiteware (1830-1860) (Price 1979:31).

Feature Descriptions

Feature 1. Feature 1 was a rectangular cellar measuring 2.96 m northwest-southeast by 1.91 m northeast-southwest and extending 43 cm below the base of the plow zone (Figure 46). The feature was excavated in quarters with two arbitrary 20 cm levels excavated in each quarter. The feature fill was screened through a 1/2 in. mesh, with 10 liters of fill from each level screened through 1/4 in. mesh. Flotation samples (10 liter volume) were taken from each 20 cm level.

Level 1 (Figure 47) consisted of a homogenous (10YR 2/2) very dark brown fill (zone A) and a mottled dark brown (10YR 3/3) fill (zone B) which had been partially burned (Figure 47). This level was located above a partially burned wooden floor that had collapsed downward into a basin shape. Immediately below the charred wood was a fairly homogenous (10YR 3/3) dark brown fill (zone D) with lenses of naturally redeposited mottled 10YR 4/4 yellowish clay (Figure 47). The base of the feature consisted of a lightly mottled dark brown and dark yellowish brown fill (10YR 3/2, 4/4) (Figure 47, zones E-F).

A raised step of sterile yellow clay was present in the southwest quarter of the feature (Figure 46). It was 90 cm long and 95 cm wide and extended from 20 cm below the top of the feature to 20 cm above the base of the feature.

Interpretation. Feature 1 is interpreted as a cellar probably used for the storage of food. The presence of wooden planks within the feature fill indicates that a building with a wooden floor was once located above the cellar. The cellar was abandoned and began to fill naturally while part of the structure was still present. At some point, the structure burned and the partially carbonized floor collapsed into the cellar. Following this, the remainder of the cellar continued to fill naturally, but trash or cultural debris was also deposited in the cellar depression by the occupants.

Artifact Analysis

Ceramics

Pearlware. A total of 21 pieces of plain and decorated pearlware was recovered from the Baldridge site. The most frequently occurring type was undecorated body sherds (43%) (Table 15). Hand-painted sherds with a blue floral motif comprised 29% of the total (Figure 48). Other types present in small numbers include blue and green shell edge

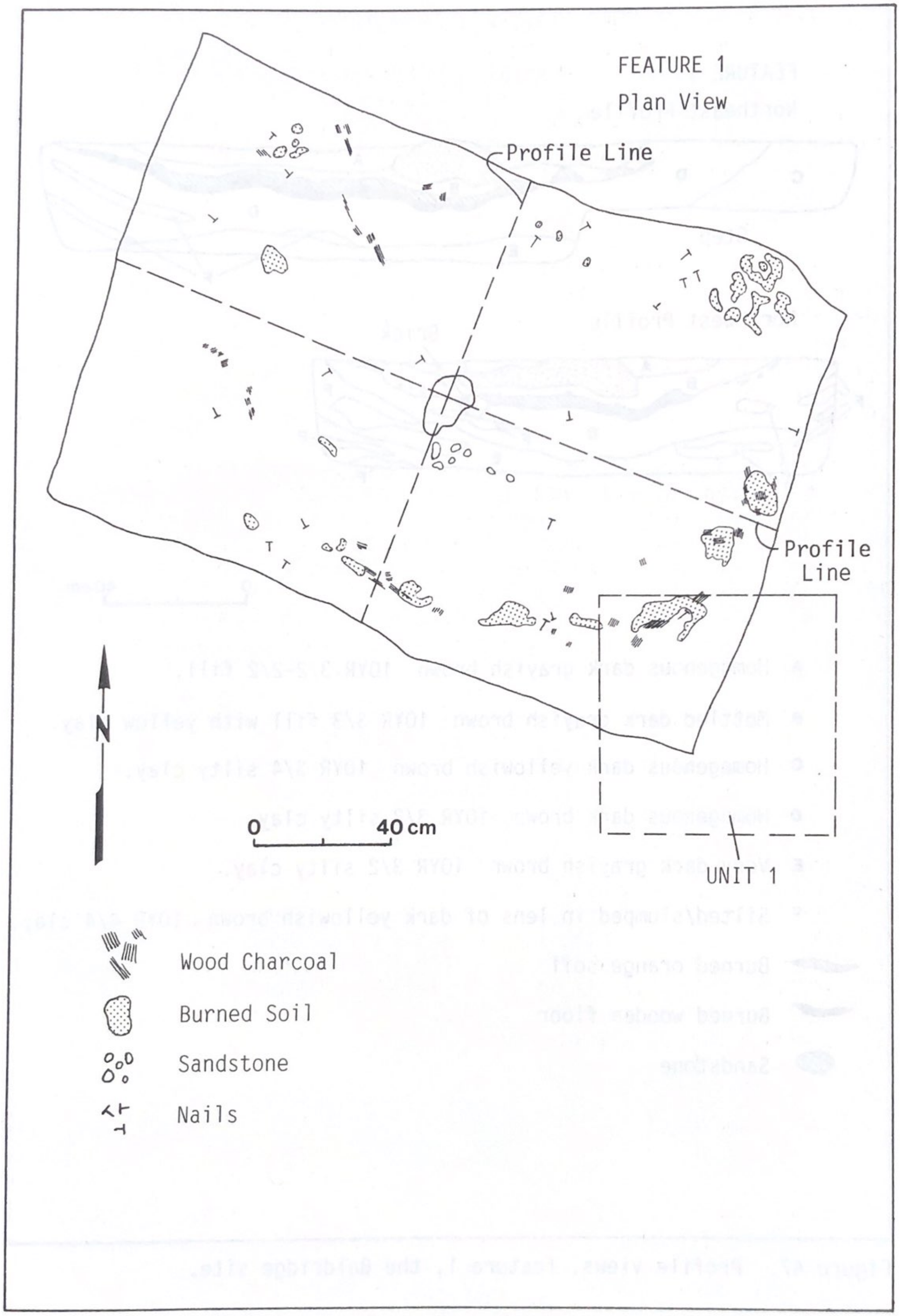

FEATURE 1
Plan View
Profile Line
Profile Line
UNIT 1
N
0
40 cm
Wood Charcoal
Burned Soil
Sandstone
Nails

Figure 46. Plan view, feature 1, the Baldridge site.

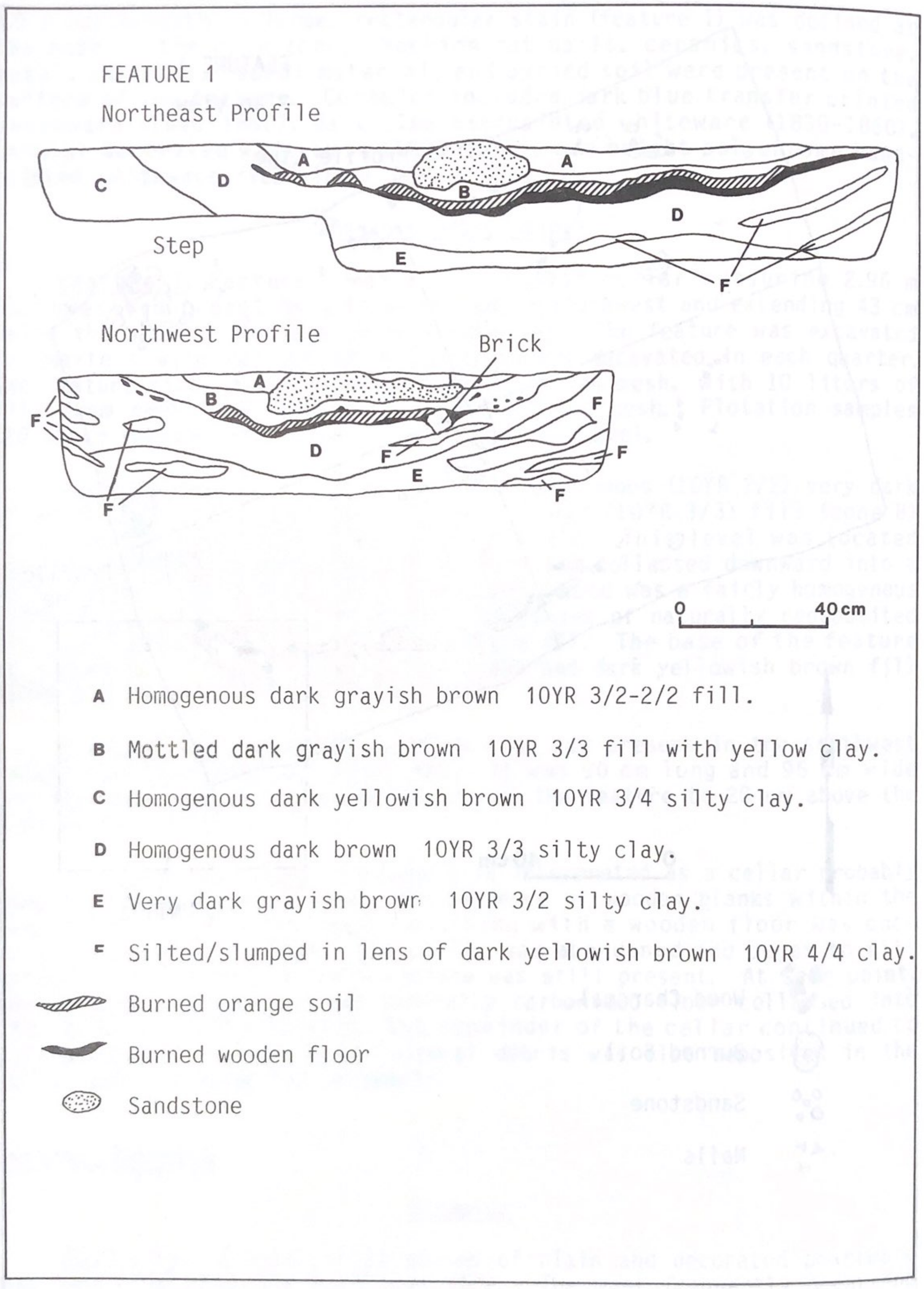

FEATURE 1
Northeast Profile
A
A
C
D
B
D
Step
E
F
Northwest Profile
Brick
A
B
F
F
D
F
F
E
F
F
0
40 cm
A Homogenous dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2-2/2 fill.
B Mottled dark grayish brown 10YR 3/3 fill with yellow clay.
C Homogenous dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/4 silty clay.
D Homogenous dark brown 10YR 3/3 silty clay.
E Very dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2 silty clay.
F Silted/slumped in lens of dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/4 clay.
Burned orange soil
Burned wooden floor
Sandstone

Figure 47. Profile views, feature 1, the Baldridge site.

Figure 48. Baldridge Site Artifacts.

a. Handpainted blue pearlware plate rim

b. Annular decorated whiteware bowl rim with a worm or cable motif

c. Rockingham-like glaze yellow ware bowl rim

d. Handpainted polychrome whiteware saucer, fine line and sprig

e. Modern machine-cut nails

f. Lead or pewter pendant with goat motif

g. 1867 pfennig (penny) (front and back)

h. Anthropomorphic stoneware smoking pipe fragment

i. Clasp knife with bone handle

j. Kaolin smoking pipe

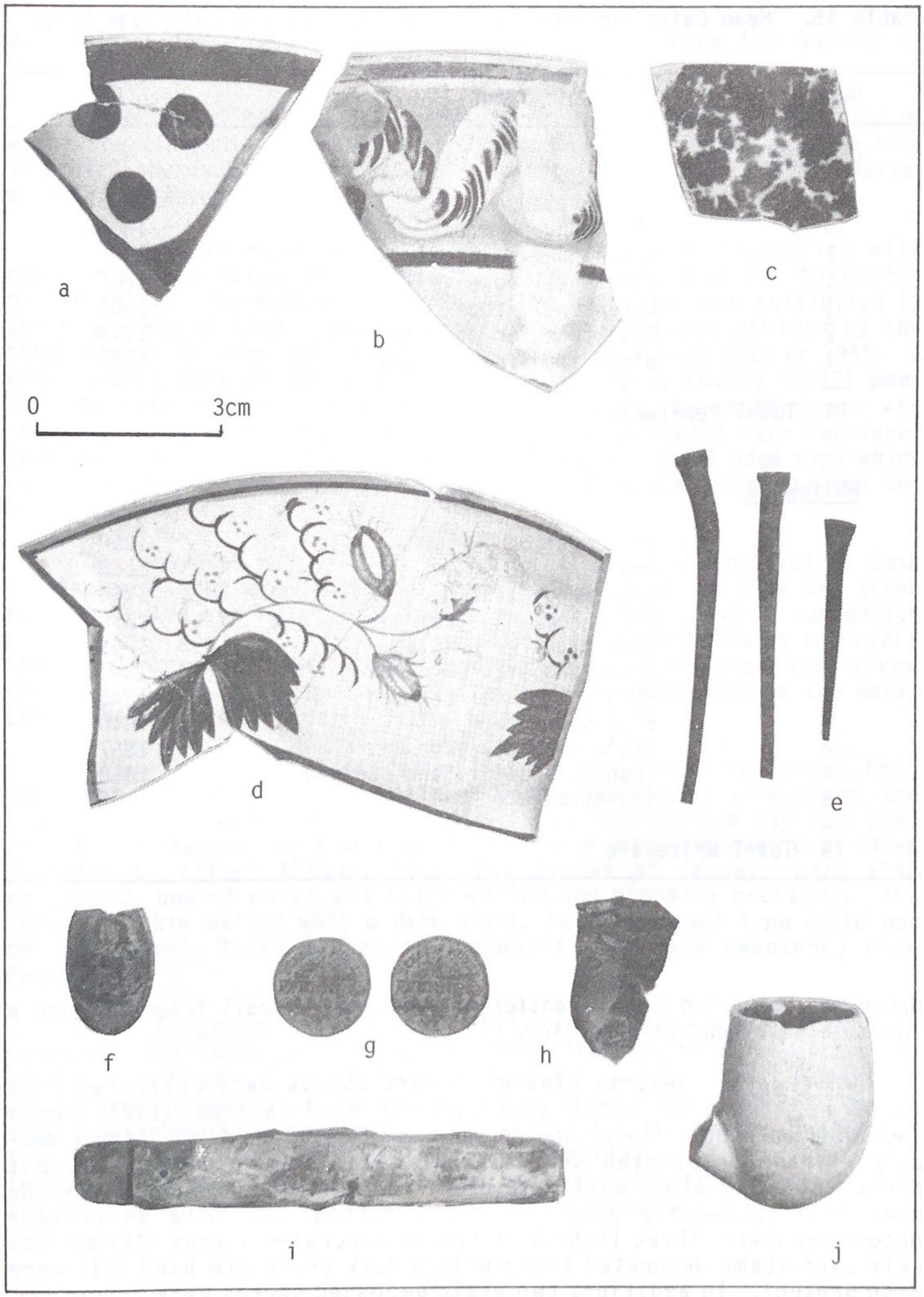

a
b
c
0
3cm
d
e
f
g
h
i
j

Figure 48. Baldridge site artifacts.

Table 15. Mean Dates for the Ceramic Assemblage, the Baldridge Site.

Number	Ceramic Types	Mean Date
Pearlware		
9	Undecorated	1805
6	Blue hand-painted	1800
1	Black hand-painted	1800
1	Blue shell edge	1805
1	Green shell edge	1805
2	Blue transfer printed	1818
1	Black transfer printed	1818
21	Total Pearlware	
Whiteware		
31	Undecorated	1860
1	Annular	1850
7	Blue hand-painted	1850
8	Polychrome hand-painted	1850
10	Blue transfer printed	1845
2	Brown transfer printed	1840
1	Purple transfer printed	1845
7	Blue shell edge	1840
2	Plain embossed edge	1857
4	Sponge, spatter, and stamped	1850
6	Indeterminate	1860
79	Total Whiteware	

decorated, blue and black transfer printed, and a small fragment with a thick, black, hand-painted line.

Whiteware. Seventy nine whiteware sherds were collected from feature 1, most of which consisted of hand-painted (19%) sherds including both blue floral and polychrome undecorated (40%) (Figure 48a-b,d). Transfer printed sherds (17%) with light blue as the most prevalent color along with dark blue, red, brown, and purple was the next most frequently occurring type, followed by blue shell edge decorated (9%). Three light blue sponge decorated sherds (3%) and one dark blue stamp decorated sherd with a dark green rim band (1%) were also present. In addition, two plain embossed sherds were recovered, both of which were unpainted shell edge decorated (2%). A single annular decorated whiteware sherd (Figure 48b) was recovered (1%) along with six indeterminate whiteware sherds that were too burned or exfoliated to determine the decoration.

White pasted earthenware sherds recovered at the site consisted of whiteware (including ironstone) at 78% and pearlware at 22%. The edge decorated sherds constituted 14% of the total identifiable white pasted earthenware assemblage.

The edge decorated wares were divided into six categories with range and mean dates determined for each type (Table 16) following Miller (n.d.). The number of sherds within each type was multiplied by the mean date of that type, with the sum of all types divided by the total number of edge decorated sherds, yielding a mean date of 1855. A mean ceramic date of 1853.0 was arrived at by using South's (1977) mean ceramic date formula for whiteware only. When the earthenware was included, a date of 1842.9 was calculated. Eleven sherds were recovered from feature 1, three of which were the blue arrow shell edge type which was most popular and commonly manufactured from the 1850s through the 1860s (Miller n.d.).

The remainder of the edge decorated assemblage consisted of both earlier and later edge decorated wares. These included blue and green edge decorated pearlware with scalloped rims and a possible bud design on the rim, types which were manufactured from the 1820s to the early 1840s. Also present was blue standard shell edge and unpainted arrow shell edge, both of which were popular from the 1850s through the early 1880s (Miller n.d.; Price 1979:18).

Yellow Ware. Five pieces of yellow ware were recovered from feature 1. These included 2 plain, 3 with a Rockingham-like glaze, and 1 with a blue dimpled design on white. This last example may have been caused by a chemical imbalance during firing or may have been part of an intentional effect (Figure 48c). Two pieces of redware were also recovered, one of which was thick walled and probably crockery. The other was thin walled with a dark glaze, but the vessel type could not be determined. Three pieces of stoneware also were recovered from feature 1.

Other Ceramics. As at the Davis site, only a few ceramic nonvessel artifacts were recovered. These included the bowl of a plain kaolin pipe (Figure 48j) and three stoneware pipe fragments. One of the pipe fragments was plain, one had a punctated stem, and the last was an anthropomorphic bowl fragment (Figure 48h) very similar to Type AN-14 from the Point Pleasant Pottery Shop in Point Pleasant, Ohio, which was in operation from the 1840s to around 1890 (Sudbury 1979:182). A fragment of an ovoid clay bead and a plain porcelain marble were also recovered.

Glass

Bottles. Only two bottle closures were recovered, both of which had applied tooled lips, indicating a manufacture date from the late

Table 16. Edge Decorated Wares, the Baldridge Site.

No. Sherds	Description	Date Range	Mean Date
1	Blue shell edge pearlware with possible bud/scalloped rim	1820-1840	1830
1	Green shell edge pearlware with possible bud/scalloped rim	1820-1840	1830
3	Blue arrow shell edge without scalloped rim	1850-1865	1857
1	Blue standard shell edge	1850-1880	1865
2	Unpainted arrow shell edge	1850-1880	1865
3	Indeterminate blue decorated		1860
11	Total	Mean Date =	1855.1

1820s to the early 1870s (Deiss 1981:94). Four basal fragments also were recovered. One had been blown in a three-piece plate bottom mold with a snap case. This method of manufacture was popular from 1860 to about 1915 (Deiss 1981:93). Another bottle base had the remnants of a blow pipe pontil which was used to manufacture bottles from 1818 to 1860 (Deiss 1981:92-93). Another base contained a shallow kick which indicated it had probably been manufactured with the aid of a pontil rod which was used from 1818 to the early 1870s (Deiss 1881:93). The last base was blown in a mold and had the letters G H PA near the bottom of the bottle. Mold blown bottles were manufactured throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The embossed letters indicated that it had been manufactured in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Color. Twenty six colored bottle or jar body fragments were recovered, 89% of which were aqua colored. A single piece each of dark green, blue, and clear glass was also recovered.

Miscellaneous Glass. One light green fragment of a lamp chimney, as well as the fragmented remains of an amethyst colored chimney, were recovered from feature 1. Kerosene lamps and the accompanying chimneys or globes were not common prior to the 1860s (Lorrain 1968:44). A total of 108 pieces of flat glass was mixed throughout the feature fill. The method of manufacture was indeterminate.

Six four-hole glass buttons were recovered, five of which were white and the other dark green. They ranged from 9.3 mm to 14.4 mm in diameter.

Metal

Iron. The predominant metal recovered from the Baldridge site was iron. A total of 1,084 iron artifacts was recovered, less than 1% (n=3) of which was unidentifiable. Modern machine square cut nails comprised 95% of the total number of artifacts (Figure 48e). These were manufactured from the late 1830s to the present but were most popular prior to 1895 (Fontana and Greenleaf 1962:44-50; Nelson 1968:7). Thirty six nails were too badly oxidized to determine the method of manufacture. A single wood screw was also recovered, an artifact type that has been in use since the early nineteenth century (Bealer 1976:101). The only other hardware recovered included two buckle fragments, one of which still contained a tongue. One measured 46.4 mm by 21.6 mm and the other 29.7 mm by 32.5 mm. These could have been part of a leather harness or clothing items.

Two iron buttons which had originally been covered with cloth were recovered. They both measured 21.8 mm in diameter and were similar to Type 24 of South's (1964) button typology. Buttons of this type were most popular from 1837 to 1865 (Noel Hume 1978:80).

The fragmented base of a circular lantern was recovered in association with the amethyst colored glass chimney. Two iron container lids were recovered, one of which measured 34 mm in diameter; the other was too fragmentary to measure.

A single iron tablespoon bowl having the modern ovoid bowl shape with tapering ends was recovered as were three knife fragments, one with a spike tang, another with a flat tang, and another which was a clasp knife with a straight sided bone handle (Figure 48i).

Brass/Copper. Two stamped brass buttons similar to Type 18 of South's (1964) typology were recovered. Buttons of this type were in use from 1837 to 1865 (Noel Hume 1978:90). One had "warranted orange" stamped on the back and measured 17.4 mm in diameter. The other measured 13.3 mm in diameter and was stamped with "Treble," "Gilt," "Color," and "Stand" on the back.

A brass thimble with the rim sheared off was recovered along with a brass straight pin, a pencil ferrule, and a small, thin band. A clasp knife with a brass body, bone handle, and iron blade that measured 92.3 mm long was also recovered (Figure 48i).

The only coin recoverd was an 1867 German pfennig (Figure 48g). On one side was a spread eagle on a crowned shield with the words "SCHEIDE MUNZE" and "EINEM Thaler" and on the other side a "1" and "PFENNIG" with the year and series designation "A." It measured 17.5 mm in diameter. Scheide munze is a common German expression meaning small change while thaler is a term used to describe any of several large German coins and is the root for our own word "dollar."

Lead. Only three lead artifacts were recovered. These included a broken oval pendant that pictured a standing goat or ram with large curved horns (Figure 48f); a spent circular bullet; and a thin, circular piece of lead that may have been a gunflint grip.

Vulcanite. Two vulcanized rubber artifacts were recovered. As Goodyear patented the process of vulcanizing rubber in 1844 (Burk 1847:358), both artifacts must date after that time. One of the artifacts was a vulcanite button with a brass post that measured 15.1 mm in diameter and was stamped with the words "Goodyear's" "F=7" "N.R. Co." in a circular fashion on the back. The second vulcanite artifact was a large ovoid bead which measured 27.9 m long and ranged in diameter from 10.1 mm to 13.9 mm.

Stone

Sandstone. A total of 464 pieces of sandstone that may have been part of the structure foundation was recovered from the fill of feature 1.

Chert. A single locally manufactured gunflint made of heat-treated local glacially redeposited chert was recovered, with the heat treatment causing a portion of the surface to exfoliate. Prehistoric chert material was not present.

Miscellaneous. Four cinders were recovered from feature 1, indicating that a coal burning stove or furnace once was present at the Baldridge site.

Faunal and Floral Remains

A single fragment of an unidentified carbonized nut was recovered from the screened sample of feature 1.

Fauna

An examination of 135 animal remains from the Baldridge site was carried out by Jonathan Bloom of Southern Illinois University-Carbondale. Interpretations regarding the identified material were made by the principal author. Spatial distribution of this material was confined to a single feature, the remains of a rectangular substructure cellar. Only the screened material was used in the analysis.

The composition of the faunal assemblage from feature 1 by class is presented in Table 17. Mammals were the most frequently occurring class, comprising 72% of the collection by count, followed by birds (19%) and fish (4%). Reptiles made up only 1% of the total assemblage.

Account of Species. Species composition of the faunal assemblage is listed in Table 18. The mammalian remains consist almost entirely of two domestic species, pig (*S. scrofa*) with 81% and cow (*B. taurus*) with 4% of the total number of identified mammalian species. Pigs and cows comprised 46% and 2% of the total number of identified species, respectively. Rabbit (*S. floridanus* and *S. aquaticus*) made up 7% of the

Table 17. Faunal Assemblage: Composition by Class and Frequency, the Baldridge Site.

Class	# Identified	# Unidentified	Total	Percent
Mammalia	27	70	97	72
Aves	17	10	26	19
Reptilia		1	1	1
Osteichthyes	4	1	5	4
Ideterminate		6	6	4
TOTAL	48	88	135	100
Percent	35	65	100	

total number of identified mammalian species and 4% of the total number of identified species. Gray squirrel (S. niger) and rat (Rattus sp.) each made up 4% of the total number of mammalian and 2% of the total number of identified species.

Domestic gallinaceous birds were the predominant avian species. Domestic chicken (Gallus gallus) made up 70% of the avian remains and 25% of the total number of identified species. In addition, 16 eggshell fragments were recovered. Turkey (M. gallopavo) constituted 24% of the avian remains and 9% of the total number of identified specimens. The only other identified bird bone was from a bob white (C. virginianus), which made up 6% of the avian remains and 2% of the total number of identified specimens.

Fish remains were better represented here than at the Davis site. Suckers (family Catostomidae) made up 50% of the identified fish remains and 4% of the total number of identified specimens. Sunfish (Lepomis sp.) and crappie (Proxomis sp.) each made up 25% of the fish bones and 2% of the total number of identified specimens. All of the identified fish specimens were the remains of species usually regarded as edible.

In sum, the small size of the faunal assemblage limited the evaluation of diet at the Baldridge site, but the Upland South subsistence pattern appears to be present. Pork was the preferred meat along with domestic chicken, but turkey, small wild game, and fish were present in small numbers. It is unknown whether the turkey remains were domestic or wild. Chicken and turkey were kept on nearly all southern farms and appear to have been more common than duck or geese (Hilliard

Table 18. Species Composition, Feature 1, the Baldridge Site.

	Identified Specimens		%
Taxa	#	%	NISP
Mammals			
Domestic pig (*Sus scrofa*)	22	81	46
Domestic cattle (*Bos taurus*)	1	4	2
Gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*)	1	4	2
Rat (*Rattus sp.*)	1	4	2
Eastern cottontail/swamp rabbit (*Sylvilagus* sp.)	2	7	4
Total identified mammals	27		
Unident. large mammal	57		
Unident. medium to large mammal	10		
Unident. small mammal	3		
Total unidentified mammals	70		
TOTAL MAMMALS	97		
Birds			
Domestic chicken (*Gallus gallus*)	12	70	25
cf. Domestic chicken (*Gallus gallus*) eggshell	16*		
cf. Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*)	4	24	9
Bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*)	1	6	2
Total identified birds	16		
Unidentified bird	9		
TOTAL BIRDS	26		
Fish			
Sucker (*Catostomidae* sp.)	2	50	4
Sunfish (*Lepomis* sp.)	1	25	2
Crappie (*Promoxis* sp.)	1	25	2
Total identified fish	4		
Unidentified fish	1		
TOTAL FISH	5		
Toad/Frog	1		
Unidentified vertebrate	6		
TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE	135		100

1972:46, 148). However, wild game such as turkey, rabbit, and squirrel tended to replace domestic poultry and eggs during the winter months (Hilliard 1972:47). Wild turkey was favored above the other wild or water fowl (Hilliard 1972:48). Fish also supplemented the domestic diet and was an important wild food (Hilliard 1972:48).

Summary

The Baldridge site was largely destroyed by the construction of a railroad over or near the former road to DuQuoin. A cellar was the only feature identified at the site. The one-time presence of a house structure over this cellar is assumed from the lack of an exterior entranceway into this feature and from the presence of architectural items in the feature fill and scattered on the site surface in the vicinity of the feature. It is further concluded that this house was of log construction and relatively small in size because of the absence of a foundation. Based on the presence of a German coin located stratigraphically beneath the burned floor, it appears that the structure burned sometime after 1867.

Other features were not identified at the site by the limited excavations. The controlled surface collection had identified only one artifact concentration with a cultural origin at the site. This concentration was located immmediately above feature 1. This fact, coupled with the small size of the artifact scatter above the 440 ft contour interval (i.e., 105 m^2), suggests that few if any features remained at the site in addition to feature 1. Although additional investigation of the site through the mechanical removal of the plow zone may have resulted in the recovery of a few additional features, such investigations would not have provided any meaningful information regarding the spatial organization of the site given the destruction of most of the site by the railroad. It was the decision of the principal investigator that the information obtained regarding the material culture of a pioneer homestead through the controlled surface collection and the excavation of feature 1 fulfilled the recommendations presented in the survey report (Wagner and McCorvie 1984:27,29). Accordingly, archaeological investigations at the site were discontinued following the excavation of feature 1.

The documentary evidence suggests that the site was occupied for the most part by renters, perhaps as a temporary measure until these individuals could purchase their own land. It is also possible that Henry Baldridge occupied this site from 1840 to 1849, although he is more strongly identified with an adjoining 40 acre parcel. John Haggard may have lived here from 1845 to 1850 or 1851 while he looked for land to purchase or while he was building a home nearby. Charles Eisenfeld, who owned the property from 1868 until 1881, is the only owner regarding whom there is strong evidence, both archival and artifactual (a German pfennig was contained in the cellar), to indicate that he actually lived on the property. It appears from the absence of late nineteenth and early twentieth century artifacts that any buildings at the Baldridge site were torn down and the land put back into cultivation after Louis Campbell acquired the property in 1883.

The diagnostic artifacts date primarily from 1830 to 1870, with the surface collection having a mean ceramic date of 1847.95. The mean ceramic date of 1853.0 for feature 1 was calculated using only the whiteware. When pearlware was considered, a mean ceramic date of 1842.9 was the result. The latter date falls within the period that Henry Baldridge owned the land containing the site. The 1853 date, however, corresponds to the ownership of John M. Haggard. Mean ceramic dates are only approximations, however, and caution must be used in concluding the actual occupant of a site, especially when ownership changes frequently.

In light of the ceramic dates, the recovery of an 1867 German pfennig from feature 1 is of considerable interest. This pfennig was recovered from the very base of the cellar and postdates the ceramic dates for the material located above it. If interpreted literally, the occurrence of the pfennig at the base of the cellar could be viewed as indicating that the occupancy dates determined for the site based on ceramics are far too late. However, the pfennig is only a single small artifact and may have reached the base of the cellar through a rodent or root disturbance. One other possibility is that both the pfennig and the material within the cellar are associated with the German immigrant Charles Eisenfeld who purchased the land in 1868, one year after the date on the coin. Eisenfeld is known to have had financial difficulties, eventually losing the property for nonpayment of debt. Although it can not be proven, it is possible that given their financial problems, the Eisenfeld family either did not buy many new items or that they purchased used goods, resulting in an early ceramic date for the cellar. Again, this is only a possibility as given the multiple ownership of the Davis site during the nineteenth century, it is impossible to directly link the cellar with any specific owner.

Faunal remains show a reliance by the site occupants on domestic pig and chicken with wild game and fish occasionally supplementing their diet. This is similar to the dietary pattern observed by Hilliard (1972) in much of the "Old South" region of the United States and would suggest that the site is associated with one of the Upland South families, the Haggards or the Baldridges, who owned the property. Charles Eisenfeld, being a German immigrant, would probably have had different food preferences than settlers from the southern United States. He did, however, have an American-born wife, and his children were born in the United States. It is possible that he adopted the food preferences of his neighbors.

Local and regional comparisons of the archaeological materials recovered at the Baldridge site are presented in the final chapter of this report.

CHAPTER V. THE HUGGINS SITE (21D3-247H)

The Huggins site (21D3-24714) was located in the E1/2, NE1/4, NW1/4 of Section 1, T5S, R3W on top of a long east-west oriented ridge spur overlooking the floodplain of Beaucoup Creek (Figure 5). It was situated approximately 6,934 ft west of this creek at an elevation of 483 ft ASL.

The site was located 0.4 mi west of a north-south road, visible on the 1876 atlas (Union Atlas Company 1876:137), which exists today as Highway 127. The nearest community throughout the occupation of the site would have been Pinckneyville, the county seat of Perry County, located approximately 2.8 mi to the south. By 1876, there was a school and church within 1 mi of the site (Union Atlas Company 1876:137).

The Huggins site was located by an archaeological survey crew in 1984 as part of the cultural resources survey of the Pinckneyville Pit #3 Extension of Burning Star Mine #2 (McCorvie and Wagner 1985:51-54). The site was located in a fallow agricultural field with 50% ground surface visibility at the time of survey. The site consisted of a medium to light scatter of earthenware, including undecorated, blue shell edge, and red and blue transfer printed whiteware and pearlware, yellow ware, and stoneware. Other ceramic items included porcelain doll parts and marbles. Also present were glassware; building materials such as brick, sandstone, and nails; and faunal material. These artifacts were found in a 5,846 m^2 circular area across the ridge top. The artifacts dated from 1780 to 1900 with a mean date of 1855. Soil staining was associated with the historic artifact scatter, with the soil on top of the ridge being a darker brown than the surrounding soil.

A small cemetery (21D3-260H) was located in a clump of trees southeast of site 21D3-247H. The cemetery contained the grave markers of four individuals: Patrick Huggins, died January 21, 1863; Jane Huggins, died May 15 1869; Maston Keene, Co. B, 110th Illinois Infantry, died October 13, 1865; and Levi Presswoood, Co. A, 31st Illinois Infantry. In addition to these marked graves, additional graves which once had wooden markers were reported to be in the cemetery (McCorvie and Wagner 1985:58-59).

A preliminary records search carried out immediately following the survey at the Perry County Courthouse and the Illinois State Archives revealed that the land containing site 21D3-247H was initially purchased from the state by Robert Huggins in 1828. Robert Huggins was one of the early American pioneers within southern Illinois, immigrating with his family from South Carolina in the early 1800s (McDonough 1883). The land records revealed that the Huggins homestead may have been occupied continuously from 1828 to the mid-twentieth century (ca. 1960) at which time a house was still present. The house has since been moved from the site to a location several miles north at Todd's Crossing (Kenneth Hutchings, personal communication 1984).

The Huggins site was recommended as being a significant historic archaeological site that met the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (McCorvie and Wagner 1985:84). This recommendation was based on the potential of the site to provide information regarding changes in rural lifeways and the fact that it was the final homestead of Robert Huggins, one of the earliest American pioneers of Randolph and Perry counties, from 1828 until his death in 1842. Further investigations of the site, including additional archival research and test excavations, were recommended (McCorvie and Wagner 1985:84).

Archival Research

A records search at the Illinois State Archives and the County Clerk's Office of Perry County showed the land transactions presented in Table 19. The Huggins site appears to have been occupied continuously from 1828 to the mid-twentieth century (ca. 1960), at which time the house was moved to its present location at Todd's Mill Crossing north of Pinckneyville on Highway 127. It has since been destroyed by fire.

The site originally was the farmstead of Robert Huggins, Sr. and his wife, Catherine Lively. They were born in South Carolina in 1782 and 1785, respectively, and are first listed in the 1800 U. S. Census for Abbeville, South Carolina. Their eldest son was born in 1798 and the next son in 1800 in Lone Cane, South Carolina. They emigrated to Illinois around 1802 and initially settled at Menard Springs opposite

Table 19. Land Transactions for the Huggins Site.

Grantor	Grantee	Date
United States	Robert Huggins	1828
Robert Huggins, estate	Patrick Huggins (son)	1842
Patrick Huggins, estate	Jane Huggins (wife)	1863
Jane Huggins, estate	Sophronia and Martha Jane Keene (granddaughters)	1869
Sophronia Keene Houghland	Martha Jane Keene	1886

Kaskaskia as members of the Irish Settlement (Valentine 1971:307). This settlement was established by group of Irish Presbyterians from the Abbeville District of South Carolina, the original home of the Huggins family, and was located east of Kaskaskia and west of the mouth of Plum Creek (McDonough 1883:203-204). The only documentary information regarding the family during this time is that Robert Huggins received a bounty for turning in a wolf scalp to the county circuit court in 1805 (McDonough 1883:101).

In 1807, Huggins was recorded as a squatter on Nine Mile Creek north of Kaskaskia (Hammes 1977:333) In 1812, he was squatting on land south of Sparta along with the Augustine Davis family. The U. S. Census of 1810 showed an R. Huggins located on the Marys River, a location where Roobert Huggins later erected a block house for defense against Indians during the war of 1812. He was also a private in the militia under the command of Captain William Alexander during this time (McDonough 1883:207-208). In 1818, he purchased 80 acres of land south of his block house from a relative, Solomon Forsee. The U.S. Census of 1820 lists Huggins as residing in Springfield Township with 3 sons and 2 daughters and being over 45 years old. By 1825, he was listed as living in Plum Creek Township in Randolph County with a household that included 3 males and 5 females (McDonough 1883:115). At this same time, however, a county history states that he was living east of Six Mile Prairie on what later became his son, John's, homestead in western Perry County (McDonough 1883:384). In 1828, Robert Huggins purchased the 78.17 acres of which site 21D3-247H is a part. In the 12 years following, 360 acres of Section 1, T5S, R3W was owned either by Robert Sr. or his two youngest sons, Robert Jr. and Patrick, or his two sons-in-law, John Davis and James McCrary. The remainder of Section 1 not owned by the Huggins family or their relatives had not yet been purchased from the state.

Robert Huggins Jr. died in 1839, leaving three young daughters and a widow. The 1840 U.S. Census lists Robert Huggins Sr. as head of household with other members of the family consisting of his youngest son, Patrick, who had married Mrs. Jane White in 1839, and her daughter. On January 12, 1842, Robert Sr. died testate, leaving all property, real and personal, to his son Patrick Huggins. The 1850 U. S. Census shows Robert Huggins Sr.'s widow, Catherine, as living with her son Patrick and his family with the addition of a niece, a stepson, and another young woman of unknown relationship. In 1860, Catherine was still living with Patrick and Jane, but all of the children had left the household. Patrick was listed in the 1860 census as having $1,200 worth of real estate and a personal estate of $900. Jane Huggins' son by her first marriage died in 1854 at the age of 16 years. Elizabeth McCrary, niece of Patrick, married John W. Collins in 1854, and Jane Huggins, daughter of Jane and Patrick, married John Bird in 1857. Another daughter, Elizabeth White, married Maston Keen(e). Patrick Huggins died in 1864, leaving 200 acres of land (valued at $1,200 or $6.00 per acre) of which his widow, Jane White Huggins, inherited 90 acres including the Huggins site.

The two Huggins son-in-laws, Maston Keen(e) and John Bird, served in the 110th Consolidated Infantry during the Civil War along with Maston's brother, John C. Keene. Maston Keene is listed in the 1860 census as having no real estate but owning personal property worth $100. The 110th Infantry of which he was a member was part of the western Union army and was present at the battles of Chattanooga and Nashville, Tennessee (McDonough 1883:224). Maston Keene survived the Civil War and returned to Perry County but died shortly after the end of the war in 1865, leaving his widow, Elizabeth, with two daughters, Martha Jane and Sophronia. Upon the death of Jane Huggins in 1869, the land was bequeathed to Martha Jane and Sophronia Keene with the understanding that their mother, Elizabeth, was to have use of the premises free of rent for the remainder of her natural life or widowhood. Later, in 1886, Sophronia and her husband sold the NE1/4, NW1/4 and SE1/4, NW1/4 of Section 1, T5S, R3W, a parcel containing the Huggins site, to Martha Jane Keene for a consideration of $1.00. Martha Jane Keene married her first cousin Thomas Keen sometime before 1880. Their fathers, Maston and John C. Keen, were brothers. The family continued to live at the Huggins site; the 1880 census listed the family as consisting of Thomas and Martha Jane Keene; their children, Audie and Jose; and Martha Jane Keene's mother and sister, Elizabeth and Sophronia. The 1900 census listed Martha Jane Keen as the mother of six children, four of whom were still living. She died in 1923 after which her grandson, W. E. "Winnie" Keen, the son of Audie and Mary Keen, is believed to have resided on the Huggins site property until the house was moved sometime in the mid-1960s to Todd's Mill Crossing (Kenneth Hutchings, personal communication 1985). Consolidation Coal Company acquired the land in 1984.

Similar to the families at the Davis site, the occupants of the Huggins site were agriculturally oriented. Subsistence agricultural items mentioned at the Robert Huggins estate sale in 1842 included log chains, 3 plows, 1 grubbing hoe, 1 wheat fan, 10 cows, 3 horses, and 4 hogs (Appendix B-1). Patrick Huggins appears to have expanded the farming operation left by his father based on the items sold at his estate sale in 1864 (Appendix B-2). Agriculturally related items included yokes, plows and jumping shovel, weeding and grubbing hoes, scythe blade and pitchfork, and agricultural products including 50 bushels of wheat, hay, and flax. Livestock holdings had increased to include 45 hogs, 4 horses, 4 cows, 14 sheep, and 25 geese. Woodworking tools included a log chain, 3/4 in. auger, frow [sic], cant hook, drawknife, and grindstone. Other subsistence related items at the sale included steel traps.

The livestock and real estate holdings of the Huggins decreased after the death of Patrick Huggins in 1864. When Jane Huggins died in 1869, 2 horses, 2 cows, 4 hogs, and 17 sheep were sold at her estate sale for a total of 25 animals in contrast to the 92 animals sold at her husband's sale five years earlier (Appendix B-3).

Test Excavations

Test excavations were conducted at the Huggins site in the summer of 1984. Thirteen 1 m^2 units were excavated at 10 m intervals in a cross pattern across the rise containing the site to define the site limits and locate subsurface features (Figure 49). The plow zone varied in depth from 16 to 29 cm below the present ground surface, with a mean of 21 cm. The plow zone consisted of dark brown (10YR 3/3 to 4/3) silty loam over most of the site becoming a darker grayish brown (10YR 4/2) in the eastern units. No historic midden was identified, with the culturally sterile yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay subsoil originating at the base of the plow zone in all units. With the exception of three features located in the test units, all cultural material was restricted to the plow zone.

Artifacts recovered from the test units included embossed and edge decorated, hand-painted, transfer printed, sponge and stamp decorated, and plain whiteware; yellow ware; redware; stoneware; glass; building materials such as nails, sandstone, brick, and cement; and faunal material (Table 20). The test units in which the features lay and those in the immediate vicinity had the highest density of artifacts. The ceramics recovered by the test excavations had a mean date of 1859.1.

Cultural material within the units varied in frequency from 6 to 99 items with a mean of 33 artifacts per 1 m^2 (Table 20). The highest frquency (n=99) occurred in the site center in unit N150E200 with the frequency steadily decreasing to the east (N150E240; n=6), west (N150E180; n=18), and south (N120E200; n=7). Visual inspection of the ground surfaces beyond all three of these units indicated that the decrease in material within the units corresponded to the site limits based on the distribution of surface material. The artifact frequency decreased to 27 artifacts in unit N170E200, 20 m north of the site center, but then increased to 56 artifacts 10 m further north in N180E200. This increase was noted in the field and interpreted as being the result of slopewash from the site center. It is also possible, however, that this increase was associated with the location of an outlying feature containing historic debris. Inspection of the ground surface north of this unit identified very little material, and no further units were excavated. Based on the test units, the site size was determined to be approximately 70 m north-south by 70 m east-west, or 4,900 m^2.

Three historic features were located by the test excavations. All three of these were located in units (N150E200, N150E210, and N150E240) along the east-west baseline (Figure 50). Feature 1 was located in an extension of unit 1 (N150 E200) and consisted of two sandstone slabs forming a flat square lying directly on the sterile subsoil. Above these were several smaller pieces of sandstone and a few brick fragments disturbed by the plow. The feature measured 40 cm north-south by 40 cm east-west and was approximately 14 cm thick (Figure 50). Based on its shape, feature 1 was interpreted as a house foundation footing. The area around the footing was disturbed with several elongated rodent tunnels filled with a homogenous dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay leading away from the footing.

Feature 3 was a shallow, oval-shaped basin located in unit 13 (N150E230) at the north end of the site (Figure 51). This feature

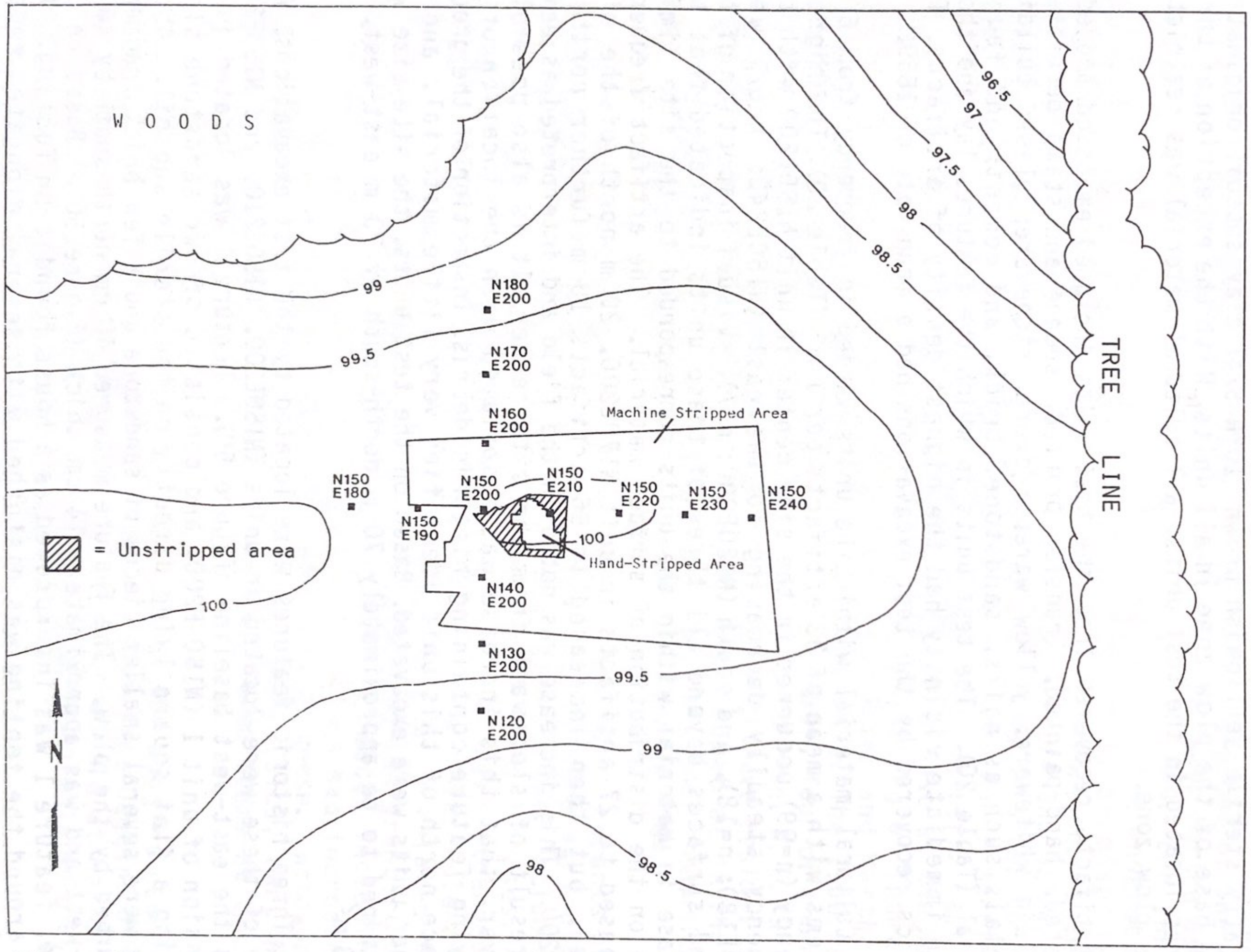

WOODS
TREE LINE
96.5
97
97.5
98
98.5
99
99.5
100
Machine Stripped Area
Hand-Stripped Area
N180 E200
N170 E200
N160 E200
N150 E180
N150 E190
N150 E200
N150 E210
N150 E220
N150 E230
N150 E240
N140 E200
N130 E200
N120 E200
▨ = Unstripped area
N

Figure 49. Location of excavations, the Huggins site.

Table 20. Material Frequencies per 1 m^2 Unit, the Huggins Site.

Artifacts	Unit Provenience N180 E200	N170 E200	N160 E200	N150 E200	N140 E200	N130 E200	N120 E200	N150 E180	N150 E190	N150 E210	N150 E220	N150 E230	N150 E240
Ceramics													
Edge Decorated		1								1			
Embossed	1												
Sponge Decorated										1	1		
Handpainted Polychrome										1	1		
Handpainted Blue						1							
Transfer Print Decorated											1		
Decalcomania				2									
Plain	10	6	11	8	1	5	4	4	8	14	10	5	1
Yellow Ware			1					1		3	2		
Redware		2											
Stoneware	2	9				5		1	1			2	
Glass													
Bottle/Container	23	9	4	28	6	15	3	5	5	5	25	12	2
Pressed Glass				4									
Chimney Glass				4						1			
Flat Window Glass	18		3	37	3	6		1	10	6			
Nails													
Square Cut	1			8	2			2		2	6	10	3
Wire	1		13	8				4	14	2		1	
Building Material													
Sandstone (g)	757	320	130	2220	90	1014	148	72	300	2658	1326	557	235
Limestone (g)					9	38	68				216		
Daub/Brick/??(g)	629	258	316	870	146	578	454	46	2345	1460	400	163	40
Concrete (g)		18	10		18								
Prehistoric	1											3	
Fauna			4	11		2		2	1	4	2	1	

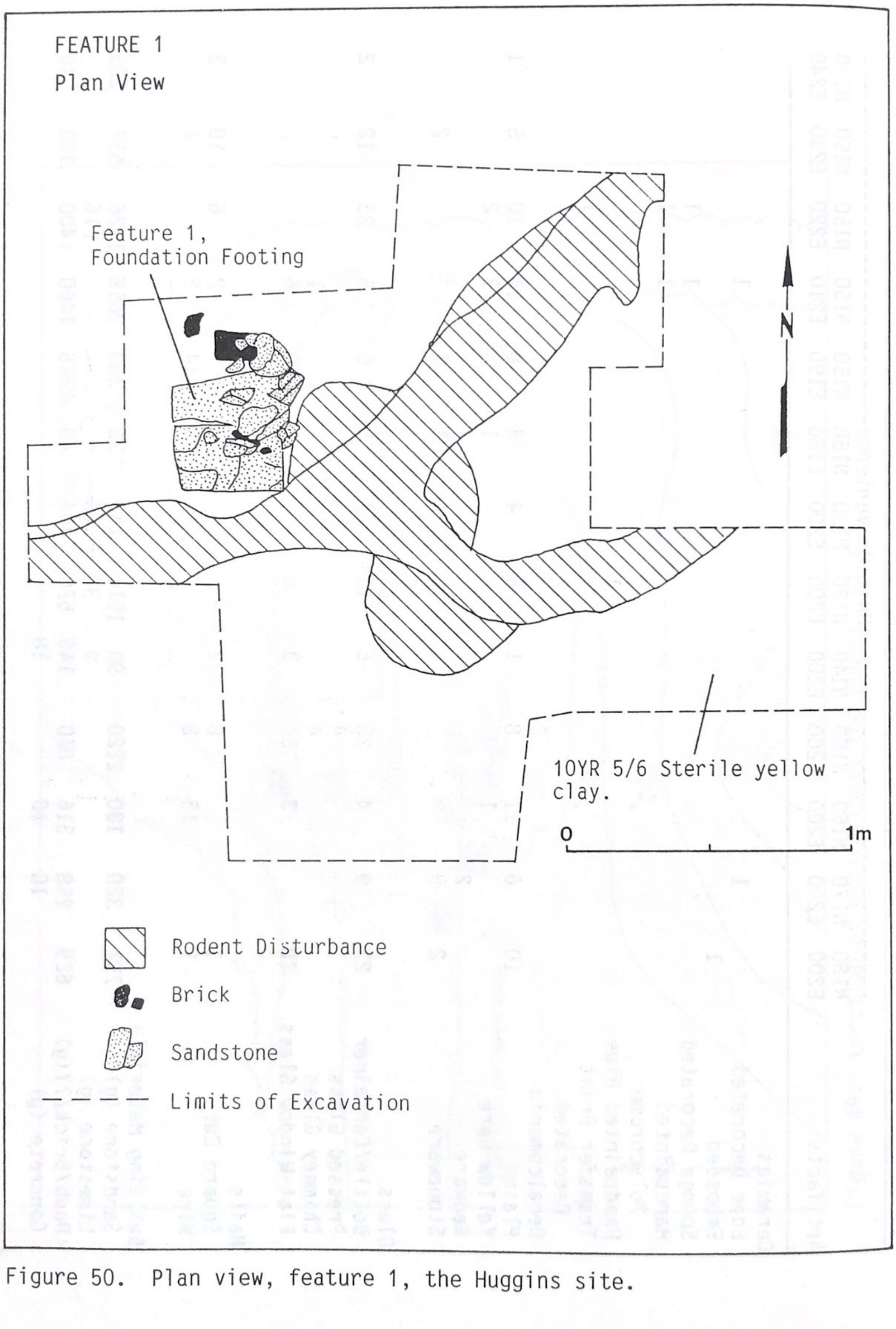

FEATURE 1
Plan View
Feature 1, Foundation Footing
N
10YR 5/6 Sterile yellow clay.
0
1m
Rodent Disturbance
Brick
Sandstone
Limits of Excavation

Figure 50. Plan view, feature 1, the Huggins site.

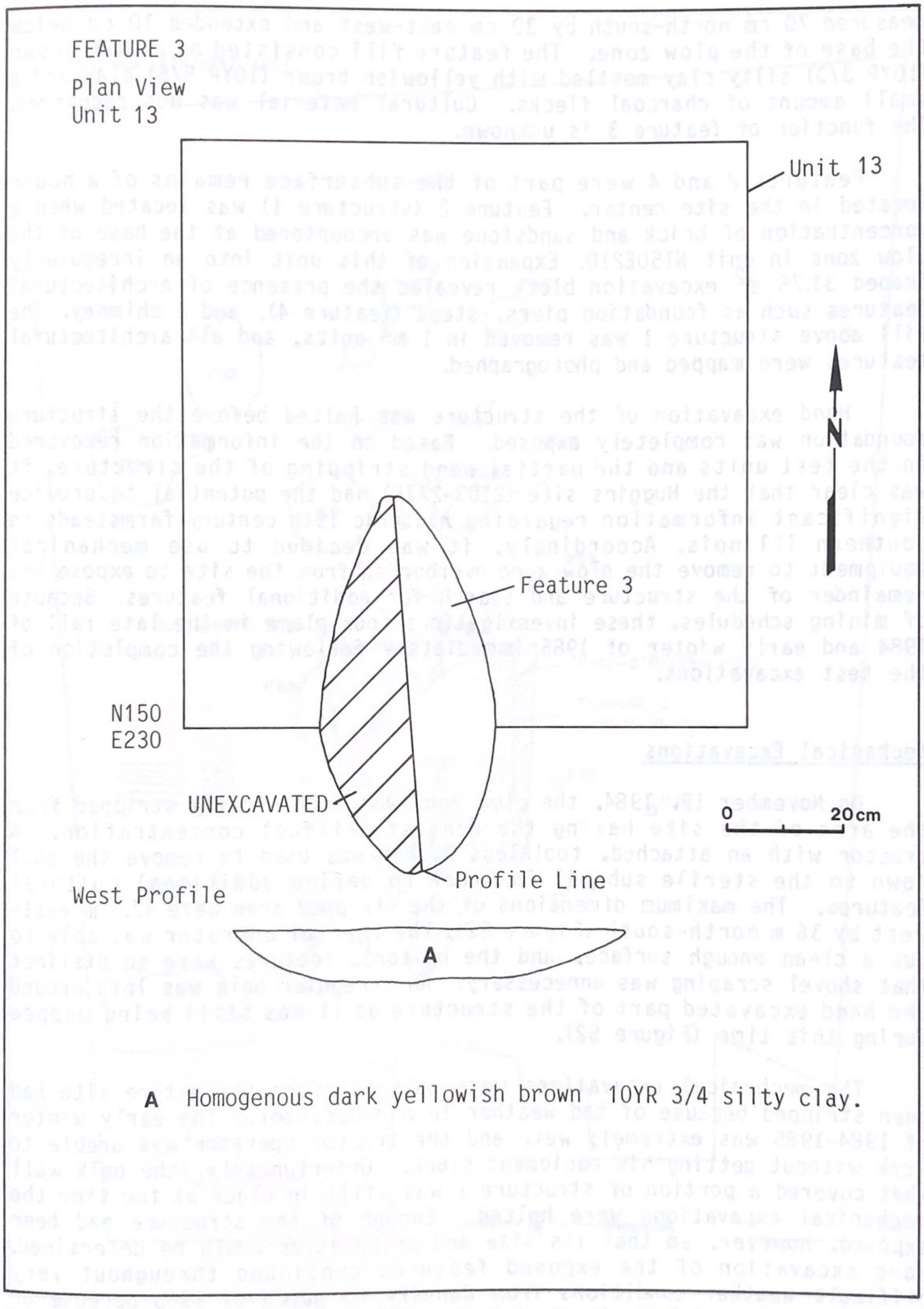

FEATURE 3
Plan View
Unit 13
Unit 13
N
Feature 3
N150
E230
UNEXCAVATED
0
20cm
Profile Line
West Profile
A
A Homogenous dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/4 silty clay.

Figure 51. Plan view and profile, feature 3, the Huggins site.

measured 70 cm north-south by 30 cm east-west and extended 10 cm below the base of the plow zone. The feature fill consisted of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay and a small amount of charcoal flecks. Cultural material was not recovered. The function of feature 3 is unknown.

Features 2 and 4 were part of the subsurface remains of a house located in the site center. Feature 2 (structure 1) was located when a concentration of brick and sandstone was encountered at the base of the plow zone in unit N150E210. Expansion of this unit into an irregularly shaped 31.75 m^2 excavation block revealed the presence of architectural features such as foundation piers, steps (feature 4), and a chimney. The fill above structure 1 was removed in 1 m^2 units, and all architectural features were mapped and photographed.

Hand excavation of the structure was halted before the structure foundation was completely exposed. Based on the information recovered in the test units and the partial hand stripping of the structure, it was clear that the Huggins site (21D3-247H) had the potential to provide significant information regarding historic 19th century farmsteads in southern Illinois. Accordingly, it was decided to use mechanical equipment to remove the plow zone overburden from the site to expose the remainder of the structure and search for additional features. Because of mining schedules, these investigations took place in the late fall of 1984 and early winter of 1985 immediately following the completion of the test excavations.

Mechanical Excavations

On November 19, 1984, the plow zone was mechanically stripped from the area of the site having the densest artifact concentration. A tractor with an attached, toothless bucket was used to remove the soil down to the sterile subsoil in order to define additional cultural features. The maximum dimensions of the stripped area were 47.5 m east-west by 36 m north-south (Figure 52). The tractor operator was able to cut a clean enough surface, and the historic features were so distinct that shovel scraping was unnecessary. An irregular balk was left around the hand excavated part of the structure as it was still being mapped during this time (Figure 52).

The mechanical excavations were halted before the entire site had been stripped because of bad weather in mid-December. The early winter of 1984-1985 was extremely wet, and the tractor operator was unable to work without getting his equipment stuck. Unfortunately, the balk wall that covered a portion of structure 1 was still in place at the time the mechanical excavations were halted. Enough of the structure had been exposed, however, so that its size and orientation could be determined. Hand excavation of the exposed features continued throughout very difficult weather conditions from January to March of 1985 because of tight mining schedules. Water had to be continually pumped out of the deeper features, and the bottom parts of some of the deepest cisterns had to be left unexcavated. Mechanical excavations were not resumed at

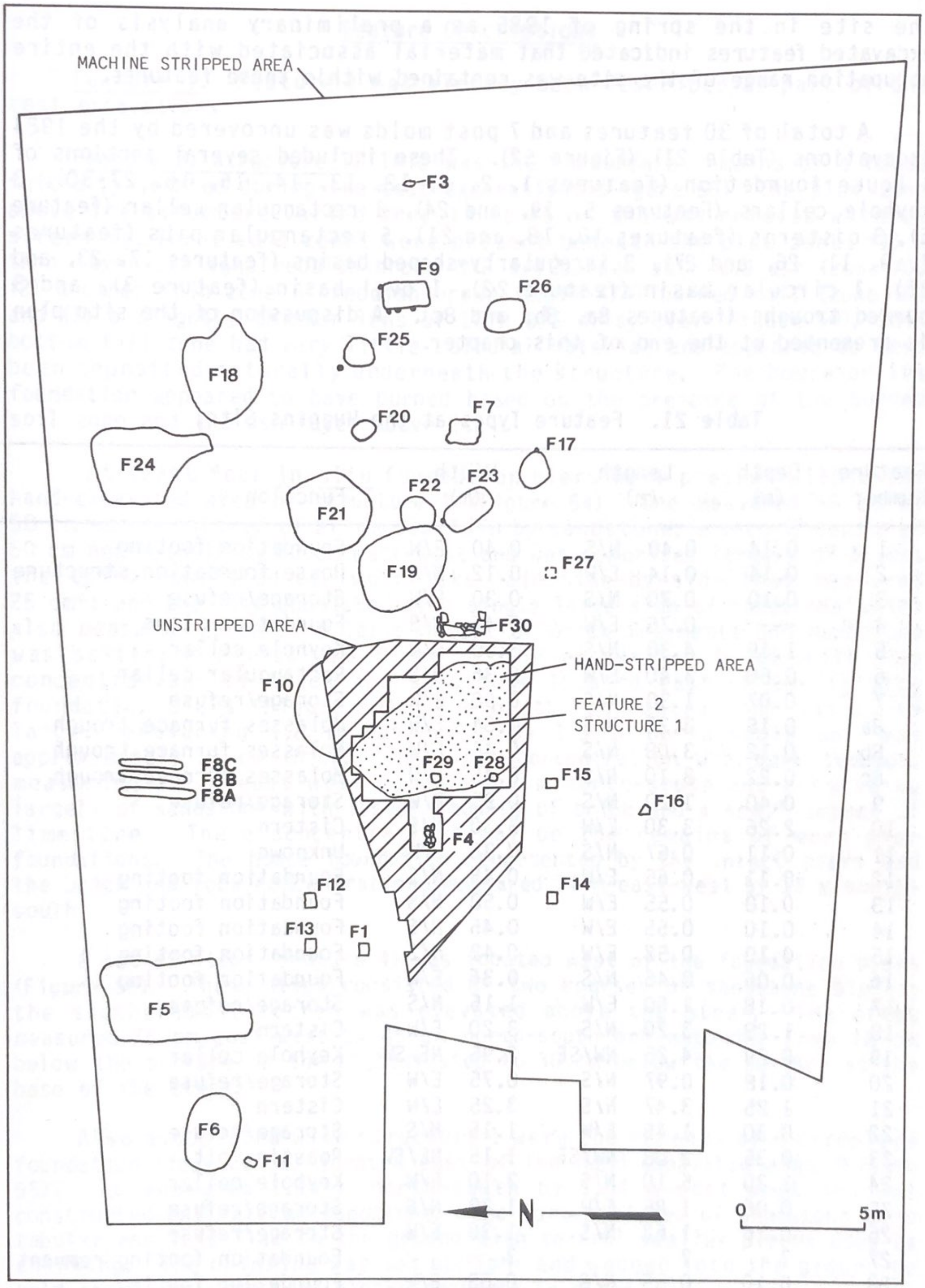

MACHINE STRIPPED AREA
F3
F9
F26
F25
F18
F20
F7
F17
F24
F22
F23
F21
F19
F27
UNSTRIPPED AREA
F30
HAND-STRIPPED AREA
F10
FEATURE 2
STRUCTURE 1
F8C
F8B
F8A
F29
F28
F15
F16
F4
F12
F14
F13
F1
F5
F6
F11
N
0
5m

Figure 52. Site plan, the Huggins site.

the site in the spring of 1985 as a preliminary analysis of the excavated features indicated that material associated with the entire occupation range of the site was contained within these features.

A total of 30 features and 7 post molds was uncovered by the 1984 excavations (Table 21) (Figure 52). These included several sections of a house foundation (features 1, 2, 4, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 27-30), 3 keyhole cellars (Features 5, 19, and 24), 1 rectangular cellar (feature 6), 3 cisterns (features 10, 18, and 21), 5 rectangular pits (features 7, 9, 11, 26, and 27), 3 irregularly-shaped basins (features 17, 23, and 25), 1 circular basin (feature 22), 1 oval basin (feature 3), and 3 burned troughs (features 8a, 8b, and 8c). A discussion of the site plan is presented at the end of this chapter.

Table 21. Feature Types at the Huggins Site.

Feature Number	Depth (m)	Length (m)		Width (m)		Function
1	0.14	0.40	N/S	0.40	E/W	Foundation footing
2	0.14	0.14	E/W	0.12	N/S	House foundation,structure
3	0.10	0.70	N/S	0.30	E/W	Storage/refuse
4	---	0.75	E/W	0.45	N/S	Foundation steps
5	1.19	4.30	N/S	3.00	E/W	Keyhole cellar
6	0.60	3.40	E/W	2.36	N/S	Rectangular cellar
7	0.07	1.30	N/S	0.90	E/W	Storage/refuse
8a	0.18	3.25	N/S	0.34	E/W	Molasses furnace trough
8b	0.12	3.08	N/S	0.45	E/W	Molasses furnace trough
8c	0.22	3.10	N/S	0.45	E/W	Molasses furnace trough
9	0.40	1.20	N/S	0.95	E/W	Storage/refuse
10	2.26	3.30	E/W	3.30	N/S	Cistern
11	0.11	0.67	N/S	0.32	E/W	Unknown
12	0.11	0.65	E/W	0.45	N/S	Foundation footing
13	0.10	0.55	E/W	0.50	N/S	Foundation footing
14	0.10	0.55	E/W	0.45	N/S	Foundation footing
15	0.10	0.52	E/W	0.42	N/S	Foundation footing
16	0.06	0.46	N/S	0.36	E/W	Foundation footing
17	0.18	1.60	E/W	1.15	N/S	Storage/refuse
18	1.29	3.20	N/S	3.20	E/W	Cistern
19	0.29	4.25	NW/SE	2.95	NE/SW	Keyhole cellar
20	0.18	0.97	N/S	0.75	E/W	Storage/refuse
21	1.25	3.47	N/S	3.25	E/W	Cistern
22	0.30	1.45	E/W	1.15	N/S	Storage/refuse
23	0.35	2.08	NW/SE	1.15	NE/SW	Roasting pit
24	1.30	5.10	N/S	3.10	E/W	Keyhole cellar
25	0.06	1.85	E/W	1.29	N/S	Storage/refuse
26	0.26	1.62	N/S	1.30	E/W	Storage/refuse
27	?	?		?		Foundation footing remnant
28	0.10	0.55	N/S	0.63	E/W	Foundation footing
29	0.11	0.60	N/S	0.55	E/W	Foundation footing
30	0.10	1.94	N/S	1.04	E/W	Firebox

Feature Descriptions

Feature 1. Feature 1 has already been described as part of the test excavations.

Feature 2, Structure 1. This was the subsurface remains of a house initially located during the test excavations (Figure 53). The plow zone above the structure varied from 14 to 25 cm and was removed without screening. Three soil zones were present beneath the plow zone: (1) a thin layer of light reddish brown 5YR 6/4 burned soil and ash (zone A); (2) another thin zone of reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) burned soil (zone B); and (3) a slightly thicker lens of 10YR 5/3 silty clay (Figure 54). This bottom fill zone had very little cultural material and appeared to have been deposited naturally underneath the structure. The house or its foundation appeared to have burned based on the presence of the burned soil zone and the ash layer above it.

At least four in situ foundation piers were present within the hand-excavated area of structure 1 (Figure 54). One measured 50 cm by 50 cm and consisted of brick overlain by sandstone; a second measured 50 cm north-south by 60 cm east-west and was comprised largely of brick; the third consisted of two bricks laid side-by-side that measured 25 cm^2; and the last consisted of a single large slab of sandstone which also measured 25 cm^2. A large amount of brick fragments and sandstone was scattered across the floor of the excavation block with two concentrations of brick and sandstone located east of the in situ foundation piers (Figure 53). One of the concentrations was quite large, measuring 1.8 m east-west by 1.5 m north-south and was approximately 13 cm thick. The other concentration was more tenuous, measuring 1.5 m east-west by only 0.7 m north-south and consisting largely of sandstone with lesser amounts of brick and a small amount of limestone. These concentrations may be the remains of more pier foundations. The house foundation represented by the intact piers and the brick and rock concentrations measured 14 m east-west by 12 m north-south.

A set of steps (feature 4) was located west of the foundation piers (Figure 55). These steps consisted of two courses of sandstone blocks; the southernmost course was elevated above the other. The steps measured 75 cm east-west by 45 cm north-south and extended from 18 cm below the surface on the highest step to 30 cm below the surface at the base of the steps.

Also associated with structure 1 were the remains of a fireplace foundation (feature 30) located east of the hand-excavated area (Figure 55). It measured 1.94 m north-south by 1.04 m east-west and was constructed entirely of sandstone. The larger pieces of sandstone were tabular and laid flat on the ground with several smaller pieces used as chinking. The chinking was set upright and wedged into the ground to hold the large sandstone blocks securely in place.

The firebox faced eastward away from the area encompassed by the structure 1 house piers, indicating that it was not associated with

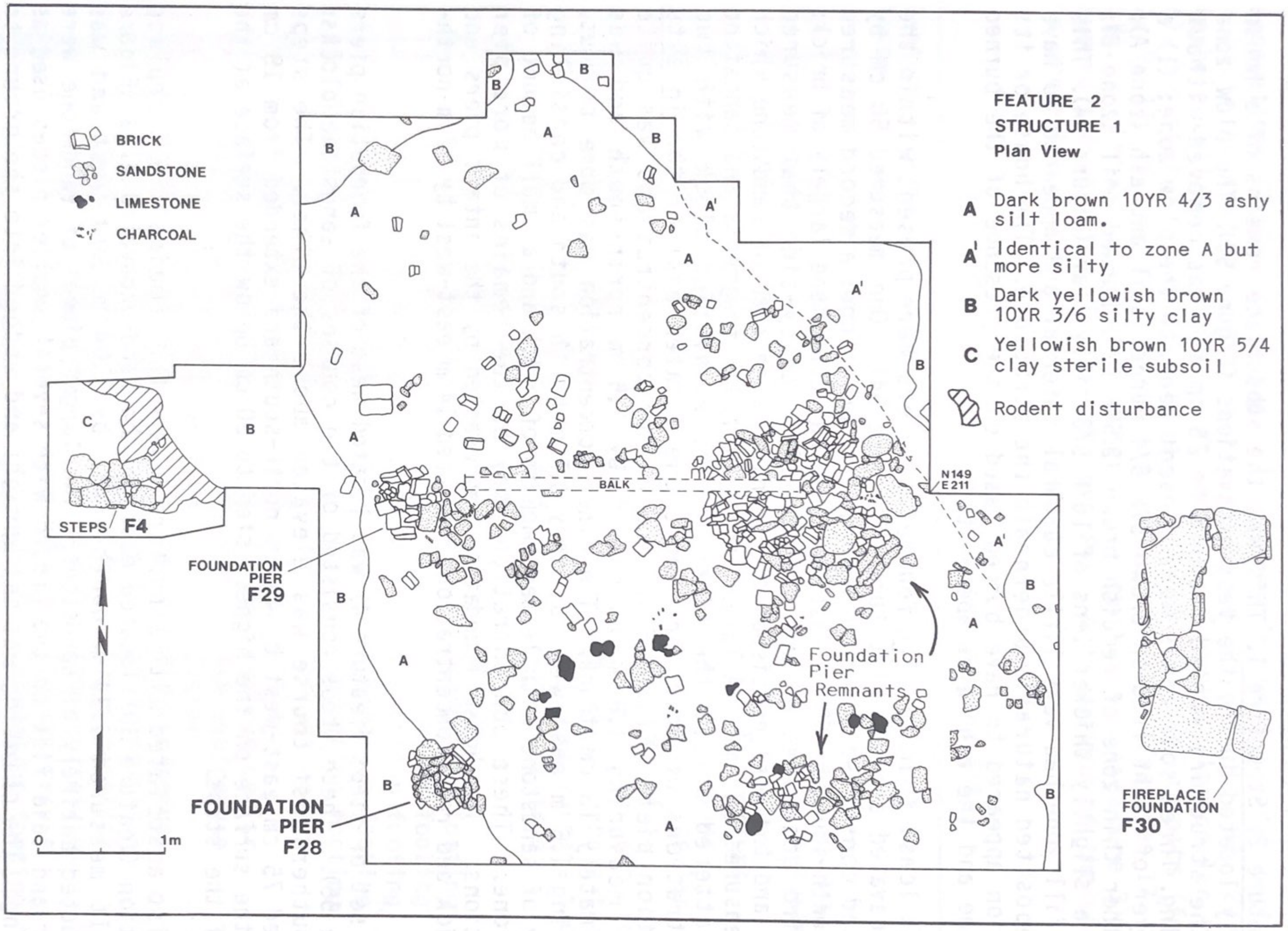

FEATURE 2
STRUCTURE 1
Plan View
A Dark brown 10YR 4/3 ashy silt loam.
A' Identical to zone A but more silty
B Dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/6 silty clay
C Yellowish brown 10YR 5/4 clay sterile subsoil
Rodent disturbance
BRICK
SANDSTONE
LIMESTONE
CHARCOAL
N149
E211
BALK
Foundation Pier Remnants
STEPS F4
FOUNDATION PIER F29
FOUNDATION PIER F28
FIREPLACE FOUNDATION F30
N
0
1m

Figure 53. Plan view, structure 1 (feature 2), the Huggins site.

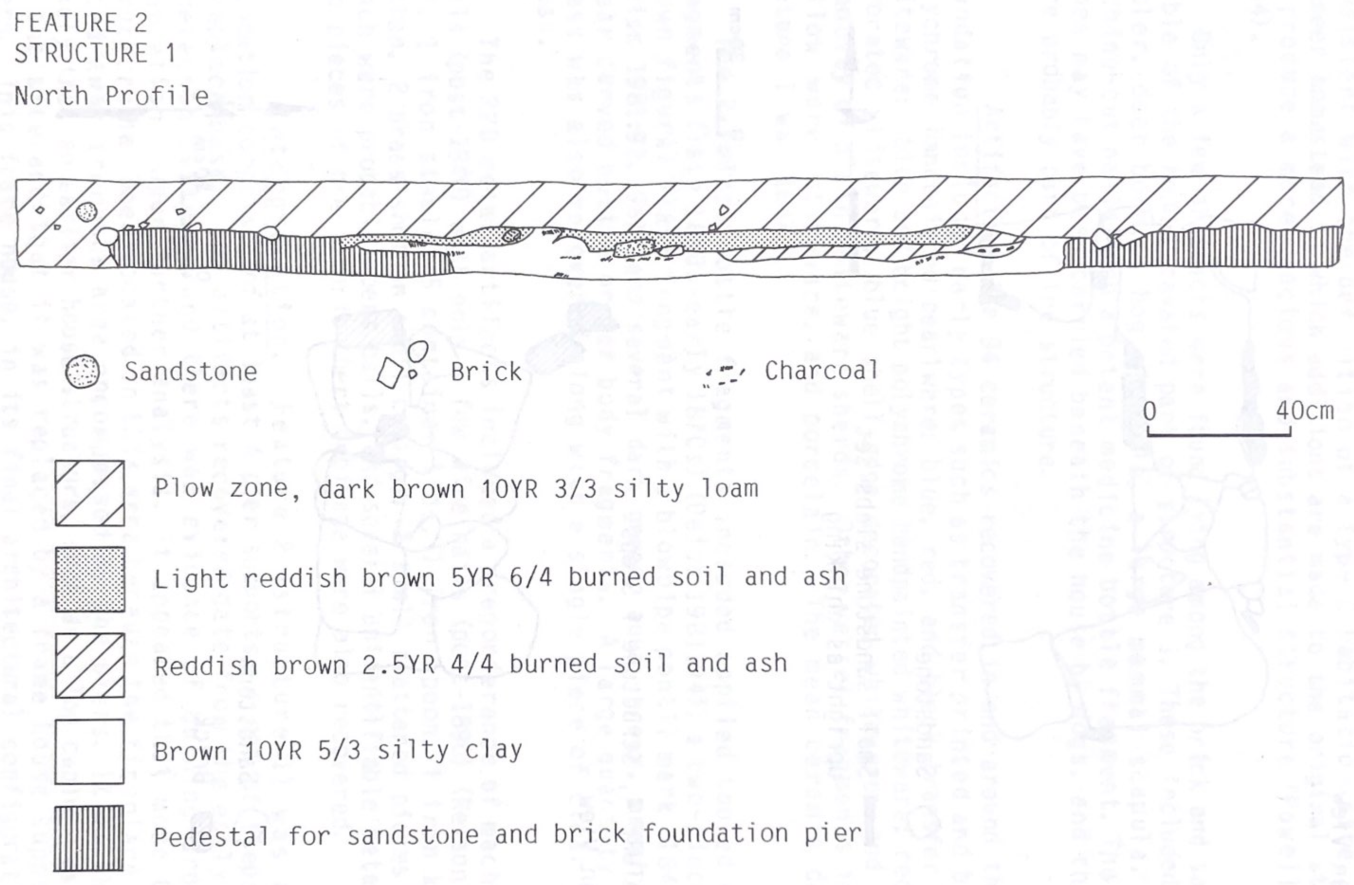
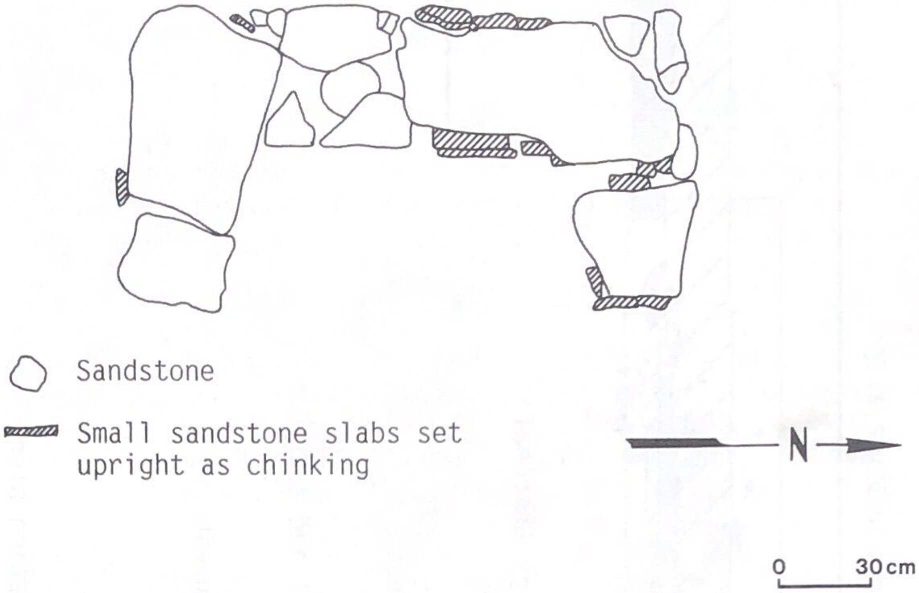

FEATURE 2
STRUCTURE 1
North Profile
Sandstone
Brick
Charcoal
0
40cm
Plow zone, dark brown 10YR 3/3 silty loam
Light reddish brown 5YR 6/4 burned soil and ash
Reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4 burned soil and ash
Brown 10YR 5/3 silty clay
Pedestal for sandstone and brick foundation pier

Figure 54. North profile, structure 1 (feature 2), the Huggins site.

FEATURE 30, Chimney Foundation
Plan View


Sandstone
Small sandstone slabs set upright as chinking
N
0
30 cm

FEATURE 4, Structure 1 Steps
Plan View

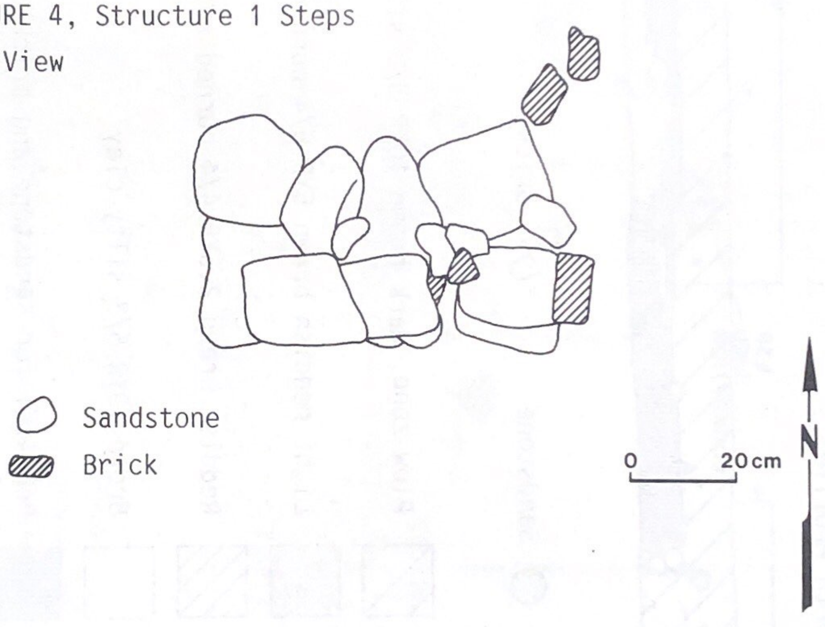

Sandstone
Brick
0
20 cm
N

Figure 55. Plan views, features 4 and 30, the Huggins site.

structure 1 and that another structure had once been present in this area. The fireplace may have been all that remained of an earlier log cabin later replaced by a frame house set on piers. This would be consistent with the definition of a Type C habitation site, i.e., a pioneer homestead in which additions are made to the original structure to produce a more spacious and substantial structure (Powell et al. 1984).

Only a few artifacts were found lying among the brick and sandstone rubble of the hand-excavated part of structure 1. These included a deer antler, deer bone, a hog mandible, a large mammal scapula, modern machine-cut nails, and a patent medicine bottle fragment. The animal bones may have been carried beneath the house by dogs, and the nails were probably part of the structure.

Artifacts. The 94 ceramics recovered in and around the house foundation included early types such as transfer printed and blue and polychrome handpainted pearlware; blue, red, and black transfer printed whiteware; blue and bright polychrome handpainted whiteware; red sponge decorated whiteware; blue shell edge decorated whiteware; and a large quantity of plain whiteware sherds. Other vessel fragments included yellow ware, stoneware, and porcelain. The mean ceramic date for feature 1 was 1847.9.

The 27 glass bottle fragments included applied tooled closure fragments (late 1820s-early 1870s) (Deiss 1981:94), a two-piece mold-blown figural flask fragment with a blowpipe pontil mark (1840-1860) (Deiss 1981:92, 95), and several dark green, aqua, brown, amethyst, and clear curved bottle or jar body fragments. A large quantity of flat glass was also recovered along with a single piece of clear pressed glass.

The 220 metal artifacts included a preponderance of machine-cut nails (post-1840) with only a few wire nails (post-1890) (Nelson 1968:7-10), 1 iron staple, 5 container lids, 1 iron spoon, 1 iron knife, 1 button, 2 brass shotgun shell casings, 2 small flattened pieces of lead which were probably spent balls, and several unidentifiable metal items. Two pieces of prehistoric chert debitage were also recovered.

Interpretation. Feature 2 (structure 1) was a house foundation comprised of at least 4 pier supports, a set of steps, and a fireplace base. The artifacts recovered date from the early to late nineteenth century, and there was evidence of burning around the foundation. Upon further analysis, it appeared that more than one structure had been located in this area because the fireplace firebox faced away from the area encompassed by the piers. It is therefore likely that an earlier house structure, such as a log cabin, was present at the site and that it was replaced by a frame house supported by piers. This frame house, in its final architectural configuration, was still present at the site in the early 1960s, after which time it was moved to another location and burned in 1986.

The foundation piers indicate that structure 1 was larger than the dark soil area contained within the hand-stripped area. This dark area in reality may be a sheet midden associated with the earlier log structure. As noted above, evidence that an earlier structure was located to the west of structure 1 is provided by the firebox, which faces away from structure 1. Two possible size reconstructions (22 ft x 17 ft and 16 ft x 16 ft) for this earlier structure, based on traditional accounts of log cabin size, are illustrated in Figure 56 (Glassie 1968; Jordan 1978). The fireplace hearth for this earlier structure measured 95 cm wide at the back firewall and expanded to 150 cm wide at the opening in the front. It was 53 cm deep and had slanted side walls or coves which are characteristic of a Count Rumford fireplace (Mansberger 1982:54), the purpose of which was to reflect the maximum amount of radiant heat into the room (Anonymous 1976:6).

A reconstruction of the possible plan of the later square structure (structure 1) is also presented in Figure 56. The four squares labeled 1 to 4 represent the locations of four "pens." The location of these pens was determined using the foundation piers and other archaeological data. Pens 1 and 2 appear to have been built first as part of a two-pen house that could have faced either north or south. Definition of these two pens as being the earliest house shape is based on the presence of a set of house steps in front of pen 1 (Figure 56). The orientation of the house could not be established as log houses usually had corresponding front and back doors (Morgan and Medford 1980:140). The house probably faced south as this would have provided the maximimum amount of sunlight through the windows and doors and minimized the amount of wind from the prevailing westerlies (Hutsler 1972:218). The pens, as defined by the foundation piers (features 12, 14, 15, 28, and 29), measured 5 m, or 16.25 ft. This size corresponds to that of the historic square log house, a descendent of the 16 ft square English one-bay house, which was a common log structure type in eastern North America and parts of the West (Glassie 1968:353). If structure 1 was originally a square log house, it may have faced north in the direction of the steps as square log houses do not commonly have back doors (Glassie 1968:349). Given the weather advantages if structure 1 faced south, however, it seems more likely that this structure did have front and rear entrances and faced to the south.

Pens 3 and 4 represent northern additions to the structure that changed it into a four-pen house (Figure 56). The structure measured approximately 33 ft by 33 ft during this stage of construction. Feature 10, a cistern located very close to and northeast of the structure, may have been constructed at the same time as these two pens as it was filled with late nineteenth century material (Figure 56). Cisterns were and continue to be dug close to the house.

A single foundation pier (feature 16) located south of structure 1 may be the remnant of a lean-to addition or a porch associated with pens 1 and 2. Another foundation pier (feature 27) located southeast of the structure that was partially stripped away may be the remnant of a back porch associated with the final configuration of the house (i.e., pens 1, 2, 3, and 4). Also, two of the foundation piers (features 1 and 13) which are spaced closer together than the larger ones may represent the

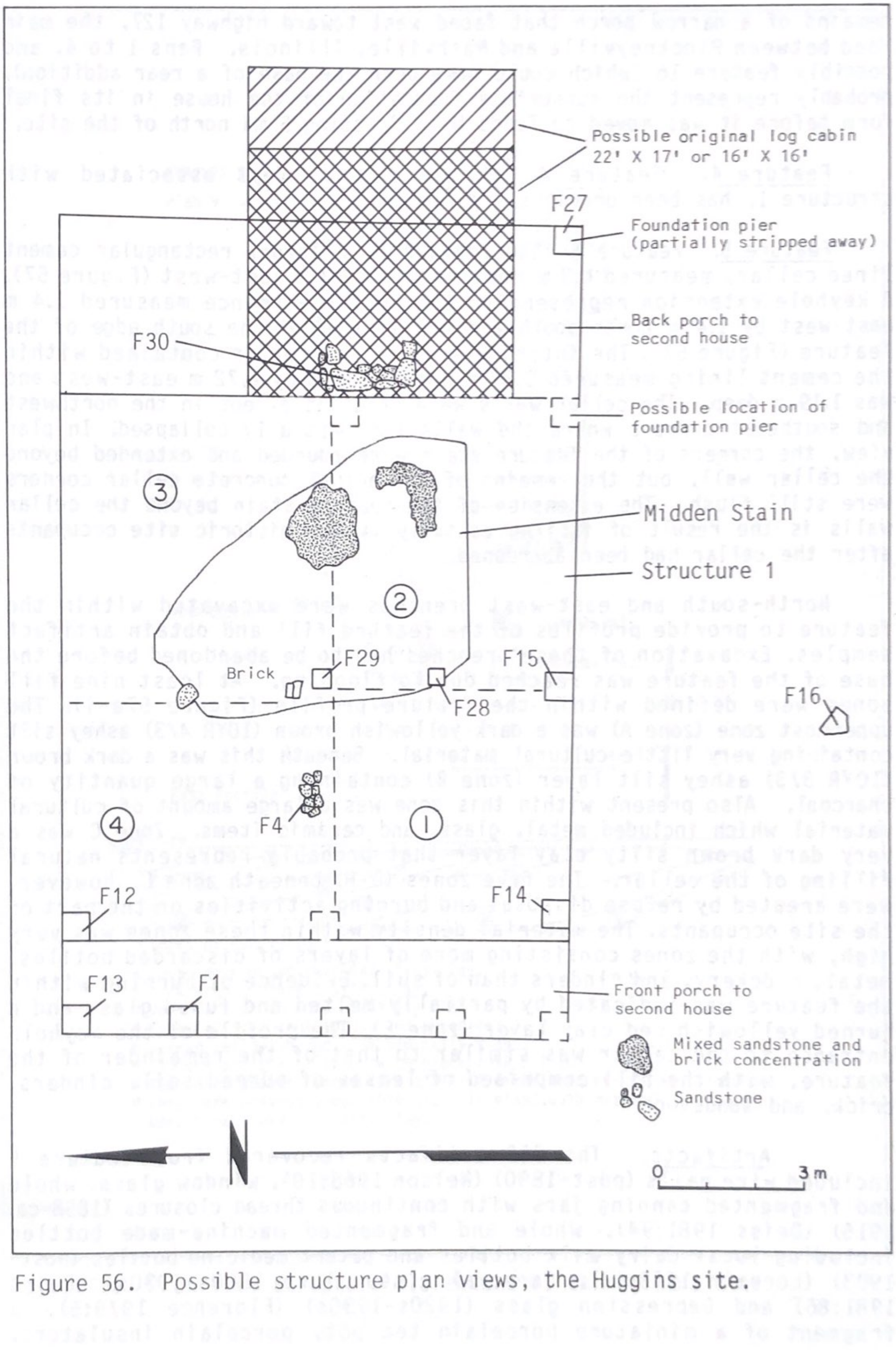

Possible original log cabin
22' X 17' or 16' X 16'
F27
Foundation pier
(partially stripped away)
Back porch to
second house
F30
Possible location of
foundation pier
③
Midden Stain
Structure 1
②
Brick
F29
F15
F28
F16
④
F4
①
F12
F14
F13
F1
Front porch to
second house
Mixed sandstone and
brick concentration
Sandstone
N
0
3 m

Figure 56. Possible structure plan views, the Huggins site.

remains of a narrow porch that faced west toward highway 127, the main road between Pinckneyville and Nashville, Illinois. Pens 1 to 4, and possibly feature 16 (which could have been the base of a rear addition), probably represent the subsurface foundation of the house in its final form before it was moved to Todds Mill Crossing 5 mi north of the site.

Feature 4. Feature 4, the sandstone steps associated with structure 1, has been previously described.

Feature 5. Feature 5, the remains of a large, rectangular cement lined cellar, measured 4.3 m north-south by 3 m east-west (Figure 57). A keyhole extension representing the cellar entrance measured 1.4 m east-west by 1.4 m north-south and was located at the south edge of the feature (Figure 57). The interior area of the cellar contained within the cement lining measured 3.36 m north-south by 2.72 m east-west and was 1.19 m deep. The cellar walls were straight except in the northwest and southeast corners where the walls had partially collapsed. In plan view, the corners of the feature stain were rounded and extended beyond the cellar wall, but the remains of the actual concrete cellar corners were still flush. The extension of the feature stain beyond the cellar walls is the result of filling activity by the historic site occupants after the cellar had been abandoned.

North-south and east-west trenches were excavated within the feature to provide profiles of the feature fill and obtain artifact samples. Excavation of these trenches had to be abandoned before the base of the feature was reached due to flooding. At least nine fill zones were defined within the feature profile (Figure 57a-i). The uppermost zone (zone A) was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/3) ashey silt containing very little cultural material. Beneath this was a dark brown (10YR 3/3) ashey silt layer (zone B) containing a large quantity of charcoal. Also present within this zone was a large amount of cultural material which included metal, glass, and ceramic items. Zone C was a very dark brown silty clay layer that probably represents natural filling of the cellar. The five zones (D-H) beneath zone C, however, were created by refuse disposal and burning activities on the part of the site occupants. The material density within these zones was very high, with the zones consisting more of layers of discarded bottles, metal, crockery, and cinders than of soil. Evidence of burning within the feature was indicated by partially melted and fused glass and a burned yellowish red clay layer (zone E). The profile of the keyhole entrance to the cellar was similar to that of the remainder of the feature, with the fill comprised of lenses of burned soil, cinders, brick, and sandstone.

Artifacts. The 310 artifacts recovered from feature 5 included wire nails (post-1890) (Nelson 1968:10), window glass, whole and fragmented canning jars with continuous thread closures (1858-ca. 1915) (Deiss 1981:94), whole and fragmented machine-made bottles including local dairy milk bottles and patent medicine bottles (post-1903) (Lorrain 1968:44), Carnival glass (late 1890s-1930s) (Deiss 1981:86) and Depression glass (1920s-1930s) (Florence 1979:5), a fragment of a miniature porcelain tea pot, porcelain insulators,

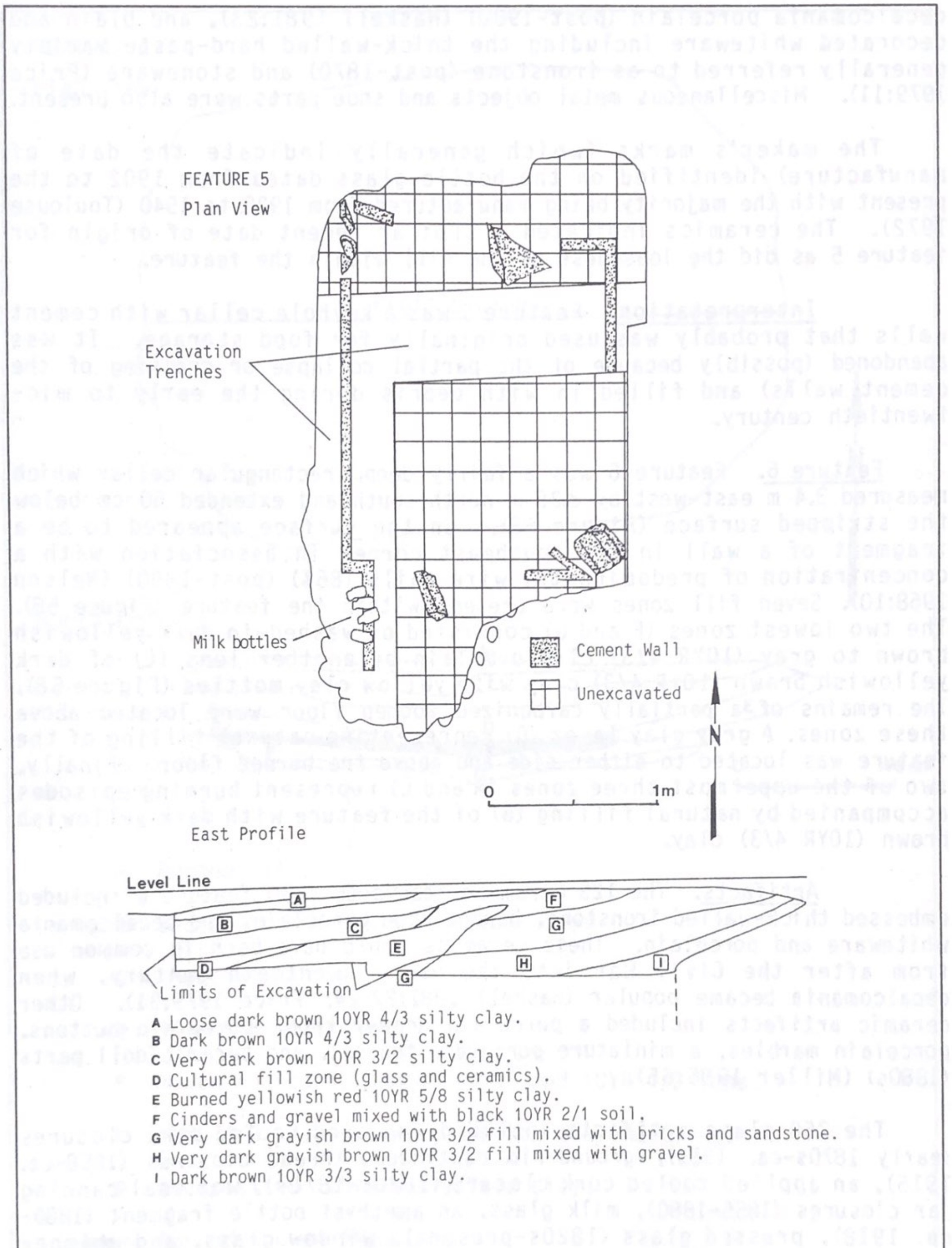

FEATURE 5
Plan View
Excavation Trenches
Milk bottles
Cement Wall
Unexcavated
0
1m
East Profile
Level Line
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
Limits of Excavation
A Loose dark brown 10YR 4/3 silty clay.
B Dark brown 10YR 4/3 silty clay.
C Very dark brown 10YR 3/2 silty clay.
D Cultural fill zone (glass and ceramics).
E Burned yellowish red 10YR 5/8 silty clay.
F Cinders and gravel mixed with black 10YR 2/1 soil.
G Very dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2 fill mixed with bricks and sandstone.
H Very dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2 fill mixed with gravel.
I Dark brown 10YR 3/3 silty clay.

Figure 57. Plan view and profile, feature 5, the Huggins site.

decalcomania porcelain (post-1900) (Haskell 1981:23), and plain and decorated whiteware including the thick-walled hard-paste variety generally referred to as ironstone (post-1870) and stoneware (Price 1979:11). Miscellaneous metal objects and shoe parts were also present.

The maker's marks (which generally indicate the date of manufacture) identified on the bottle glass dated from 1902 to the present with the majority being manufactured from 1920 to 1940 (Toulouse 1972). The ceramics indicated a similar recent date of origin for feature 5 as did the looseness of the fill within the feature.

Interpretation. Feature 5 was a keyhole cellar with cement walls that probably was used originally for food storage. It was abandoned (possibly because of the partial collapse or cracking of the cement walls) and filled in with debris during the early to mid-twentieth century.

Feature 6. Feature 6 was a fairly deep, rectangular cellar which measured 3.4 m east-west by 2.36 m north-south and extended 60 cm below the stripped surface (Figure 58). On the surface appeared to be a fragment of a wall in the southeast corner in association with a concentration of predominantly wire nails (86%) (post-1890) (Nelson 1968:10). Seven fill zones were present within the feature (Figure 58). The two lowest zones (F and G) consisted of washed-in dark yellowish brown to gray (10YR 4/3) clay overlain by another lens (E) of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/3) clay with yellow clay mottles (Figure 58). The remains of a partially carbonized wooden floor were located above these zones. A gray clay layer (D) representing natural filling of the feature was located to either side and above the burned floor. Finally, two of the uppermost three zones (A and C) represent burning episodes accompanied by natural filling (B) of the feature with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/3) clay.

Artifacts. The 125 ceramics recovered from feature 6 included embossed thick-walled ironstone, handpainted porcelain, and decalcomania whiteware and porcelain. These ceramics would have been in common use from after the Civil War into the early twentieth century, when decalcomania became popular (Haskell 1981:22-24; Price 1979:31). Other ceramic artifacts included a porcelain drawer knob, porcelain buttons, porcelain marbles, a miniature porcelain tea set, and ceramic doll parts (1880s) (Miller 1986:65).

The 250 glass artifacts included improved tooled cork closures (early 1870s-ca. 1915), ground-rim continuous thread closures (1858-ca. 1915), an applied tooled cork closure (1820s-1870s), wax seal canning jar closures (1855-1880), milk glass, an amethyst bottle fragment (1880-ca. 1918), pressed glass (1820s-present), window glass, and chimney glass (Deiss 1981:92-95). One patent medicine bottle contained "Groves Tasteless Chill Tonic prepared by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis." This tonic, used for malaria, chills, and fever, was produced from 1899 (Baldwin 1973:215). Machine-made bottles were not present within the fill of feature 6.

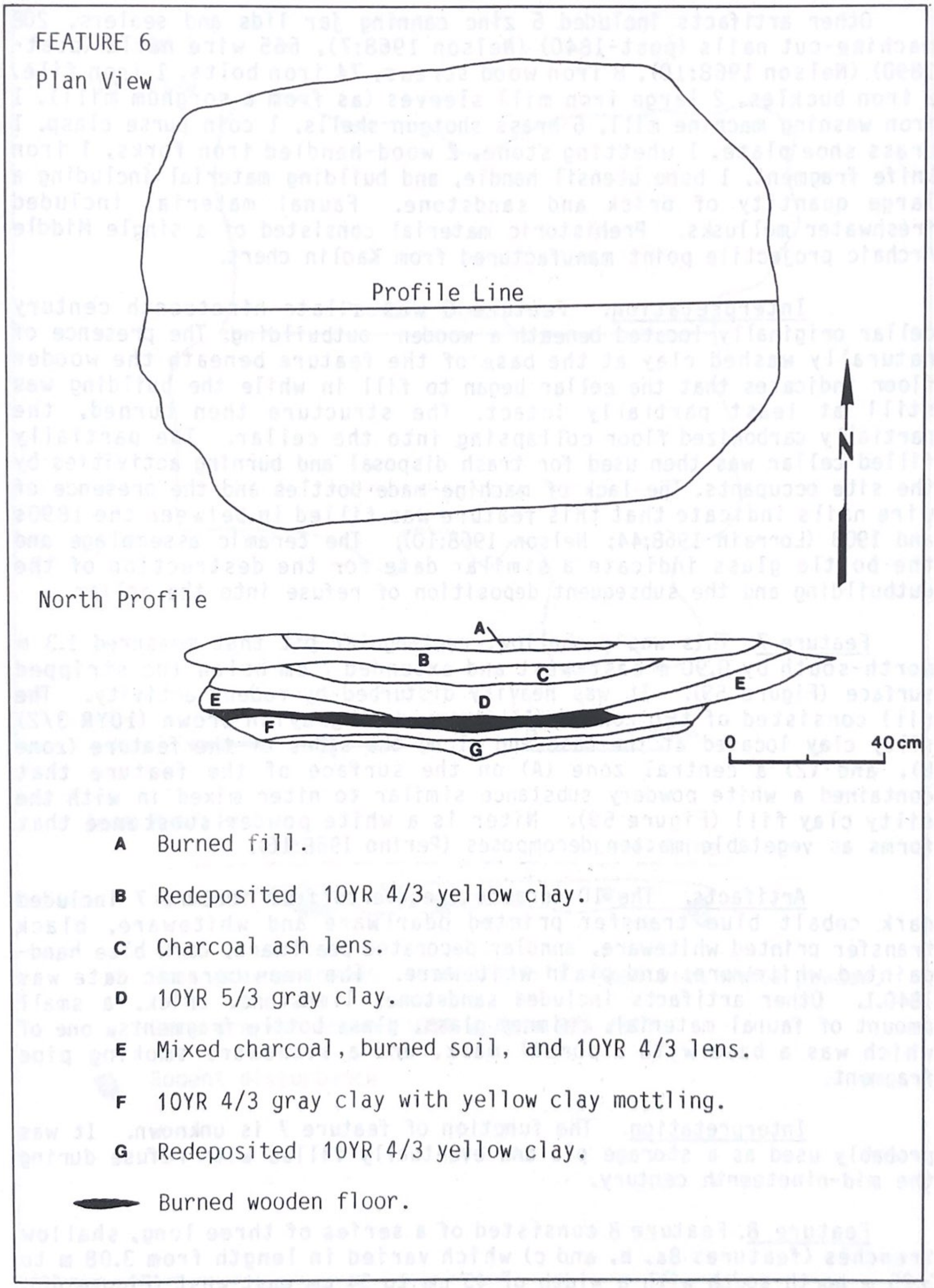

FEATURE 6
Plan View
Profile Line
N
North Profile
A
B
C
D
E
E
F
G
0
40cm
A Burned fill.
B Redeposited 10YR 4/3 yellow clay.
C Charcoal ash lens.
D 10YR 5/3 gray clay.
E Mixed charcoal, burned soil, and 10YR 4/3 lens.
F 10YR 4/3 gray clay with yellow clay mottling.
G Redeposited 10YR 4/3 yellow clay.
Burned wooden floor.

Figure 58. Plan view and profile, feature 6, the Huggins site.

Other artifacts included 6 zinc canning jar lids and sealers, 208 machine-cut nails (post-1840) (Nelson 1968:7), 665 wire nails (post-1890) (Nelson 1968:10), 8 iron wood screws, 74 iron bolts, 1 iron file, 2 iron buckles, 2 large iron mill sleeves (as from a sorghum mill), 1 iron washing machine mill, 6 brass shotgun shells, 1 coin purse clasp, 1 brass shoe plate, 1 whetting stone, 2 wood-handled iron forks, 1 iron knife fragment, 1 bone utensil handle, and building material including a large quantity of brick and sandstone. Faunal material included freshwater mollusks. Prehistoric material consisted of a single Middle Archaic projectile point manufactured from Kaolin chert.

Interpretation. Feature 6 was a late nineteenth century cellar originally located beneath a wooden outbuilding. The presence of naturally washed clay at the base of the feature beneath the wooden floor indicates that the cellar began to fill in while the building was still at least partially intact. The structure then burned, the partially carbonized floor collapsing into the cellar. The partially filled cellar was then used for trash disposal and burning activities by the site occupants. The lack of machine-made bottles and the presence of wire nails indicate that this feature was filled in between the 1890s and 1903 (Lorrain 1968:44; Nelson 1968:10). The ceramic assemblage and the bottle glass indicate a similar date for the destruction of the outbuilding and the subsequent deposition of refuse into the cellar.

Feature 7. This was a shallow, rectangular pit that measured 1.3 m north-south by 0.90 m east-west and extended 7 cm below the stripped surface (Figure 59). It was heavily disturbed by rodent activity. The fill consisted of two zones: (1) a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay located at the base and along the sides of the feature (zone B), and (2) a central zone (A) on the surface of the feature that contained a white powdery substance similar to niter mixed in with the silty clay fill (Figure 59). Niter is a white powder substance that forms as vegetable matter decomposes (Perino 1968:16).

Artifacts. The 10 ceramics recovered from feature 7 included dark cobalt blue transfer printed pearlware and whiteware, black transfer printed whiteware, annular decorated pearlware, dark blue hand-painted whiteware, and plain whiteware. The mean ceramic date was 1840.1. Other artifacts included sandstone, limestone, brick, a small amount of faunal material, chimney glass, glass bottle fragments, one of which was a base with a pontil mark, and a stoneware smoking pipe fragment.

Interpretation. The function of feature 7 is unknown. It was probably used as a storage pit and eventually filled with refuse during the mid-nineteenth century.

Feature 8. Feature 8 consisted of a series of three long, shallow trenches (features 8a, b, and c) which varied in length from 3.08 m to 3.25 m north-south with a width of 45 cm to 34 cm east-west (Figure 60). The trenches varied in depth from 12 to 22 cm below the stripped surface. All three contained large quantities of brick and sandstone

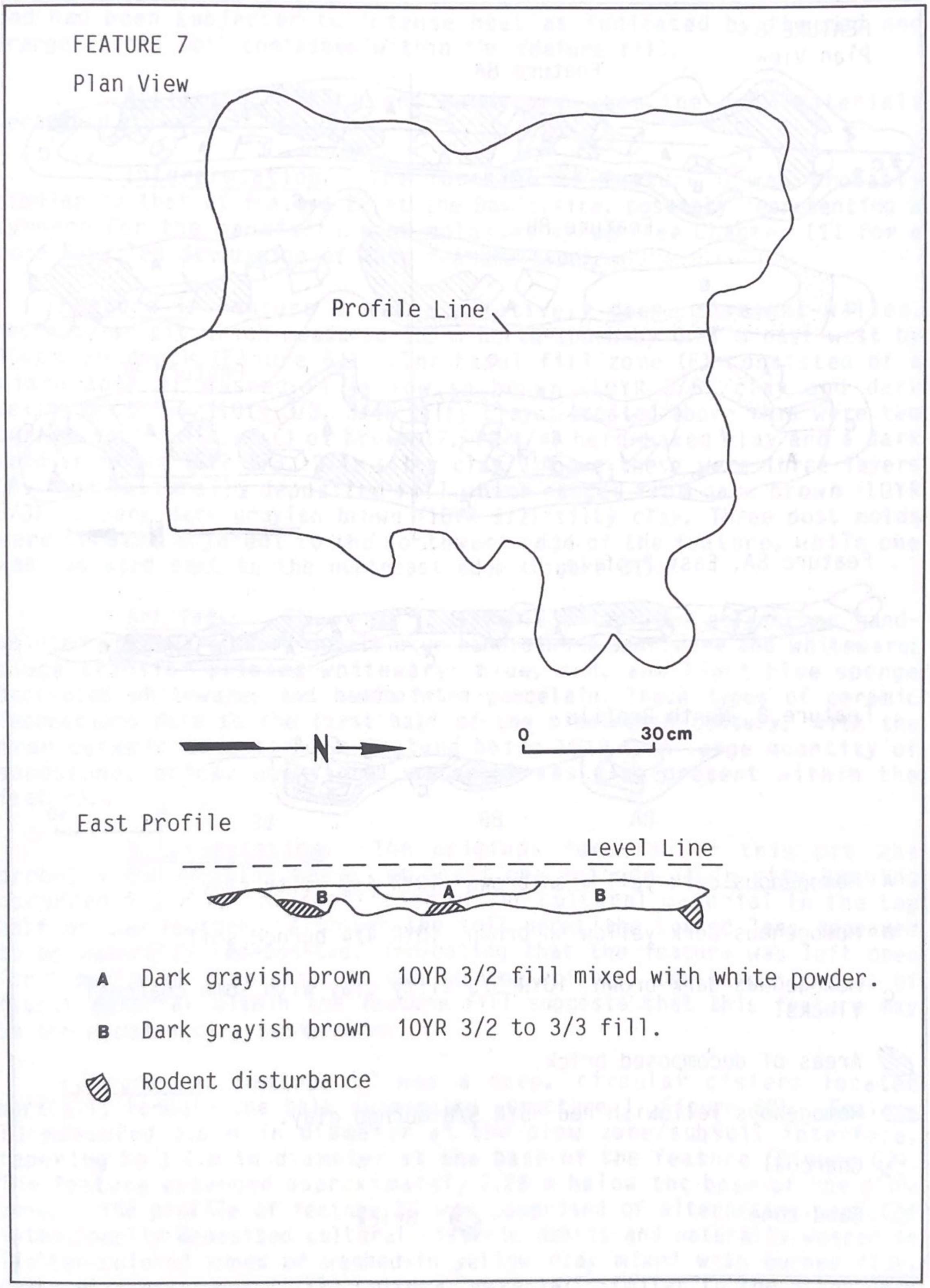

FEATURE 7
Plan View
Profile Line
N
0
30cm
East Profile
Level Line
B
A
B
A Dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2 fill mixed with white powder.
B Dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2 to 3/3 fill.
▨ Rodent disturbance

Figure 59. Plan view and profile, feature 7, the Huggins site.

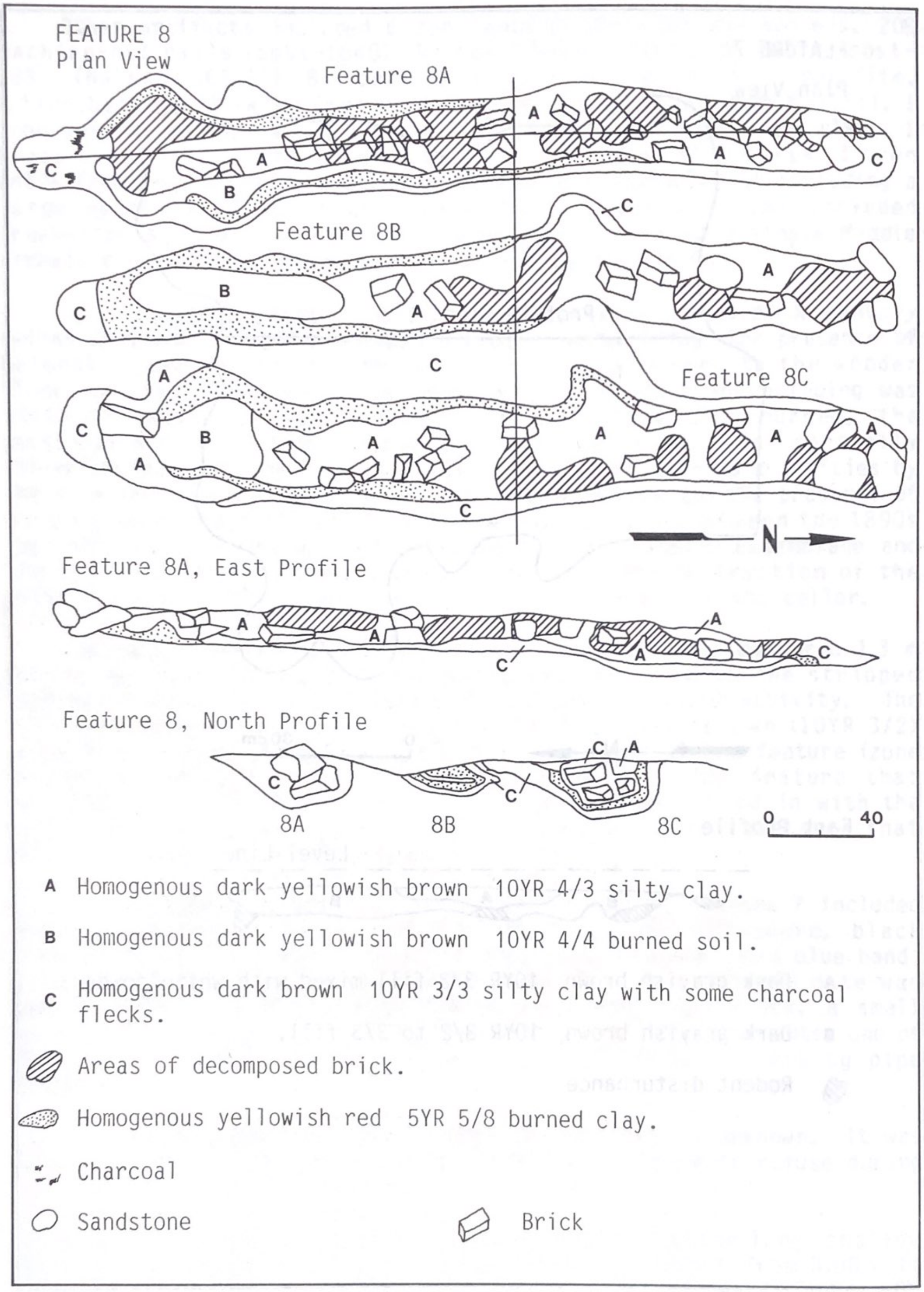

FEATURE 8
Plan View
Feature 8A
Feature 8B
Feature 8C
A
B
C
N
Feature 8A, East Profile
Feature 8, North Profile
8A
8B
8C
0
40
A Homogenous dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/3 silty clay.
B Homogenous dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/4 burned soil.
C Homogenous dark brown 10YR 3/3 silty clay with some charcoal flecks.
▨ Areas of decomposed brick.
Homogenous yellowish red 5YR 5/8 burned clay.
Charcoal
○ Sandstone
Brick

Figure 60. Plan view and profile, feature 8, the Huggins site.

and had been subjected to intense heat as indicated by the red and orange burned soil contained within the feature fill.

Artifacts. Brick and sandstone were the only materials recovered.

Interpretation. The function of feature 8 was probably similar to that of feature 22 at the Davis site, possibly representing a furnace for the manufacture of molasses syrup (see Chapter III for a more detailed discussion of this feature type).

Feature 9. Feature 9 was a relatively deep, straight-walled, rectangular pit which measured 1.2 m north-south by 0.95 m east-west by 40 cm in depth (Figure 61). The basal fill zone (F) consisted of a mixed zone of washed-in yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay and dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/3, 3/4) silty clay. Located above this were two burned layers (D and E) of brown (7.5YR 4/4) hard-baked clay and a dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3, 3/4) silty clay. Above these were three layers (A-C) of culturally deposited fill which ranged from dark brown (10YR 3/3) to very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay. Three post molds were located adjacent to the northwest edge of the feature, while one was located next to the northeast edge (Figure 61).

Artifacts. The ceramic assemblage included polychrome handpainted whiteware; dark cobalt blue handpainted pearlware and whiteware; black transfer printed whiteware; blue, red, and light blue sponge decorated whiteware; and handpainted porcelain. These types of ceramic decorations date to the first half of the nineteenth century, with the mean ceramic date for the feature being 1819.4. A large quantity of sandstone, brick, and faunal material was also present within the feature.

Interpretation. The original function of this pit was probably for smoking meat. At least one episode of in situ burning occurred prior to the deposition of the cultural material in the top half of the feature. Although the soil under the burned lens appeared to be naturally redeposited, indicating that the feature was left open for a period of time prior to the burning episode, the larger amount of faunal material within the feature fill suggests that this feature may be the remains of a smokehouse.

Feature 10. Feature 10 was a deep, circular cistern located partially beneath the balk surounding structure 1 (Figure 62). Feature 10 measured 3.3 m in diameter at the plow zone/subsoil interface, tapering to 1.4 m in diameter at the base of the feature (Figure 62). The feature extended approximately 2.26 m below the base of the plow zone. The profile of feature 10 was comprised of alternating bands of intentionally deposited cultural historic debris and naturally washed in lighter-colored zones of washed-in yellow clay mixed with burned clay, charcoal flecks, and little cultural material. Similar to the other deep features, the lowest fill zone within the feature (J) consisted of naturally washed in soil (Figure 62). Above this was a thin layer (I) of very dark brown silty clay that contained a small amount of cultural

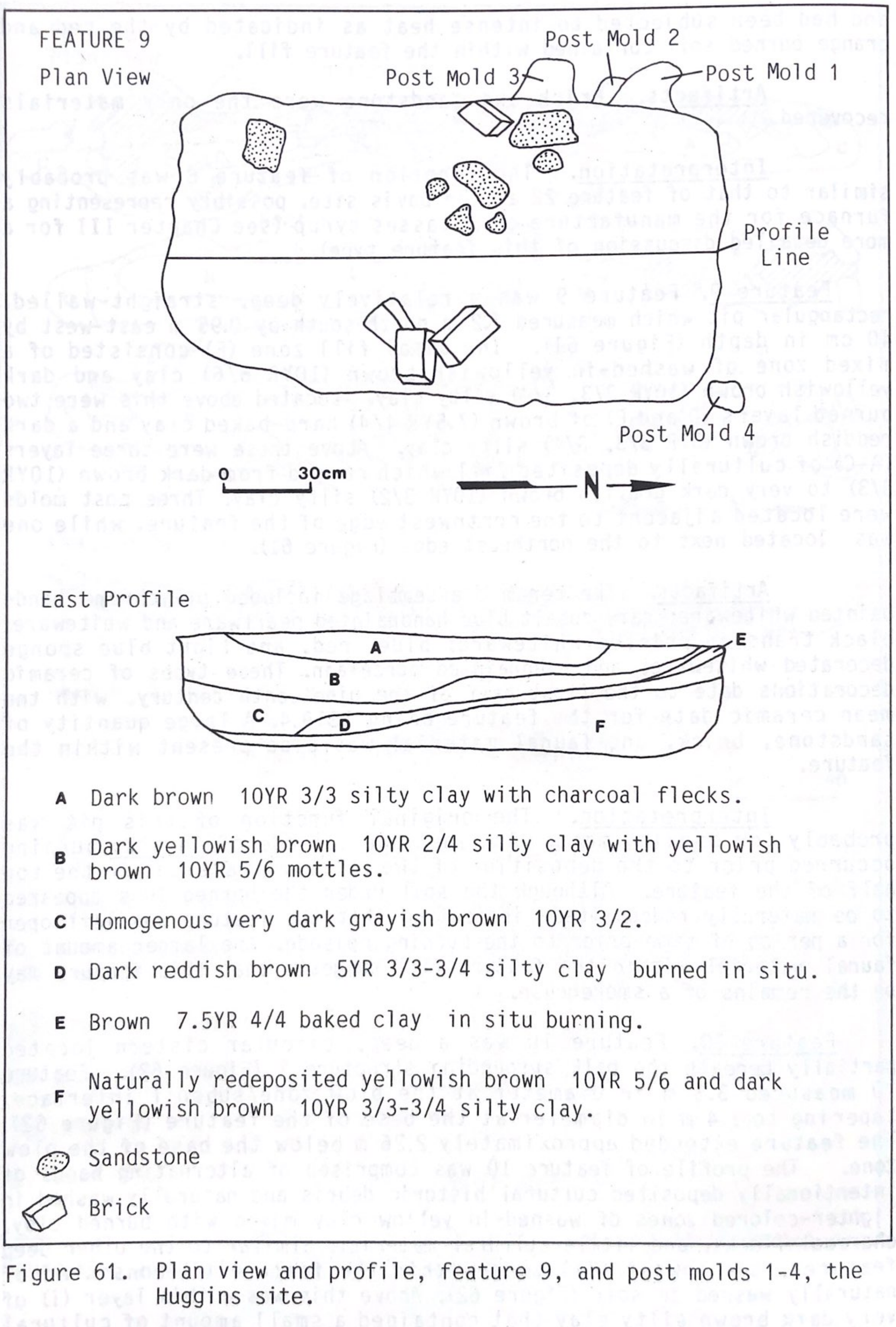
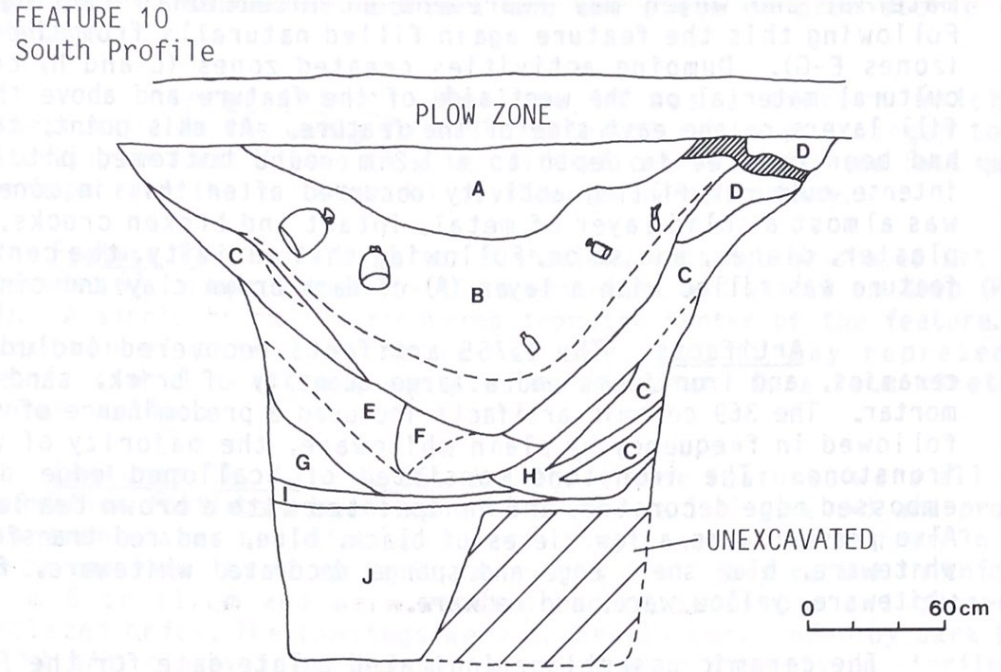

FEATURE 9
Plan View
Post Mold 2
Post Mold 3
Post Mold 1
Profile Line
Post Mold 4
0 30cm
N
East Profile
A
B
C
D
E
F
A Dark brown 10YR 3/3 silty clay with charcoal flecks.
B Dark yellowish brown 10YR 2/4 silty clay with yellowish brown 10YR 5/6 mottles.
C Homogenous very dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2.
D Dark reddish brown 5YR 3/3-3/4 silty clay burned in situ.
E Brown 7.5YR 4/4 baked clay in situ burning.
F Naturally redeposited yellowish brown 10YR 5/6 and dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/3-3/4 silty clay.
Sandstone
Brick

Figure 61. Plan view and profile, feature 9, and post molds 1-4, the Huggins site.



PLOW ZONE	Homogenous dark brown 10YR 3/3 silty clay.
A	Homogenous dark brown 10YR 3/3 silty clay mixed with cinders.
B	Very dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2 silty clay mixed with cultural debris including stoneware, bottles, ceramics, plaster, cinders and brick below.
C	Dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/6 silty clay with charcoal flecks, burned clay and little bits of plaster.
D	Homogenous dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/4.
E	Dark brown 10YR 4/3 silty clay with charcoal and burned clay flecks.
F	Light yellowish brown 10YR 6/4.
G	Homogenous yellowish brown 10YR 5/6 silty clay.
H	Dark brown 10YR 3/3 clayey loam mixed with cultural debris which included window glass, stoneware and fragments of ironstone plates with a tealeaf motif.
I	Homogenous very dark brown 10YR 2/2 silty clay.
J	Generally homogenous brownish yellow 10YR 6/6.
▨	Rodent disturbance

Figure 62. Profile view, feature 10, the Huggins site.

material and which may represent an intentional filling episode. Following this the feature again filled naturally from the east side (zones E-G). Dumping activities created zones (C and H) containing cultural material on the west side of the feature and above the natural fill layers on the east side of the feature. At this point, the cistern had been reduced in depth to a 1.2 m round bottomed pit. The most intense cultural filling activity occurred after this in zone B, which was almost a solid layer of metal, intact and broken crocks, bottles, plaster, dishes, and so on. Following this activity, the center of the feature was filled with a layer (A) of dark brown clay and cinders.

Artifacts. The 1,755 artifacts recovered included glass, ceramics, and iron items and a large quantity of brick, sandstone, and mortar. The 369 ceramic artifacts included a predominance of stoneware, followed in frequency by plain whiteware, the majority of which was ironstone. The ironstone consisted of scalloped edge decorated, embossed edge decorated, and handpainted with a brown tea leaf motif. Also present were a few pieces of black, blue, and red transfer printed whiteware, blue shell edge and sponge decorated whiteware, flown blue whiteware, yellow ware, and redware.

The ceramic assemblage indicated a late date for the filling of feature 10. The relatively thick-walled ironstone was not common until after the Civil War (Fairbanks 1974:77). The transfer printed sherds were also thick-walled, indicating a date of manufacture of post-1870 (Price 1979:30). The predominance of undecorated, thick-walled whiteware indicated a date range of 1870-1890 (Price 1979:30).

The bottle glass assemblage yielded a similar date. It consisted of 43 improved tooled cork closures (1870s-ca. 1915), 9 wax seal canning jar closures (1855-1880), 9 ground rim continuous thread canning jar closures (1858-ca. 1915), 3 applied tooled cork closures (1820s-1870s), 1 machine-made cork closure (1903-ca. 1915), and 2 machine-made continuous thread closures (post-1919) (Deiss 1981:94; Lief 1965:29). Another indicator of the date of manufacture was the presence of amethyst colored bottle glass dating from 1880 to 1918 (Deiss 1981:95). The maker's marks dated from the last quarter of the nineteenth century to the first quarter of the twentieth century (Toulouse 1972:264, 351).

Other glass and ceramic artifacts included window glass, chimney glass, pressed glass, glass buttons, porcelain doll parts, a clay smoking pipe fragment, and a blue porcelain marble. Also recovered were 1 nickel-plated brass and 3 iron coin purse closures, 1 iron ice skate, 1 iron stirrup, 1 iron knife with a bone handle, 1 axe head, 1 iron sickle fragment, 1 large pair of iron scissors, 1 iron wagon brake, 36 brass shotgun shells, several slate roof shingle fragments, brass shoe plates, 1 vulcanite comb (post-1847) (Burk 1847:358), and a variety of nails including 25 machine-cut (post-1840), 30 wire (post-1890), and 17 indeterminate (Nelson 1968:7-10). The mixture of nail types indicated that the cistern was being filled in during the period when wire nails began to supplant machine-cut nails in the last decade of the nineteenth century (Nelson 1968:10). Also present in large quantities and weight were brick, sandstone, mortar, and one piece of prehistoric chert debitage.

Interpretation. Feature 10 was a cistern which was constructed in the early to mid-nineteenth century. It began to fill naturally and was filled in with cultural debris during the last quarter (perhaps even the last decade) of the nineteenth century.

Feature 11. Feature 11 was a shallow, rectangular-shaped pit which measured 67 cm north-south by 32 cm east-west and was 11 cm deep (Figure 63). A single brick was recovered from the center of the feature. The function of this feature is unknown, but it may represent an architectural feature associated with feature 6, a late nineteenth century cellar.

Features 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16. These features were all house foundation footings associated with structure 1 (Figure 64) and probably represent later building episodes. They ranged in size from 36 cm to 65 cm east-west by 42 cm to 50 cm north-south. They varied in thickness from 6 to 11 cm and were constructed of sandstone and glazed and unglazed brick. The footings were generally surrounded by dark brown (10YR 3/3) clayey loam, but all were situated directly on sterile clay subsoil. Brick and sandstone were the only materials recovered from these five features.

Feature 17. This was a shallow, oval basin which measured 1.6 m east-west by 1.15 m north-south and extended 18 cm below the stripped surface (Figure 65). The base of the feature consisted of a very mixed, washed-in fill (zone C) of redposited yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay, a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay (zone B), and light orange (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay (Figure 65). These were overlain by a homogenous very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay. Several areas of dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) burned soil mixed with charcoal were present on the surface of the feature. These appeared to have been basket or bucket loads of soil burned elsewhere and then deposited into feature 17.

Artifacts. The 12 ceramics included plain whiteware and porcelain, red transfer printed whiteware, and blue and polychrome hand-painted whiteware with a mean ceramic date of 1851.8. The only other artifacts from the feature consisted of four machine-cut nails (post-1840) (Nelson 1968:7) and some unidentifiable metal objects.

Interpretation. The feature was probably a storage pit similar to the shallow oval and circular basins present at the Davis site. It was eventually filled in with household refuse during the mid-nineteenth century.

Feature 18. This deep, circular cistern measured 3.2 m in diameter on the surface and had a maximum depth of 1.29 m below the stripped surface (Figure 66). The base of the feature measured approximately 0.90 m across. The profile consisted of irregular bands of intentionally deposited cultural soil horizons alternating with layers of naturally

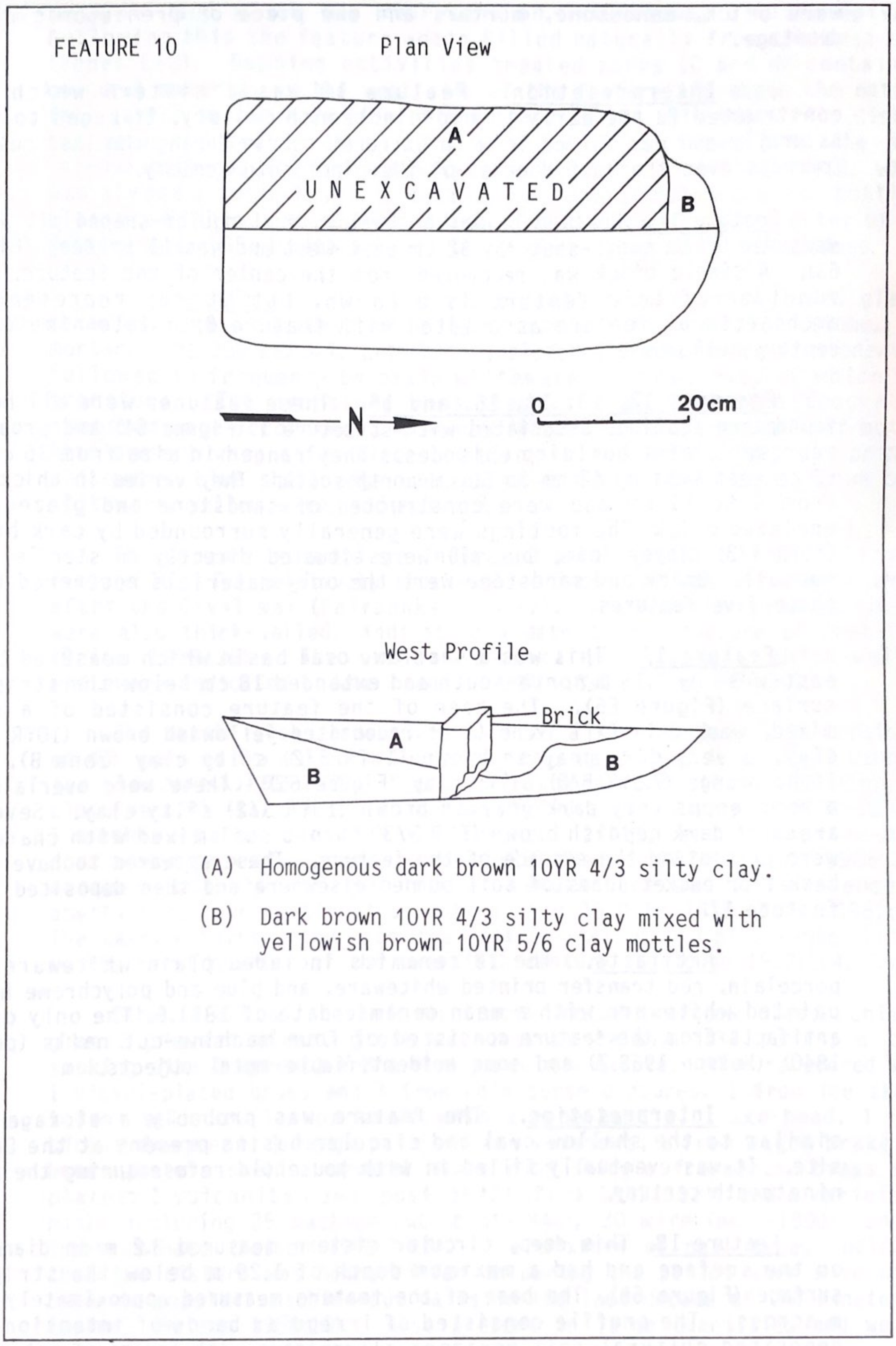

FEATURE 10
Plan View
A
UNEXCAVATED
B
0
20cm
N
West Profile
Brick
A
B
B
(A) Homogenous dark brown 10YR 4/3 silty clay.
(B) Dark brown 10YR 4/3 silty clay mixed with yellowish brown 10YR 5/6 clay mottles.

Figure 63. Plan view and profile, feature 11, the Huggins site.

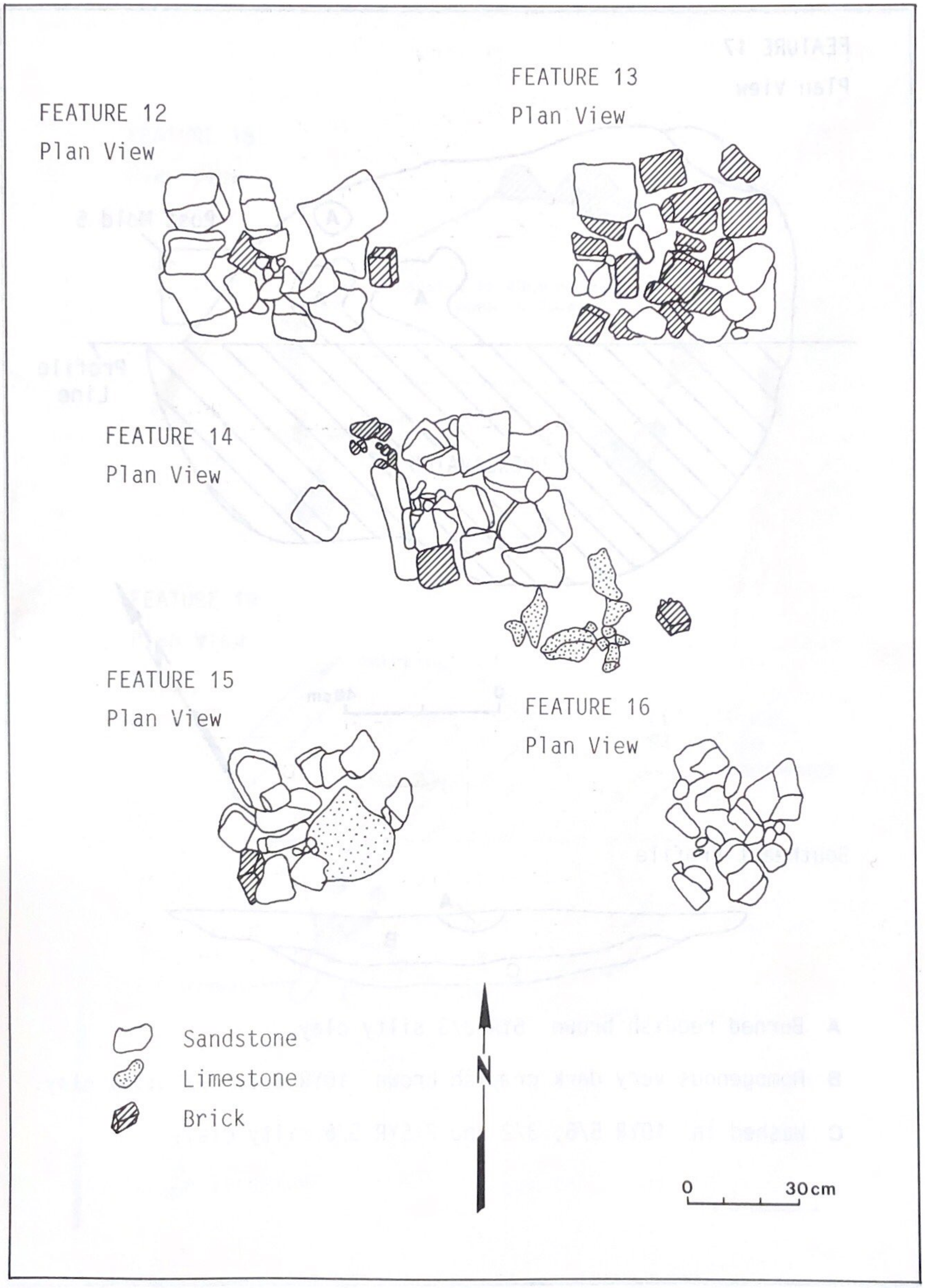

FEATURE 12
Plan View
FEATURE 13
Plan View
FEATURE 14
Plan View
FEATURE 15
Plan View
FEATURE 16
Plan View
Sandstone
Limestone
Brick
N
0
30cm

Figure 64. Plan views, features 12-16, the Huggins site.

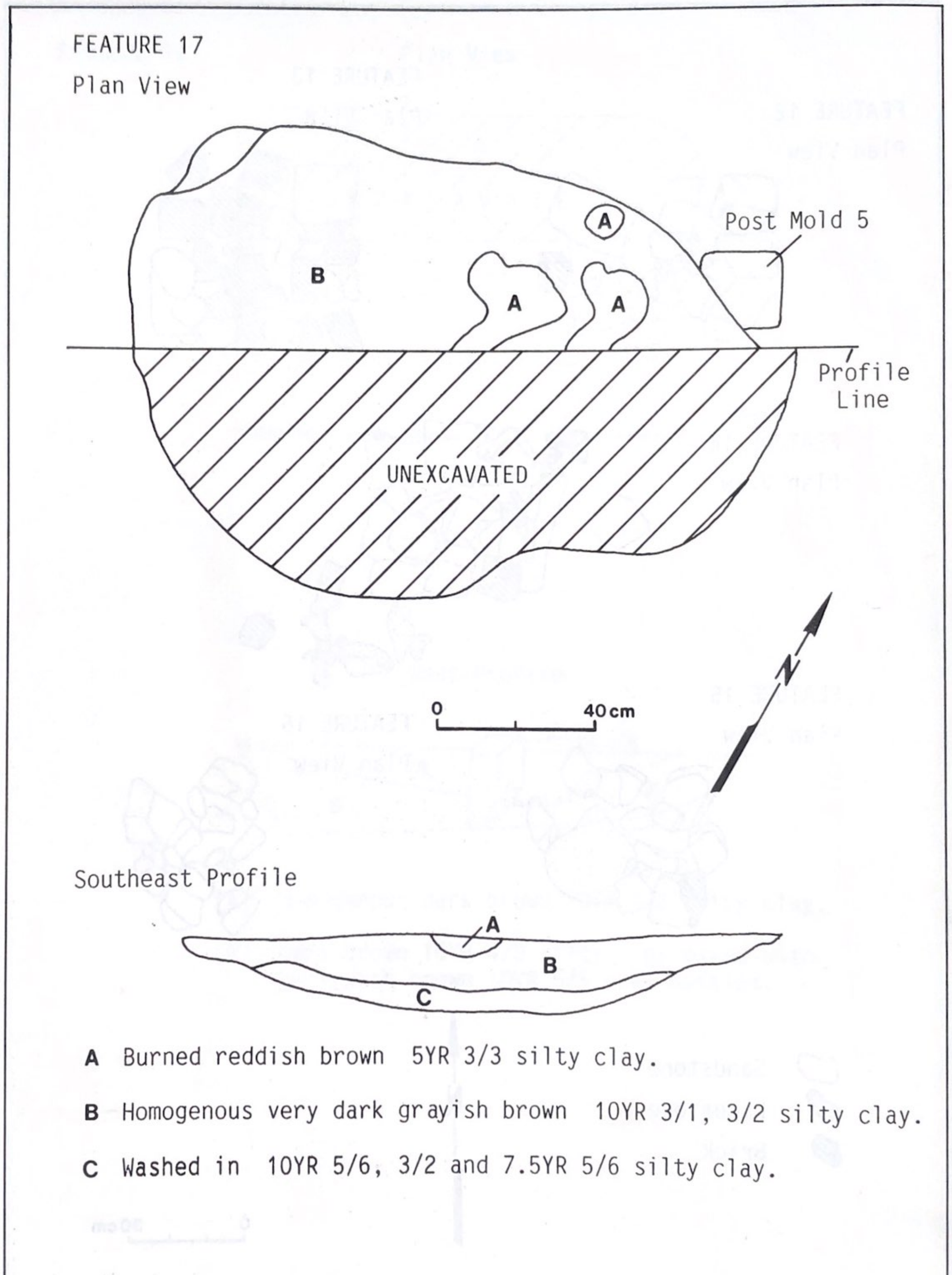

FEATURE 17
Plan View
A
Post Mold 5
B
A
A
Profile Line
UNEXCAVATED
0
40 cm
N
Southeast Profile
A
B
C
A Burned reddish brown 5YR 3/3 silty clay.
B Homogenous very dark grayish brown 10YR 3/1, 3/2 silty clay.
C Washed in 10YR 5/6, 3/2 and 7.5YR 5/6 silty clay.

Figure 65. Plan view and profile, feature 17, and post mold 5, the Huggins site.

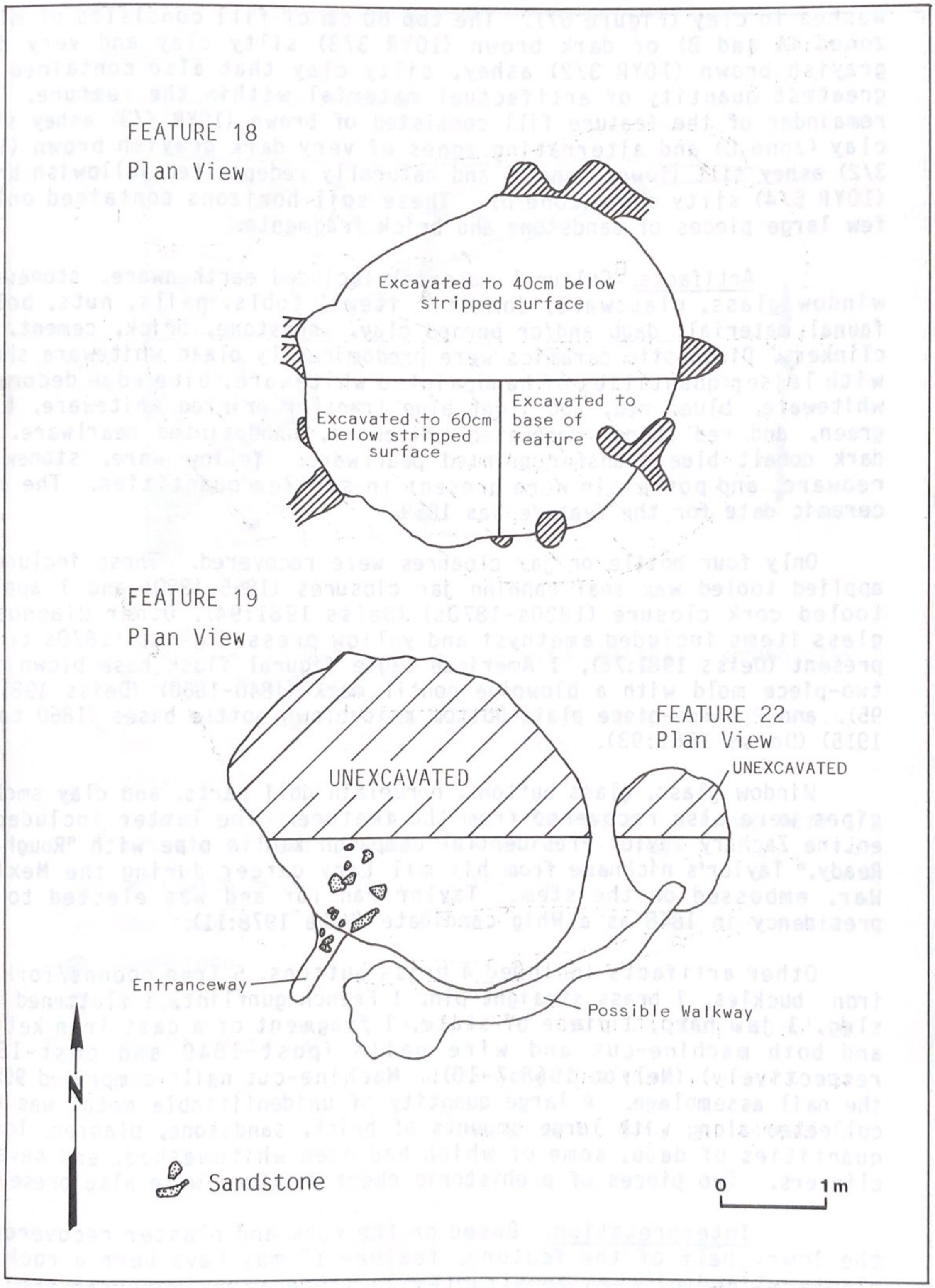

FEATURE 18
Plan View
Excavated to 40cm below stripped surface
Excavated to 60cm below stripped surface
Excavated to base of feature
FEATURE 19
Plan View
UNEXCAVATED
FEATURE 22
Plan View
UNEXCAVATED
Entranceway
Possible Walkway
N
Sandstone
0
1m

Figure 66. Plan views, features 18, 19, and 22, the Huggins site.

washed in clay (Figure 67). The top 60 cm of fill consisted of mixed zones (A and B) of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay and very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) ashey, silty clay that also contained the greatest quantity of artifactual material within the feature. The remainder of the feature fill consisted of brown (10YR 4/3) ashey silty clay (zone C) and alternating zones of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) ashey silt (lower zone B) and naturally redeposited yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay (zone D). These soil horizons contained only a few large pieces of sandstone and brick fragments.

Artifacts. Cultural material included earthenware, stoneware, window glass, glassware, domestic items, tools, nails, nuts, bolts, faunal material, daub and/or burned clay, sandstone, brick, cement, and clinkers. Diagnostic ceramics were predominantly plain whiteware sherds with lesser quantities of handpainted whiteware, blue edge decorated whiteware, blue, red, and light blue transfer printed whiteware, blue, green, and red sponge decorated whiteware, handpainted pearlware, and dark cobalt blue transfer printed pearlware. Yellow ware, stoneware, redware, and porcelain were present in smaller quantities. The mean ceramic date for the feature was 1859.

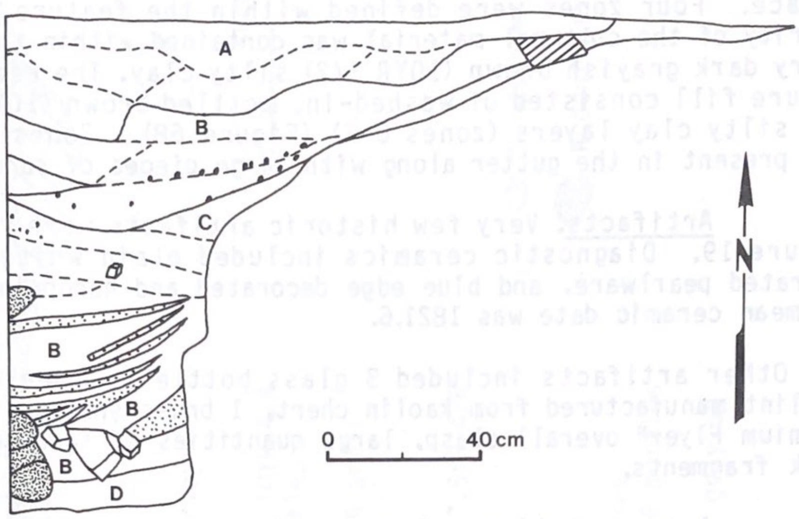
Only four bottle or jar closures were recovered. These included 3 applied tooled wax seal canning jar closures (1855-1880) and 1 applied tooled cork closure (1820s-1870s) (Deiss 1981:94). Other diagnostic glass items included amethyst and yellow pressed glass (1870s to the present (Deiss 1981:76), 1 American Eagle figural flask base blown in a two-piece mold with a blowpipe pontil mark (1840-1860) (Deiss 1981:92, 95), and 2 three-piece plate-bottom mold-blown bottle bases (1860 to ca. 1915) (Deiss 1981:93).

Window glass, glass buttons, porcelain doll parts, and clay smoking pipes were also recovered from the feature. The latter included an entire Zachary Taylor Presidential campaign kaolin pipe with "Rough and Ready," Taylor's nickname from his military career during the Mexican War, embossed on the stem. Taylor ran for and was elected to the presidency in 1848 as a Whig candidate (Hake 1978:11).

Other artifacts included 4 brass buttons, 5 iron spoons/forks, 5 iron buckles, 1 brass straight pin, 1 French gunflint, 1 flattened lead slug, 1 jaw harp, 1 piece of slate, 1 fragment of a cast iron kettle, and both machine-cut and wire nails (post-1840 and post-1890, respectively) (Nelson 1968:7-10). Machine-cut nails comprised 95% of the nail assemblage. A large quantity of unidentifiable metal was also collected along with large amounts of brick, sandstone, plaster, lesser quantities of daub, some of which had been whitewashed, and several clinkers. Two pieces of prehistoric chert debitage were also present.

Interpretation. Based on the rock and plaster recovered in the lower half of the feature, feature 18 may have been a rock and plaster-lined cistern constructed in the early nineteenth century. Simlar to the other deep features, feature 18 filled naturally for a long period of time; the upper portion was filled intentionally with cultural debris during the mid-to late nineteenth century.

FEATURE 18
East Half of North Profile



A Dark brown 10YR 3/3 silty clay with charcoal, burned clay and yellow clay flecks.

B Very dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2 ash mixed with charcoal, burned clay and yellow clay mottles.

C Brown 10YR 4/3 ash.

D Thin alternating lenses of very dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2 ash and yellowish brown 10YR 5/4 silty clay.

◢ Yellowish brown 10YR 5/4 silty clay.

∴ Charcoal

● Sandstone

⬠ Brick

▨ Rodent disturbance

Figure 67. East half of north profile, feature 18, the Huggins site.

Feature 19. Feature 19 was a large, shallow, basin-shaped cistern which measured 4.25 m northwest-southeast by 2.95 m northeast-southwest and extended 29 cm below the stripped surface (Figure 66). It had an earthen gutter which measured 87 cm northeast-southwest by 25 cm northwest-southeast and ranged in depth from 0 to 21 cm below the surface. Four zones were defined within the feature fill, but the majority of the cultural material was contained within the top zone (A), a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay. The remainder of the feature fill consisted of washed-in, mottled brown (10YR 4/3 to 7.5YR 4/6) silty clay layers (zones C-E) (Figure 68). Zones A and D were also present in the gutter along with large pieces of sandstone.

Artifacts. Very few historic artifacts were recovered from feature 19. Diagnostic ceramics included plain whiteware, annular decorated pearlware, and blue edge decorated and handpainted whiteware. The mean ceramic date was 1821.6.

Other artifacts included 3 glass bottle fragments, 1 homemade gunflint manufactured from kaolin chert, 1 brass shotgun shell, 1 brass "Premium Flyer" overall clasp, large quantities of sandstone, and a few brick fragments.

Interpretation. Feature 19 was a shallow, basin-shaped cistern with a keyhole-like entrance. It initially filled naturally with washed-in clay and was later filled intentionally with refuse which included goods mostly manufactured during the first half of the nineteenth century.

Feature 20. Feature 20 was a shallow, oval-shaped basin which measured 97 cm north-south by 75 cm east-west and extended 18 cm below the stripped surface (Figure 69). It was generally oval in plan view although the outline was quite irregular. Two soil zones were present within the feature: (1) an upper layer of very mottled dark brown (10YR 3/3) clay silt with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) mottling (zone A), and (2) a basal layer (zone B) of homogenous dark brown (10YR 3/3) clayey silt (Figure 69). Sandstone and brick were found throughout both layers.

Artifacts. Five pieces of faunal material were recovered along with brick and sandstone. The date of use for this feature is unknown.

Interpretation. Feature 20 was probably used as a storage pit. It was later abandoned and left to fill naturally. A small amount of cultural material was also discarded into the feature.

Feature 21. Feature 21 was a large, deep, circular cistern which measured 3.47 m north-south by 3.25 m east-west and was approximately 1.25 m deep (Figure 70). Concentrations of brick, sandstone, and plaster within the feature fill indicated that the cistern had been lined. Large pieces of sandstone were found *in situ* lying directly on the sterile clay along the west edge of the feature, while concentrations of brick and sandstone were found along the west edge. The lower half of the feature walls (0.60 m to 1.25 m) appeared to have

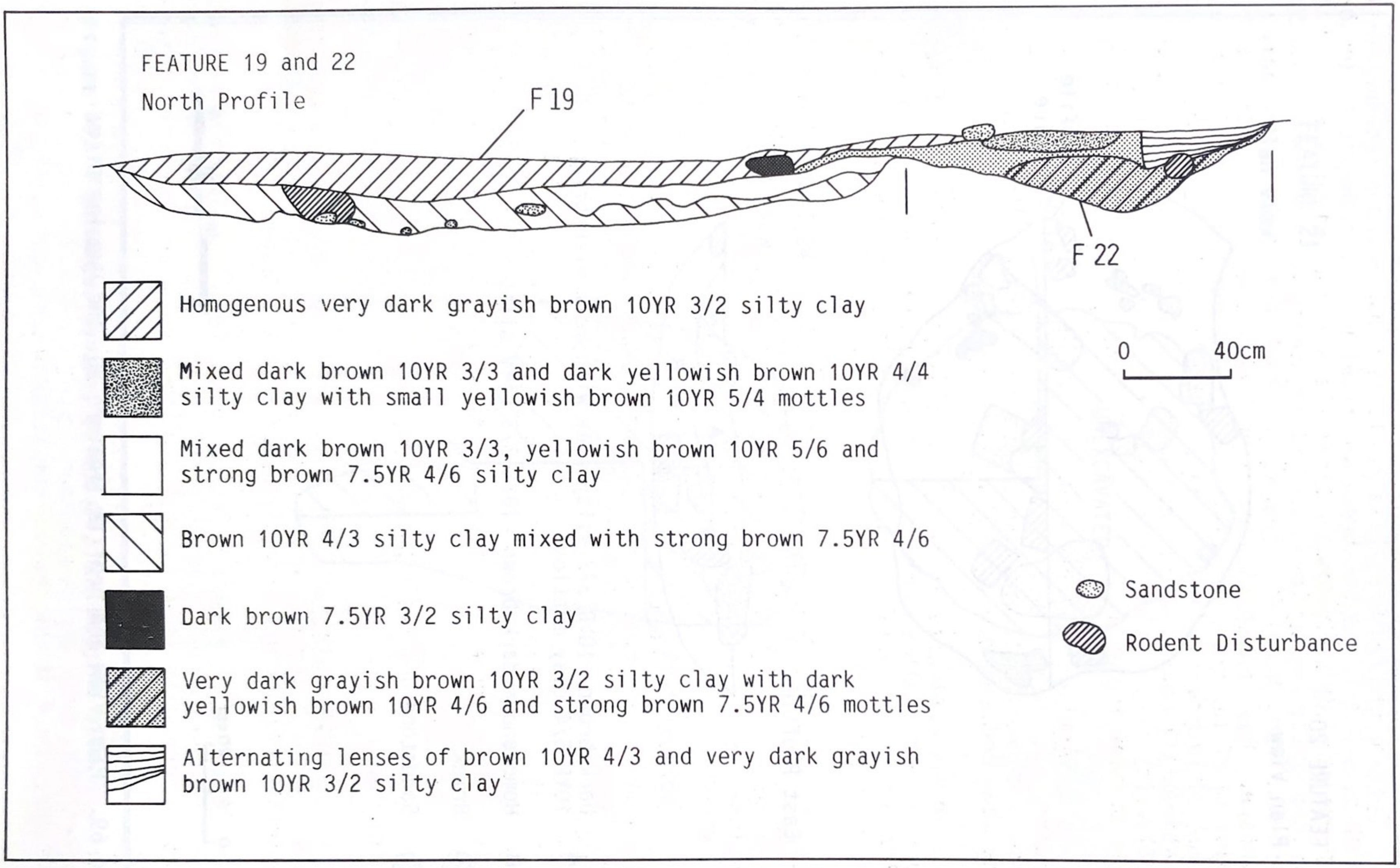

FEATURE 19 and 22
North Profile
F 19
F 22
0
40cm
Homogenous very dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2 silty clay
Mixed dark brown 10YR 3/3 and dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/4 silty clay with small yellowish brown 10YR 5/4 mottles
Mixed dark brown 10YR 3/3, yellowish brown 10YR 5/6 and strong brown 7.5YR 4/6 silty clay
Brown 10YR 4/3 silty clay mixed with strong brown 7.5YR 4/6
Dark brown 7.5YR 3/2 silty clay
Very dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2 silty clay with dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/6 and strong brown 7.5YR 4/6 mottles
Alternating lenses of brown 10YR 4/3 and very dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2 silty clay
Sandstone
Rodent Disturbance

Figure 68. Profile views, features 19 and 22, the Huggins site.

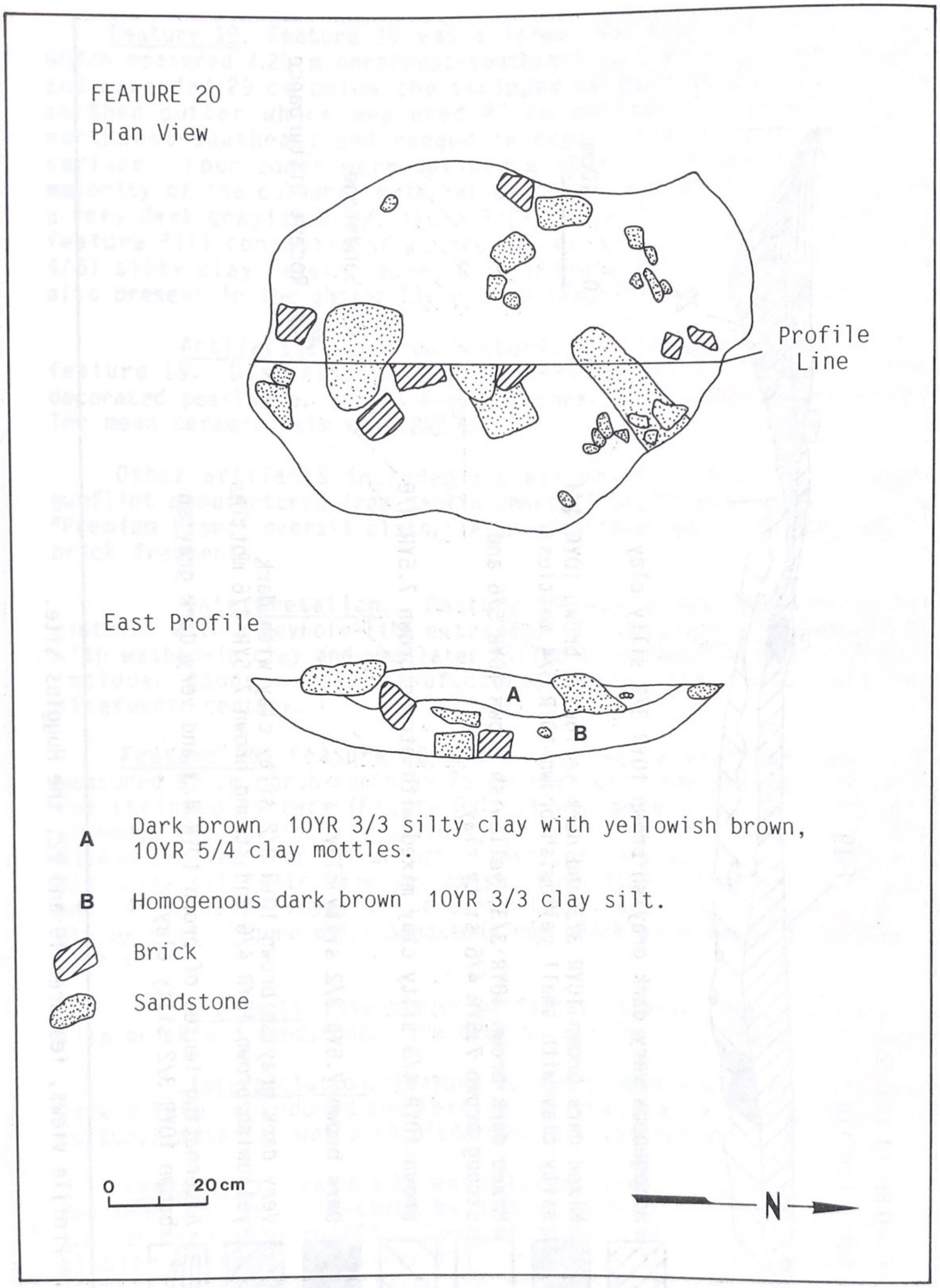

FEATURE 20
Plan View
Profile Line
East Profile
A
B
A Dark brown 10YR 3/3 silty clay with yellowish brown, 10YR 5/4 clay mottles.
B Homogenous dark brown 10YR 3/3 clay silt.
Brick
Sandstone
0
20 cm
N

Figure 69. Plan view and profile, feature 20, the Huggins site.

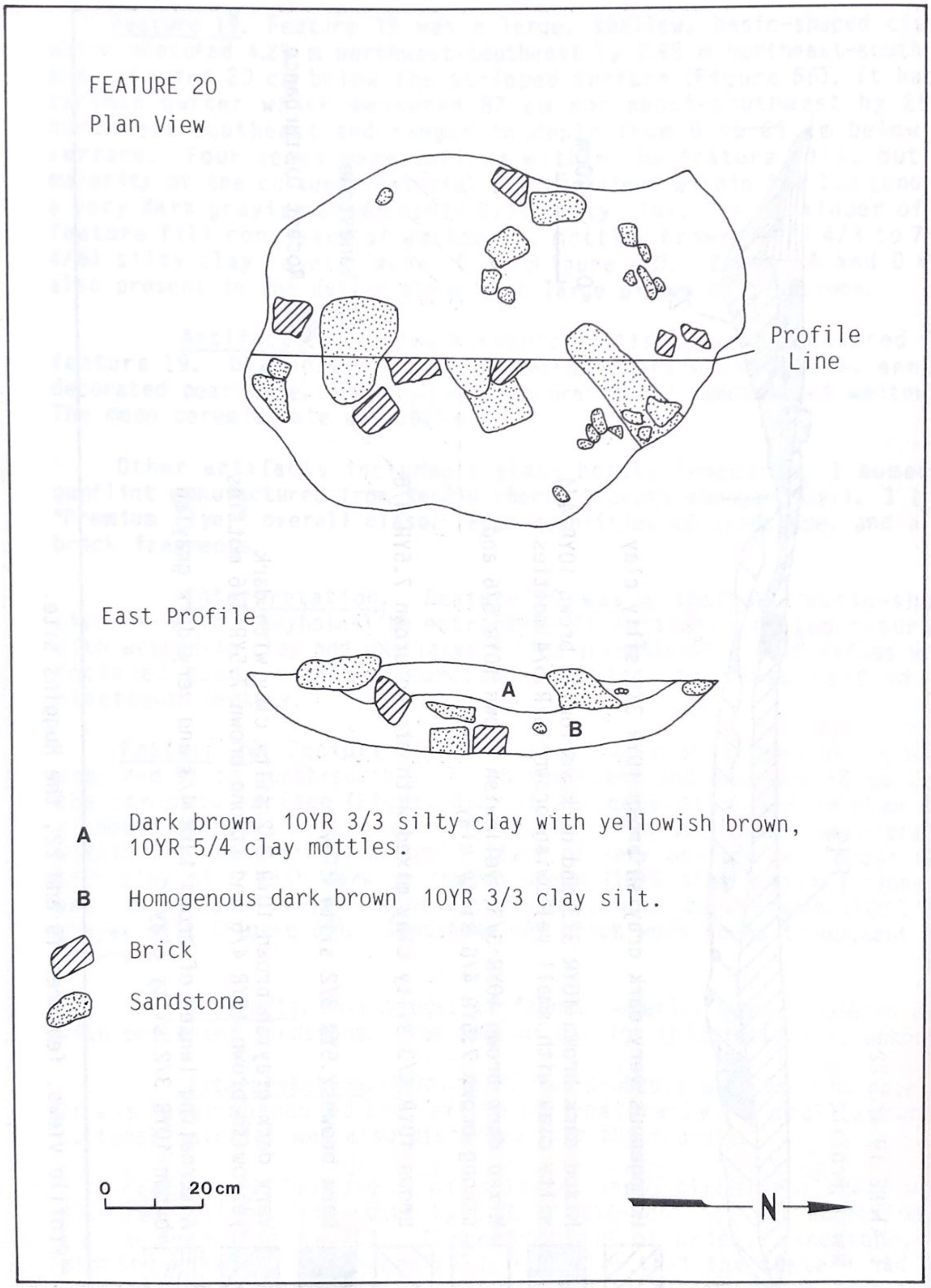

FEATURE 20
Plan View
Profile
Line
East Profile
A
B
A Dark brown 10YR 3/3 silty clay with yellowish brown, 10YR 5/4 clay mottles.
B Homogenous dark brown 10YR 3/3 clay silt.
Brick
Sandstone
0
20cm
N

Figure 69. Plan view and profile, feature 20, the Huggins site.

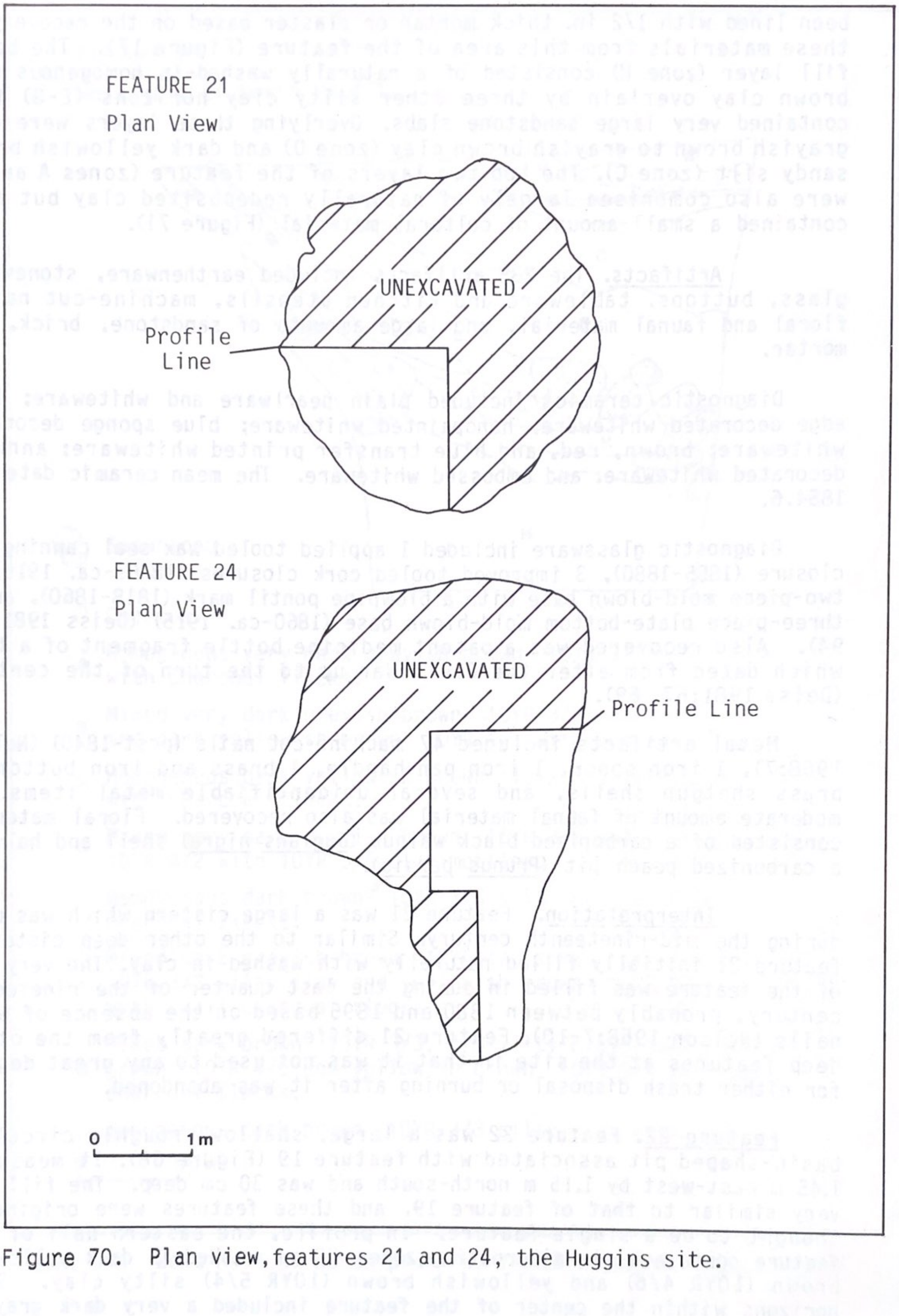

FEATURE 21
Plan View
UNEXCAVATED
Profile
Line
FEATURE 24
Plan View
UNEXCAVATED
Profile Line
0
1m

Figure 70. Plan view, features 21 and 24, the Huggins site.

been lined with 1/2 in. thick mortar or plaster based on the recovery of these materials from this area of the feature (Figure 17). The basal fill layer (zone H) consisted of a naturally washed-in homogenous dark brown clay overlain by three other silty clay horizons (E-G) that contained very large sandstone slabs. Overlying these layers were dark grayish brown to grayish brown clay (zone D) and dark yellowish brown sandy silt (zone C). The top two layers of the feature (zones A and B) were also comprised largely of naturally redeposited clay but also contained a small amount of cultural material (Figure 71).

Artifacts. The 235 artifacts included earthenware, stoneware, glass, buttons, tableware and kitchen utensils, machine-cut nails, floral and faunal material, and large amounts of sandstone, brick, and mortar.

Diagnostic ceramics included plain pearlware and whiteware; blue edge decorated whiteware; handpainted whiteware; blue sponge decorated whiteware; brown, red, and blue transfer printed whiteware; annular decorated whiteware; and embossed whiteware. The mean ceramic date was 1854.6.

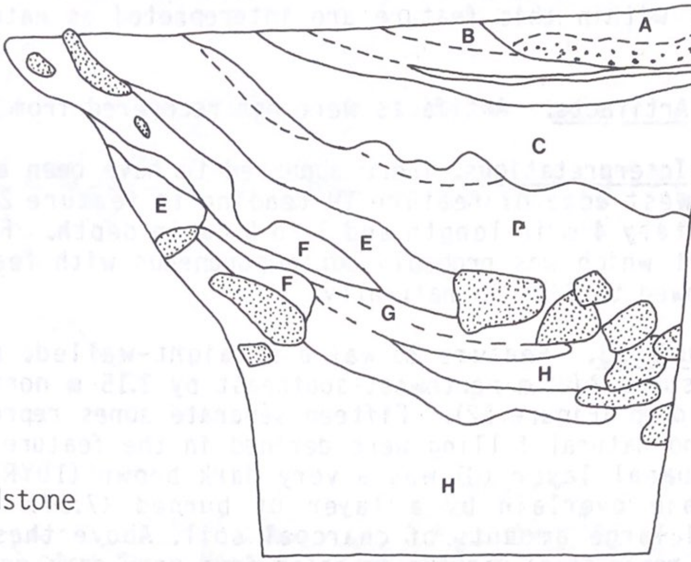
Diagnostic glassware included 1 applied tooled wax seal canning jar closure (1855-1880), 3 improved tooled cork closures (1870s-ca. 1915), 1 two-piece mold-blown base with a blowpipe pontil mark (1818-1860), and 1 three-piece plate-bottom mold-blown base (1860-ca. 1915) (Deiss 1981:92-94). Also recovered was a patent medicine bottle fragment of a type which dated from after the Civil War up to the turn of the century (Deiss 1981:67, 69).

Metal artifacts included 47 machine-cut nails (post-1840) (Nelson 1968:7), 1 iron spoon, 1 iron pan handle, 1 brass and iron button, 2 brass shotgun shells, and several unidentifiable metal items. A moderate amount of faunal material was also recovered. Floral material consisted of a carbonized black walnut (Juglans nigra) shell and half of a carbonized peach pit (Prunus persia).

Interpretation. Feature 21 was a large cistern which was used during the mid-nineteenth century. Similar to the other deep cisterns, feature 21 initially filled naturally with washed-in clay. The very top of the feature was filled in during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, probably between 1880 and 1895 based on the absence of wire nails (Nelson 1968:7-10). Feature 21 differed greatly from the other deep features at the site in that it was not used to any great degree for either trash disposal or burning after it was abandoned.

Feature 22. Feature 22 was a large, shallow, roughly circular, basin-shaped pit associated with feature 19 (Figure 68). It measured 1.45 m east-west by 1.15 m north-south and was 30 cm deep. The fill was very similar to that of feature 19, and these features were originally thought to be a single feature. In profile, the eastern half of the feature contained six alternating zones (H) of washed-in dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay. Soil horizons within the center of the feature included a very dark grayish

FEATURE 21
West Half of North Profile



▨ Sandstone

∵ Charcoal

A Homogenous very dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2 silty clay with charcoal flecks.

B Mixed very dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2, dark brown 10YR 3/3 and dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/3 with charcoal flecks.

C Homogenous dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/4, 4/4 sandy silt with charcoal flecks.

D Mixed very dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2 and dark grayish brown, 10YR 4/2 with 10YR 5/6 clay mottles.

E Homogenous dark brown 10YR 3/3 silty clay with small charcoal flecks.

F Mixed dark grayish brown 10YR 4/2 silty clay, dark brown 10YR 3/3 silty clay and yellowish brown 10YR 5/4 silty clay with small charcoal flecks.

G Mixed dark brown 10YR 3/3, 4/3 silty clay, dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/6 and yellowish brown 10YR 5/4 with small charcoal flecks.

H Homogenous dark brown 10YR 3/3 silty clay with charcoal flecks.

0 30cm

Figure 71. West half of north profile, feature 21, the Huggins site.

brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) and strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay mottles (zone F). The west half was more similar to feature 19, with a heavily mottled dark brown (10YR 3/3) and dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) fill mixed with small dark yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay mottles (zones B and D) (Figure 68). All of the soil zones within this feature are interepreted as naturally washed-in deposits.

Artifacts. Artifacts were not recovered from feature 22.

Interpretations. There appeared to have been a walkway around the southwest edge of feature 19 leading to feature 22. It measured approximately 4 m in length and 3 to 5 cm in depth. Feature 22 was a storage pit which was probably contemporaneous with feature 19 and was later allowed to fill in naturally.

Feature 23. Feature 23 was a straight-walled, rectangular pit which measured 2.08 m northwest-southeast by 1.15 m northeast-southwest by 35 cm deep (Figure 72). Fifteen separate zones representing in situ burning and natural filling were defined in the feature profile (Figure 72). The basal layer (G) was a very dark brown (10YR 2/2), possibly burned zone overlain by a layer of burned (7.5YR 4/4) soil that contained large amounts of charcoal soil. Above these layers was a series of zones (A-F) varying in color from very dark gray (10YR 3/1) to dark brown (10YR 3/3, 4/3) and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4, 3/4) that represent natural filling of the feature. Finally, two areas of burned (7.5YR 4/4) soil were defined on the surface of the feature (Figure 72).

A single, shallow post mold (post mold 7) that measured 13 cm in diameter and extended 7 cm below the stripped surface was located at the northwest edge of the feature. Matching post molds may have been situated along the southeast edge of the feature, but this area was stripped approximately 10 cm deeper than the rest of the feature during the mechanical stripping, effectively removing any possible posts.

Artifacts. Very little cultural material was recovered from feature 23. Faunal material was most numerous, including deer antler and freshwater mollusks. Much of the animal bone was burned. Small amounts of sandstone, brick, limestone, and burned clay also were present.

One annular decorated sherd and one piece of dark cobalt blue tranfer printed pearlware identical to those recovered from feature 19 were also recovered, indicating an early nineteenth century date for the use and filling of the feature.

Glassware consisted of 1 piece of window glass and 2 olive colored bottle fragments. The recovery of a honey-colored French gunflint also indicated an early date for the feature.

Interpretation. The presence of in situ burning, charcoal, burned clay, and the large amount of burned faunal material within the fill

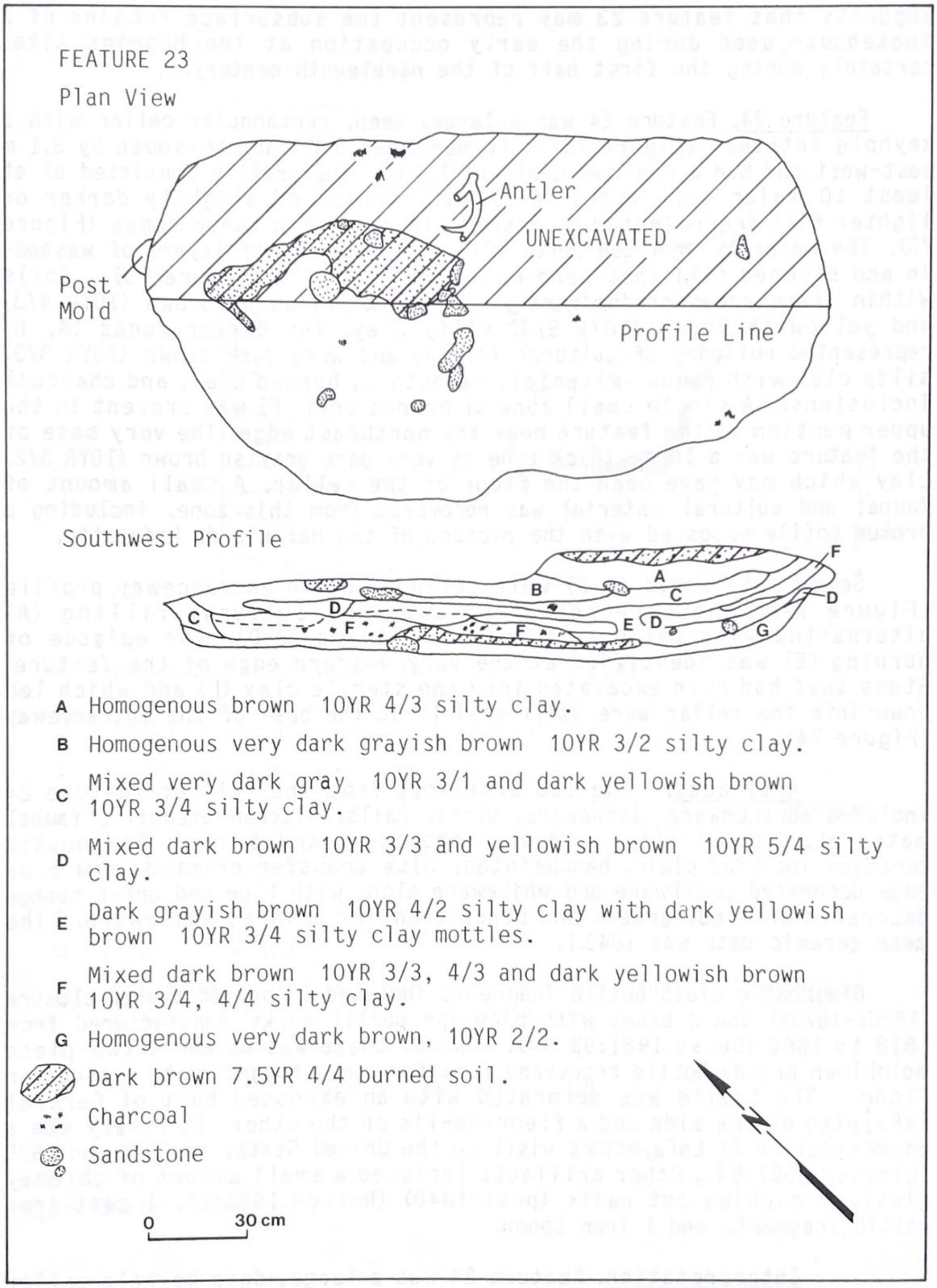

FEATURE 23
Plan View
Antler
UNEXCAVATED
Post Mold
Profile Line
Southwest Profile
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
A Homogenous brown 10YR 4/3 silty clay.
B Homogenous very dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2 silty clay.
C Mixed very dark gray 10YR 3/1 and dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/4 silty clay.
D Mixed dark brown 10YR 3/3 and yellowish brown 10YR 5/4 silty clay.
E Dark grayish brown 10YR 4/2 silty clay with dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/4 silty clay mottles.
F Mixed dark brown 10YR 3/3, 4/3 and dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/4, 4/4 silty clay.
G Homogenous very dark brown, 10YR 2/2.
Dark brown 7.5YR 4/4 burned soil.
Charcoal
Sandstone
0
30 cm

Figure 72. Plan view and profile, feature 23, the Huggins site.

suggests that feature 23 may represent the subsurface remains of a smokehouse used during the early occupation at the Huggins site, certainly during the first half of the nineteenth century.

Feature 24. Feature 24 was a large, deep, rectangular cellar with a keyhole entrance (Figure 70). It measured 5.1 m north-south by 3.1 m east-west and had a maximum depth of 1.3 m. The profile consisted of at least 10 major soil zones (A-J) with lenses of slightly darker or lighter fill (represented by dashed lines) within these zones (Figure 73). The majority of these zones (C-E, G, I) represent layers of washed-in and slumped fill that were culturally sterile (Figure 73). Soils within these zones predominantly were dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/3) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay. The darker zones (A, H) represented episodes of cultural filling and were dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay with faunal material, sandstone, burned clay, and charcoal inclusions. A single small zone of burned soil (F) was present in the upper portion of the feature near the northeast edge. The very base of the feature was a 10 cm thick zone of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) clay which may have been the floor of the cellar. A small amount of faunal and cultural material was recovered from this zone, including a broken bottle embossed with the picture of the Marquis de Lafayette.

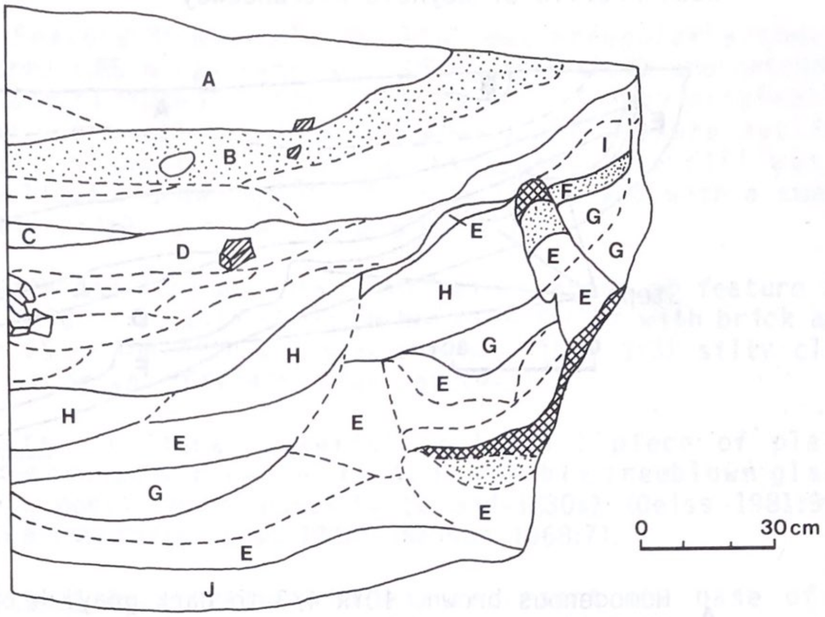
Seven soil zones (A-F) were defined in the entranceway profile (Figure 74). These represent episodes of cultural filling (A) alternating with periods of natural filling (B-D). One episode of burning (E) was identified at the very western edge of the feature. Steps that had been excavated into the sterile clay (F) and which led down into the cellar were still visible at the base of the entranceway (Figure 74).

Artifacts. The 163 artifacts from the fill of feature 24 included earthenware, stoneware, glass, nails, kitchen utensils, faunal material, burned clay or daub, sandstone, and brick. Diagnostic ceramics included plain, handpainted, blue transfer printed, and blue edge decorated pearlware and whiteware along with blue and green sponge decorated and red, green, and black transfer printed whiteware. The mean ceramic date was 1848.1.

Diagnostic glass bottle fragments included 1 applied tooled closure (1820s-1870s) and 2 bases with blowpipe pontil marks manufactured from 1818 to 1860 (Deiss 1981:93-94). One of these was an aqua, two-piece moldblown brandy bottle recovered from the zone thought to be the cellar floor. The bottle was decorated with an embossed bust of General LaFayette on one side and a fleur-de-lis on the other. It likely was a commemoration of LaFayette's visit to the United States in 1824 and 1825 (Lindsey 1967:54). Other artifacts included a small amount of chimney glass, 8 machine-cut nails (post-1840) (Nelson 1968:7), 1 cast iron kettle fragment, and 1 iron spoon.

Interpretation. Feature 24 was a large, deep keyhole cellar with steps leading down to the cellar floor. It was in use during the first half of the nineteenth century and filled in over a period of time during the mid-1800s. Much of the feature fill appeared to have

FEATURE 24
East Half of North Profile

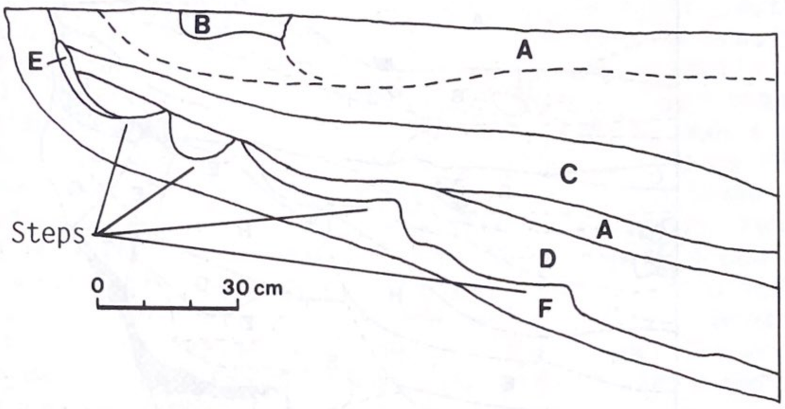


A	Homogenous dark brown 10YR 3/3 silty clay.
B	Brown 10YR 4/3 with alternating bands of yellowish brown 10YR 5/4 and dark grayish brown 10YR 4/2 silt.
C	Homogenous yellowish brown 10YR 5/4.
D	Brown 10YR 4/3 with yellowish brown 10YR 5/4, dark grayish brown 10YR 4/2 charcoal and manganese mottles.
E	Yellowish brown 10YR 5/4 silty clay.
F	Dark brown 7.5YR 4/4 burned soil.
G	Brown 10YR 4/3.
H	Dark brown 10YR 3/3 mixed with yellowish brown 10YR 5/4 and dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2 silty clay.
I	Brownish yellow 10YR 6/6 clay.
J	Homogenous very dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2 clay.
○	Sandstone
▨	Brick
⁘	Burned soil

Figure 73. East half of north profile, feature 24, the Huggins site.

FEATURE 24

West Profile of Keyhole Entranceway



A	Homogenous brown 10YR 4/3 to dark grayish brown 10YR 4/2 silty clay.
B	Homogenous yellowish brown 10YR 5/4 silty clay.
C	Dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/4 silty clay.
D	Brown 10YR 4/3 with alternating bands of yellowish brown 10YR 5/4 and very dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2 silt.
E	Dark brown 7.5YR 4/4 burned soil.
F	Sterile yellowish brown 10YR 5/6 clay.

Figure 74. West profile of keyhole entranceway, feature 24, the Huggins site.

naturally washed in, indicating that the cellar was left open for a period of time prior to the intentional filling and burning episodes near the top of the feature.

Feature 25. Feature 25 was a large, shallow, irregularly-shaped basin which measured 1.85 m east-west by 1.29 m north-south and extended only 6 cm below the stripped surface (Figure 75). It may originally have been oval or rectangular in plan view with the feature outline distorted by rodents and the mechanical stripping. The fill was a homogenous dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay mixed with a small amount of charcoal, brick, and sandstone (Figure 75).

Associated with and located a few centimeters north of feature 25 was a deep post mold (post mold 6) which had been filled with brick and sandstone (Figure 75). The fill was a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay mottles.

Artifacts. Cultural material included 1 piece of plain whiteware, 1 undecorated stoneware sherd, 1 possibly freeblown glass bottle base with a pontil mark (possibly to mid-1830s) (Deiss 1981:92-93), and 3 machine-cut nails (post-1840) (Nelson 1968:7).

Interpretation. Feature 25 may represent the base of a storage facility later used as a refuse pit.

Feature 26. Feature 26 was a large, rectangular, basin-shaped pit which measured 1.62 m north-south by 1.3 m east-west and extended 26 cm below the stripped surface (Figure 76). The fill consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) loosely-packed silty clay mixed with a large quantity of sandstone and a smaller amount of brick (Figure 76).

Artifacts. The small amount of fragmented ceramics included plain whiteware, handpainted whiteware and porcelain, blue decorated burned whiteware, and yellow ware. This assemblage indicates that the feature was filled in during the last half of the nineteenth century.

Four pieces of bottle glass were recovered. Metal hardware included 1 bolt and 10 machine-cut nails (post-1840) (Nelson 1968:7). Domestic items included 1 iron buckle and 1 brass shoe plate. Faunal material included burned and unburned bone.

Interpretation. Although no evidence of burning was present within this feature, it is similar in morphology to features 9 and 23 at the Huggins site and to feature 10 at the Davis site, suggesting that it may originally have been a smokehouse. It was eventually filled with large amounts of sandstone, brick, and small amounts of refuse in the last half of the nineteenth century.

Features 27-29. These are pier supports for structure 1 and have been previously described.

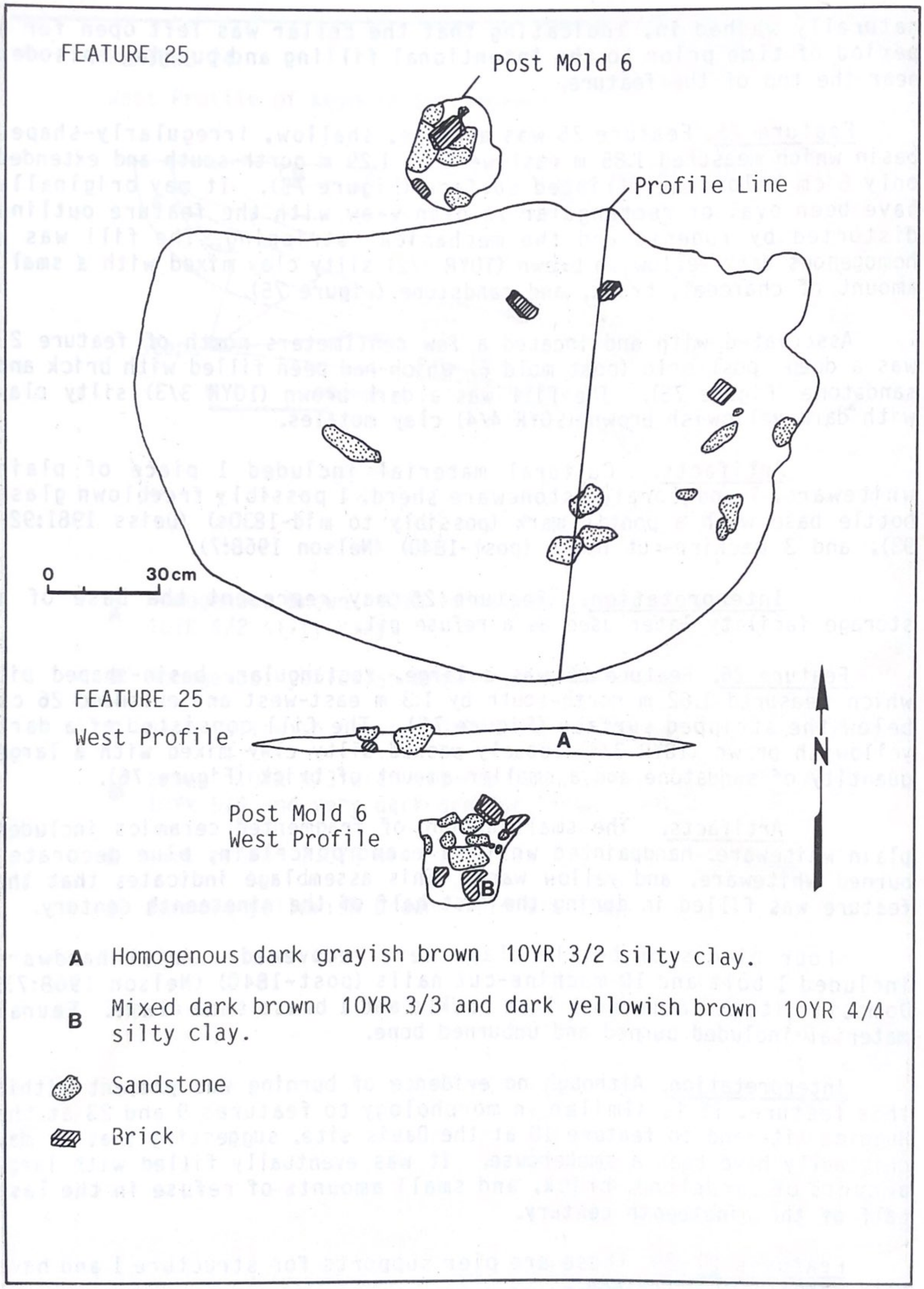

FEATURE 25
Post Mold 6
Profile Line
0
30cm
FEATURE 25
West Profile
A
N
Post Mold 6
West Profile
B
A Homogenous dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2 silty clay.
B Mixed dark brown 10YR 3/3 and dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/4 silty clay.
Sandstone
Brick

Figure 75. Plan view and profile, feature 25 and post mold 6, the Huggins site.

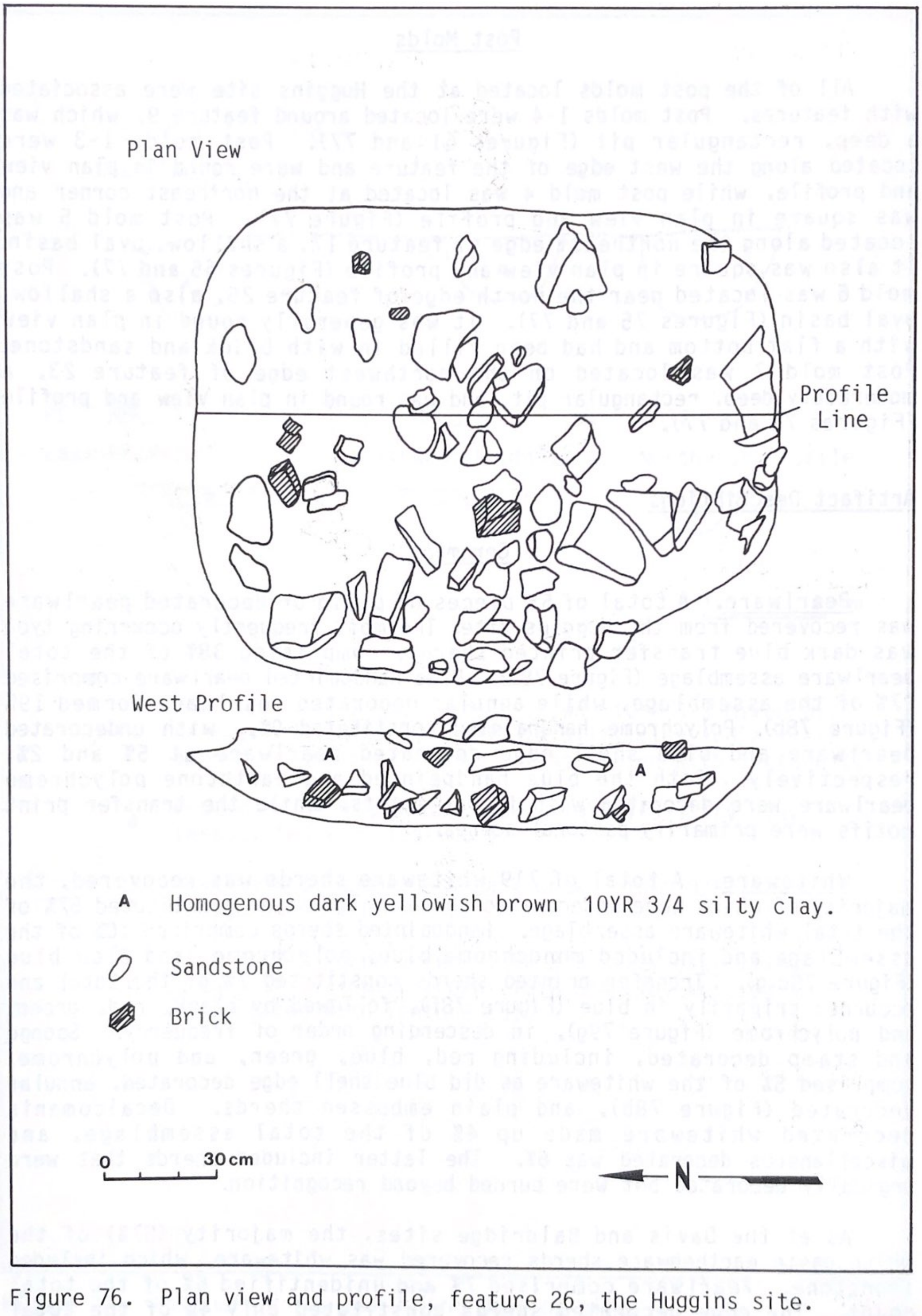

Plan View
Profile
Line
West Profile
A
A
A Homogenous dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/4 silty clay.
Sandstone
Brick
0
30cm
N

Figure 76. Plan view and profile, feature 26, the Huggins site.

Post Molds

All of the post molds located at the Huggins site were associated with features. Post molds 1-4 were located around feature 9, which was a deep, rectangular pit (Figures 61 and 77). Post molds 1-3 were located along the west edge of the feature and were round in plan view and profile, while post mold 4 was located at the northeast corner and was square in plan view and profile (Figure 77). Post mold 5 was located along the northeast edge of feature 17, a shallow, oval basin. It also was square in plan view and profile (Figures 65 and 77). Post mold 6 was located near the north edge of feature 25, also a shallow, oval basin (Figures 75 and 77). It was generally round in plan view with a flat bottom and had been filled in with brick and sandstone. Post mold 7 was located on the northwest edge of feature 23, a moderately deep, rectangular pit, and was round in plan view and profile (Figures 72 and 77).

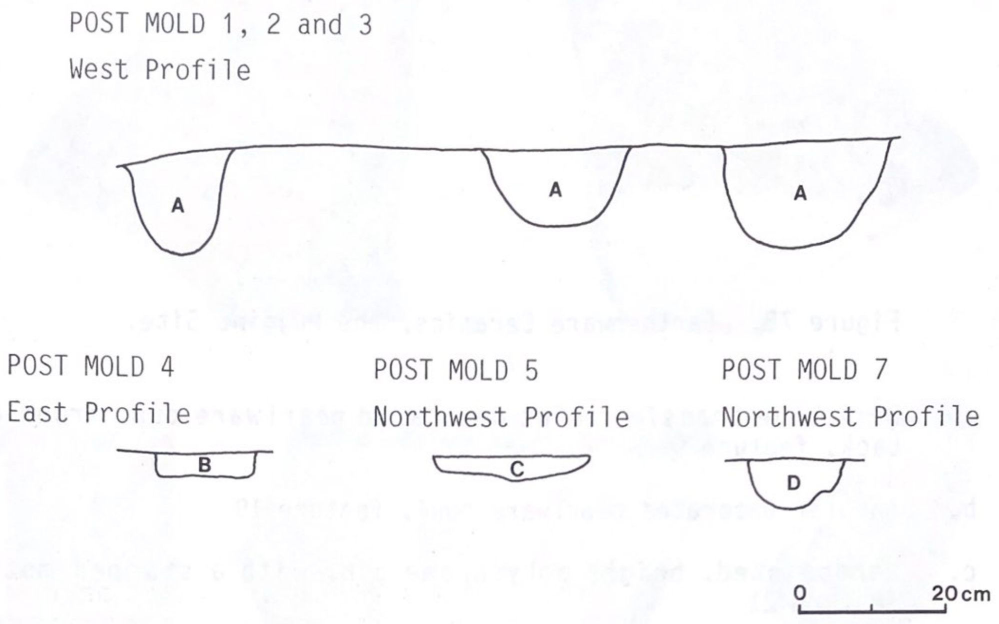
Artifact Descriptions

Ceramics

Pearlware. A total of 55 pieces of plain or decorated pearlware was recovered from the Huggins site. The most frequently occurring type was dark blue transfer printed sherds, comprising 38% of the total pearlware assemblage (Figure 78a). Blue handpainted pearlware comprised 27% of the assemblage, while annular decorated pearlware formed 19% (Figure 78b). Polychrome handpainted constituted 9%, with undecorated pearlware and blue shell edge decorated pearlware at 5% and 2%, respectively. Both the blue handpainted and earthtone polychrome pearlware were decorated with floral motifs, while the transfer print motifs were primarily pastoral scenes.

Whiteware. A total of 719 whiteware sherds was recovered, the majority of which were undecorated sherds. This type constituted 57% of the total whiteware assemblage. Handpainted sherds comprised 10% of the assemblage and included monochrome blue, polychrome, and flow blue (Figure 78c,g). Transfer printed sherds constituted 7% of the total and occurred primarily in blue (Figure 78f), followed by black, red, green, and polychrome (Figure 79g), in descending order of frequency. Sponge and stamp decorated, including red, blue, green, and polychrome, comprised 5% of the whiteware as did blue shell edge decorated, annular decorated (Figure 78b), and plain embossed sherds. Decalcomania decorated whiteware made up 4% of the total assemblage, and miscellaneous decorated was 6%. The latter included sherds that were orginally decorated but were burned beyond recognition.

As at the Davis and Baldridge sites, the majority (87%) of the white paste earthenware sherds recovered was whiteware, which included ironstone. Pearlware comprised 7% and unidentified 6% of the total count. The edge decorated sherds constituted only 4% of the total identifiable white pasted earthenware count.


POST MOLD 1, 2 and 3
West Profile
A
A
A
POST MOLD 4
East Profile
B
POST MOLD 5
Northwest Profile
C
POST MOLD 7
Northwest Profile
D
0
20 cm

A	Post molds 1, 2 and 3- dark brown 10YR 3/3 mixed with dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/4 silty clay and a small amount of charcoal flecks (associated with feature 9)
B	Post mold 4- homogenous brown 10YR 4/3 silty clay (associated with feature 9)
C	Post mold 5- homogenous dark brown 10YR 3/3 (associated with feature 17)
D	Post mold 7- dark brown 10YR 3/3 silty clay mixed with some yellowish brown 10YR 5/4 clay mottles (associated with feature 23)

Figure 77. Post molds 1-5 and 7, the Huggins site.

Figure 78. Earthenware Ceramics, the Huggins Site.

a. Dark blue transfer print decorated pearlware cup, front and back, feature 9

b. Annular decorated pearlware bowl, feature 19

c. Handpainted, bright polychrome cup, with a stamped motif, feature 21

d. Stamp decorated, bright polychrome cup, feature 18

e. Red sponge decorated cup, feature 21

f. Light blue transfer print decorated cup, feature 18

g. Handpainted polychrome plate, feature 9

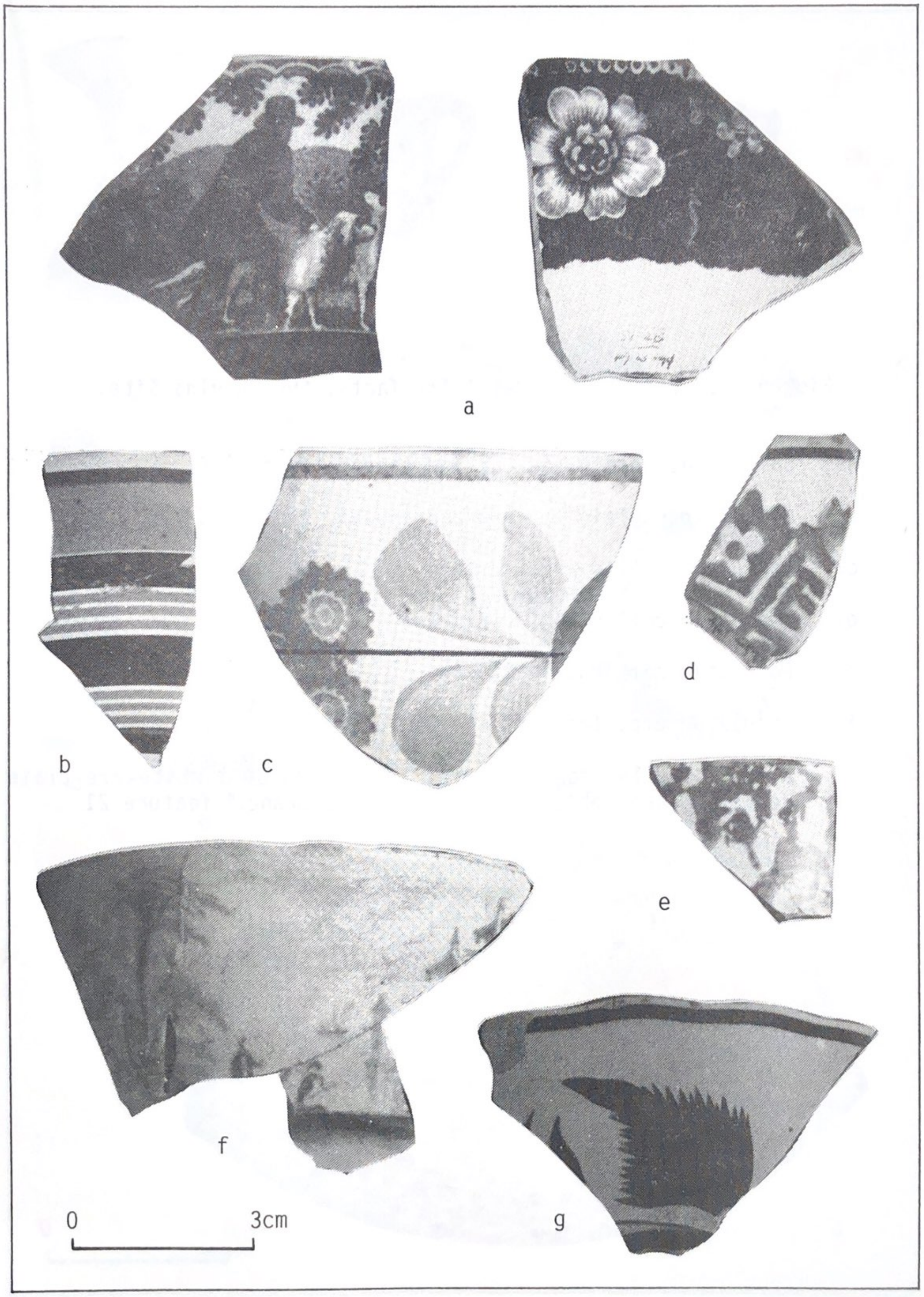

a
b
c
d
e
f
g
0
3cm

Figure 78. Earthenware ceramics, the Huggins site.

Figure 79. Ceramic and Metal Artifacts, the Huggins Site.

a. Child's porcelain tea cup and saucer, feature 6

b. Child's porcelain tea cup and saucer, feature 6

c. Porcelain doll's arm, surface

d. Porcelain doll's leg, feature 10

e. Porcelain marbles, feature 6

f. Iron jaw harp, feature 18

g. A child's polychrome transfer print decorated whiteware plate depicting the fable "The Wolf and the Crane," feature 21

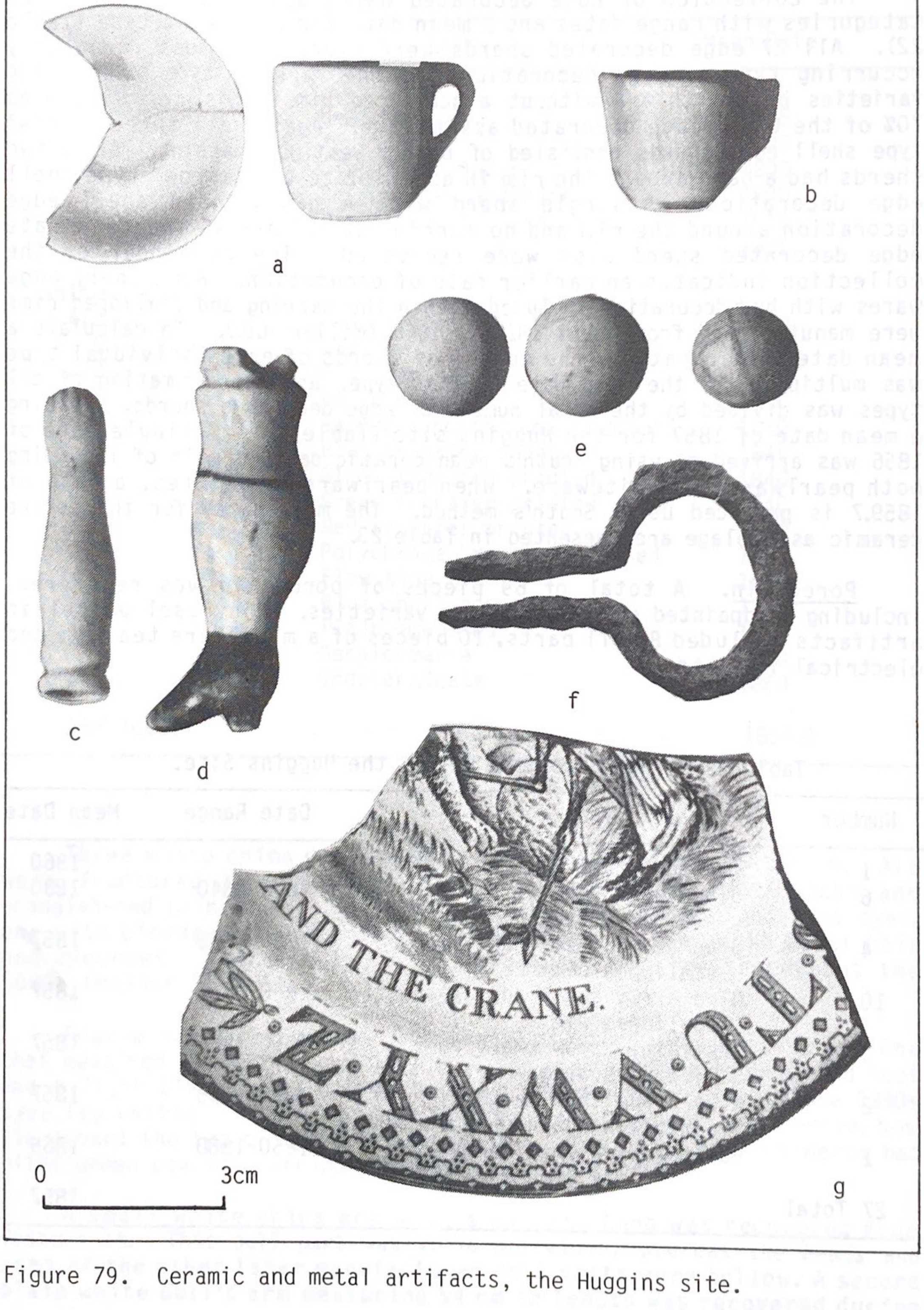

a
b
e
c
d
f
AND THE CRANE.
0
3cm
g

Figure 79. Ceramic and metal artifacts, the Huggins site.

The collection of edge decorated wares was divided into seven categories with range dates and a mean date for each ware type (Table 22). All 27 edge decorated sherds were blue. The most frequently occurring type of edge decoration was the "arrow" type, including varieties both with and without a scalloped rim. This type comprised 70% of the total edge decorated assemblage. Again, all three "arrow" type shell edge sherds consisted of nearly vestigal marring. Also, two sherds had a band around the rim in addition to the "arrow" type shell edge decoration. A single sherd with a handpainted shell edge decoration around the rim and no marring at all and an indeterminate edge decorated sherd also were recovered. The remainder of the collection indicates an earlier date of occupation. Blue shell edge wares with bud decoration included within the marring and scalloped rims were manufactured from about 1820 to 1840 (Miller n.d.). To calculate a mean date of occupation, the number of sherds of each individual type was multiplied by the mean date of that type, and the summation of all types was divided by the total number of edge decorated sherds, yielding a mean date of 1857 for the Huggins site (Table 22). A single date of 1856 was arrived at using South's mean ceramic date formula of including both pearlware and whiteware. When pearlware is omitted, a date of 1859.7 is produced using South's method. The mean dates for the entire ceramic assemblage are presented in Table 23.

Porcelain. A total of 69 pieces of porcelain was recovered, including handpainted and decalcomania varieties. Nonvessel porcelain artifacts included 8 doll parts, 10 pieces of a miniature tea set, and electrical insulators.

Table 22. Edge Decorated Wares, the Huggins Site.

Number	Ceramic Type	Date Range	Mean Date
1	Indeterminate blue decorated		1860
6	Blue shell edge with bud/ scalloped rim	1820-1840	1830
4	Blue arrow shell edge with scalloped rim	1850-1865	1857
10	Blue arrow shell edge without scalloped rim	1850-1865	1857
3	Vestigial arrow shell edge without scalloped rim	1850-1865	1857
2	Blue arrow shell edge with additional band around rim	1850-1865	1857
1	Painted blue shell edge	1850-1880	1865
27 Total			1857

Table 23. Mean Dates for the Ceramic Assemblage, the Huggins Site.

Number	Ceramic Type	Mean Date
Pearlware		
3	Undecorated	1805
10	Annular	1805
15	Blue handpainted	1800
5	Polychrome handpainted	1800
21	Blue transfer printed	1818
1	Blue shell edge	1805
Whiteware		
412	Undecorated	1860
8	Annular	1850
22	Blue handpainted	1850
45	Polychrome handpainted	1850
32	Sponge, spatter and stamped	1850
28	Blue transfer printed	1845
12	Black transfer printed	1840
1	Green transfer printed	1840
7	Red transfer printed	1840
1	Polychrome transfer printed	1860
1	Flow blue	1852
26	Blue shell edge	1840
39	Plain embossed	1857
33	Decalcomania	1930
46	Indeterminate	1860
768 Total		1856.0

Three white china doll heads were recovered from feature 6. All were fractured to some degree. All had painted pink cheeks and orangish-red painted lips. Two had painted red nostrils and blue eyes, one with blonde hair and brown eyebrows and the other with black hair and eyebrows. China dolls of this type were popular throughout the 1880s (Miller 1986:65).

Four white china leg and leg fragments also were recovered. One that measured 63 mm long was an 1880s type with a black high heeled boot and a light blue garter below the knee. Another nearly complete 1890s type leg (Miller 1986:59) had a brown high heeled boot and a brown bow tie around the top of the calf (Figure 79d). Two other leg fragments had olive green bow ties around the middle of the calf.

A small white china arm with a missing hand was recovered from feature 18. This doll part was solid porcelain, whereas the heads and arms of the other later manufactured doll parts were hollow. A second plain white doll's arm measuring 54 cm in length was recovered during the mechanical removal of the plow zone (Figure 79c). The fingers and thumb of the hand are fused together.

Other porcelain toys included 5 miniature white china tea cups, 1 miniature saucer, and 1 lid that might be from from a miniature sugar bowl (Figure 79a-b). The cups and saucer were from at least two tea sets, both of which were undecorated. They probably were manufactured after 1875 when cheap German and Austrian porcelain were being imported in large quantities. As they are undecorated, they probably date prior to 1900 when decalcomania or decal printing was developed (Haskell 1981:23). Other toys at the Huggins site included porcelain marbles, two of which were undecorated plain white (Figure 79e) and one ornately decorated. Two thin, black lines divided the decorated marble into quadrants with two thin black lines with four sets of lanceolate shaped green leaves at the intersections of the lines. Marbles of this type were produced in Germany near the town of Thuringer throughout the nineteenth century. Porcelain marbles are believed to have declined in popularity following the arrival of glass marbles between 1850 and 1880 (Baumann 1970:32).

Of the 843 total white paste ceramics recovered, whiteware/ironstone constituted 80%, porcelain 8%, pearlware 7%, and miscellaneous unidentified 5%. This suggests a longer occupation span than at the Davis site, where the later manufactured porcelain (Haskell 1981:22-23) was represented by only four sherds.

Twelve redware sherds were present along with 64 plain and decorated yellow ware sherds. A total of 266 stoneware sherds was recovered from the screened portions of the features, 70% of which were from feature 10, a cistern which had been filled with late nineteenth century debris.

A single kaolin pipe was recovered from the Huggins site. It was a whole presidential campaign pipe depicting Zachary Taylor (Figure 80b). The words "Rough and Ready" were embossed on the stem. As with the other Zachary Taylor campaign button from the Davis site, this pipe dates to the 1848 presidential election. Four stoneware pipe fragments were also collected, 3 of which were plain and 1 embossed with chevrons around the bowl, similar to Type GD-20 from the Point Pleasant Pottery Shop in Point Pleasant, Ohio. This well-known pottery shop was in operation from 1840 to 1890 (Sudbury 1979:182).

Two fluted pipe stems, one with a portion of the bowl remaining, were recovered from the plow zone above structure 1. These stems are similar to Type GD-18 which were also manufactured at the Point Pleasant Pottery Shop (Sudbury 1979). Two other pipe stems were recovered, one from feature 10 and the other from feature 2. Both of these have a cross-hatched band around the stem and are similar to Type GD-29 from Point Pleasant, Ohio (Sudbury 1979).

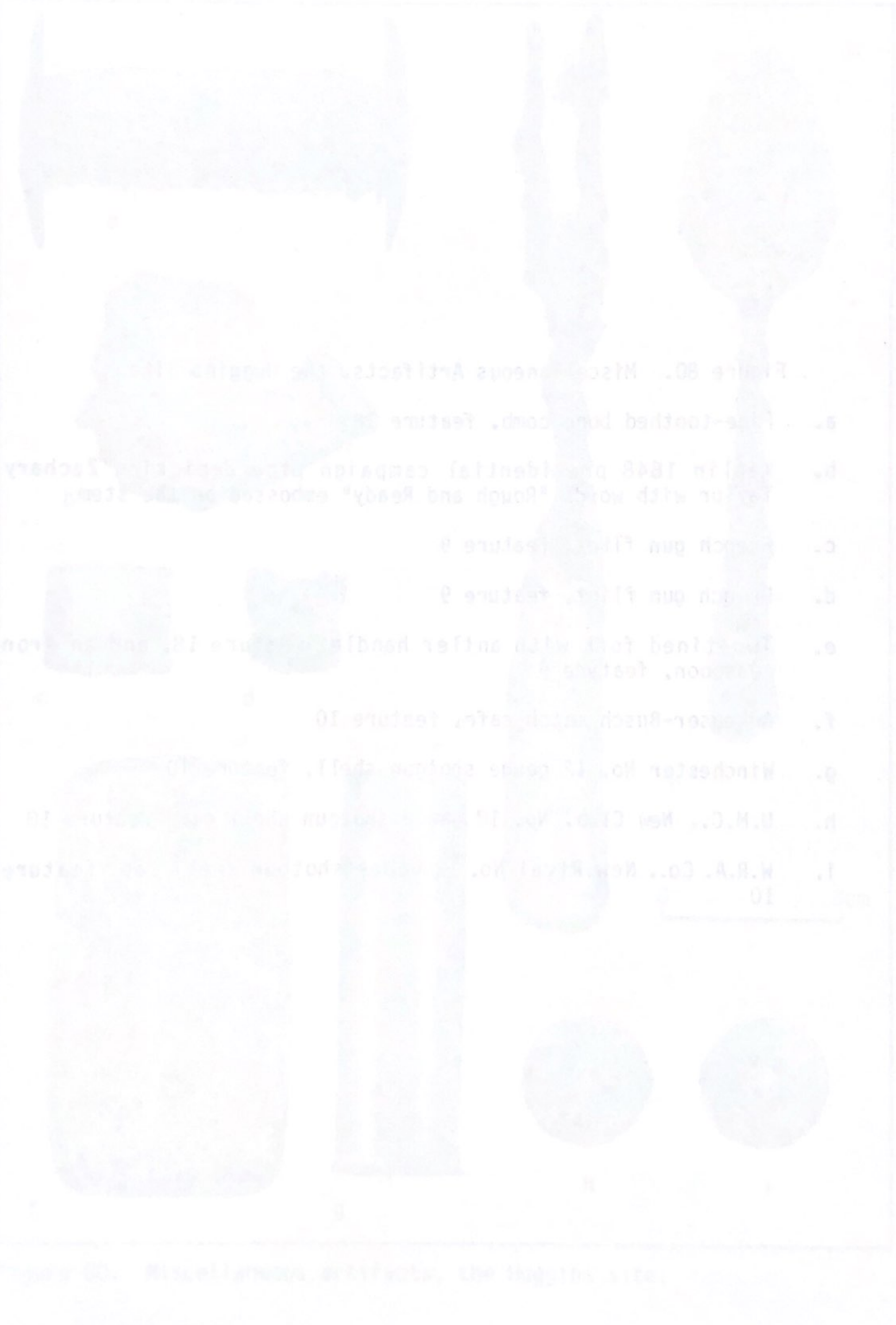


Figure 80. Miscellaneous artifacts, the Hughes site.

Figure 80. Miscellaneous Artifacts, the Huggins Site.

a. Fine-toothed bone comb, feature 18

b. Kaolin 1848 presidential campaign pipe depicting Zachary Taylor with words "Rough and Ready" embossed on the stem

c. French gun flint, feature 9

d. French gun flint, feature 9

e. Two-tined fork with antler handle, feature 18, and an iron teaspoon, feature 9

f. Anheuser-Busch match safe, feature 10

g. Winchester No. 12 gauge shotgun shell, feature 10

h. U.M.C., New Club, No. 12 gauge shotgun shell cap, feature 10

i. W.R.A. Co., New Rival No. 12 gauge shotgun shell cap, feature 10

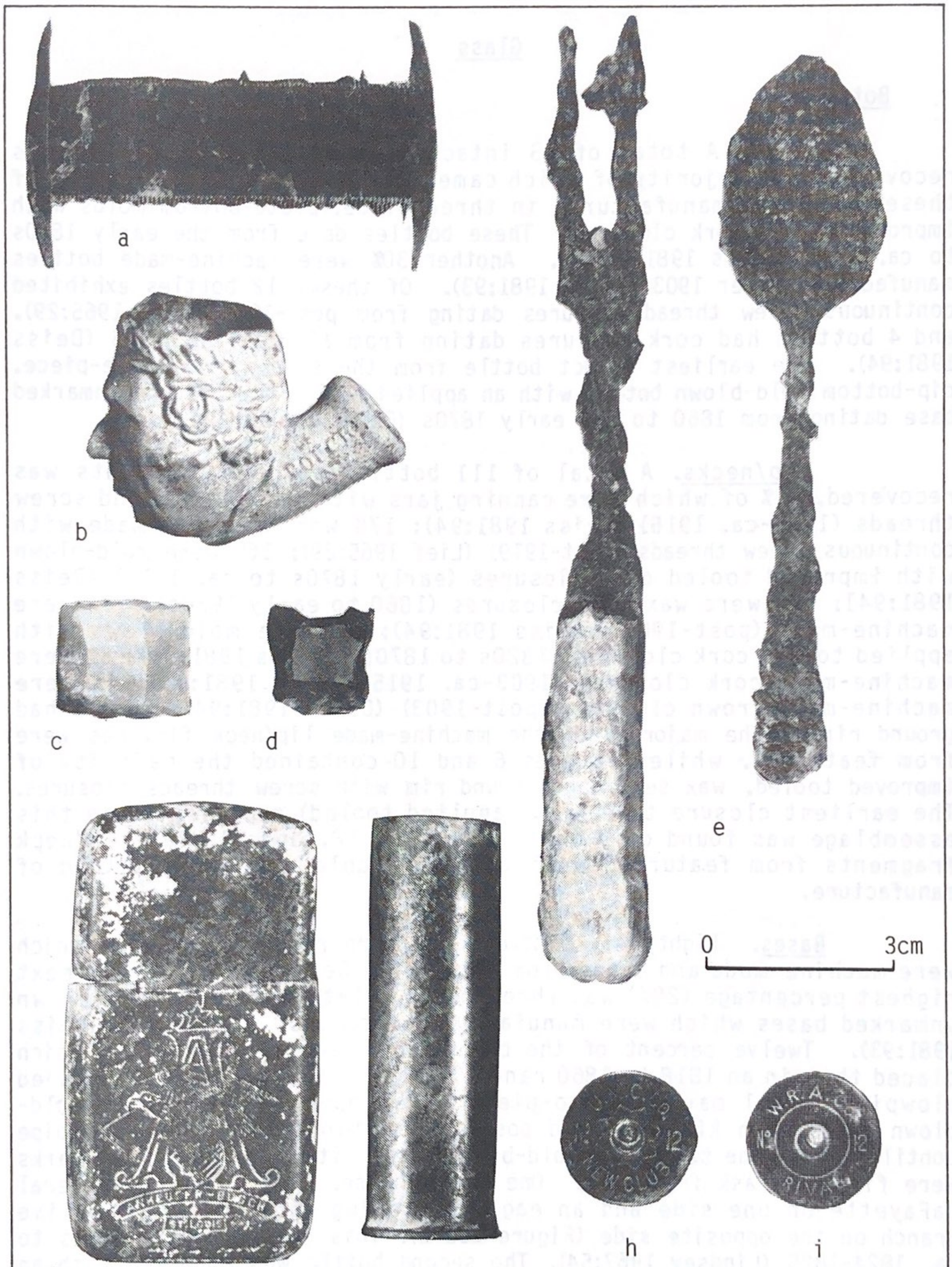

a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
i
0
3cm
ANHEUSER-BUSCH
NEW CLUB
12
W.R.A.Co
No 12
RIVAL

Figure 80. Miscellaneous artifacts, the Huggins site.

Glass

Bottles.

Whole. A total of 83 intact or nearly whole bottles was recovered, the majority of which came from features 5, 6, and 10. Of these, 64% were manufactured in three-piece, plate-bottom molds with improved tooled cork closures. These bottles date from the early 1870s to ca. 1915 (Deiss 1981:93-94). Another 30% were machine-made bottles manufactured after 1903 (Deiss 1981:93). Of these, 12 bottles exhibited continuous screw thread closures dating from post-1919 (Lief 1965:29), and 4 bottles had cork closures dating from 1903 to ca. 1915 (Deiss 1981:94). The earliest intact bottle from the site was a three-piece, dip-bottom mold-blown bottle with an applied tooled closure and unmarked base dating from 1860 to the early 1870s (Deiss 1981:93-94).

Lip/necks. A total of 111 bottle lip/neck fragments was recovered, 21% of which were canning jars with ground rims and screw threads (1858-ca. 1915) (Deiss 1981:94); 17% were machine-made with continuous screw threads (post-1919) (Lief 1965:29); 16% were mold-blown with improved tooled cork closures (early 1870s to ca. 1915) (Deiss 1981:94]; 15% were wax seal closures (1860 to early 1870s); 11% were machine-made (post-1903) (Deiss 1981:94); 9% were mold-blown with applied tooled cork closures (1820s to 1870s) (Deiss 1981:94); 6% were machine-made cork closures (1903-ca. 1915 (Deiss 1981:94); 4% were machine-made crown closures (post-1903) (Deiss 1981:94); and 1% had ground rims. The majority of the machine-made lip/neck finishes were from feature 5, while features 6 and 10 contained the majority of improved tooled, wax seal, and ground rim with screw threads closures. The earliest closure type (i.e., applied tooled) represented in this assemblage was found only in features 10, 18, and 24. Two lip/neck fragments from feature 5 were unidentifiable as to the method of manufacture.

Bases. Eighty six bottle bases were recovered, 47% of which were machine-made and dated from post-1903 (Deiss 1981:93). The next highest percentage (29%) was three-piece, plate-bottom, mold-blown unmarked bases which were manufactured from 1860 to ca. 1915 (Deiss 1981:93). Twelve percent of the bases exhibited characteristics which placed them in an 1818 to 1860 range. These characteristics included blowpipe pontil marks on two-piece mold-blown bases, two-piece mold-blown bases with kick-ups, and possible freeblown bases with blowpipe pontil marks. The two-piece mold-blown bases with blowpipe pontil marks were figural flask fragments. One was embossed with a bust of General LaFayette on one side and an eagle clutching an arrow and an olive branch on the opposite side (Figure 81a-b). This figural motif dates to ca. 1824-1825 (Lindsey 1967:54). The second bottle was embossed with an American Eagle motif, the word "Knox," and the the first two letters "Mc" of another name on the broken side of the bottle. This bottle was probably produced by Knox and McKee in Wheeling, West Virginia (McKearin and Wilson 1978:556).

Figure [illegible]. Figural Flasks, the Hughes Site.

a. Two-piece [illegible] figural flask with the letters "EMY LA FAY" with [illegible] above a fleur-de-lis. Feature [illegible].

b. Two-piece [illegible] figural flask with the letters "NEW + M[illegible]" below the [illegible] American eagle clutching two arrows [illegible] olive branch [illegible] the right, with six [illegible] below [illegible]. Feature 18.

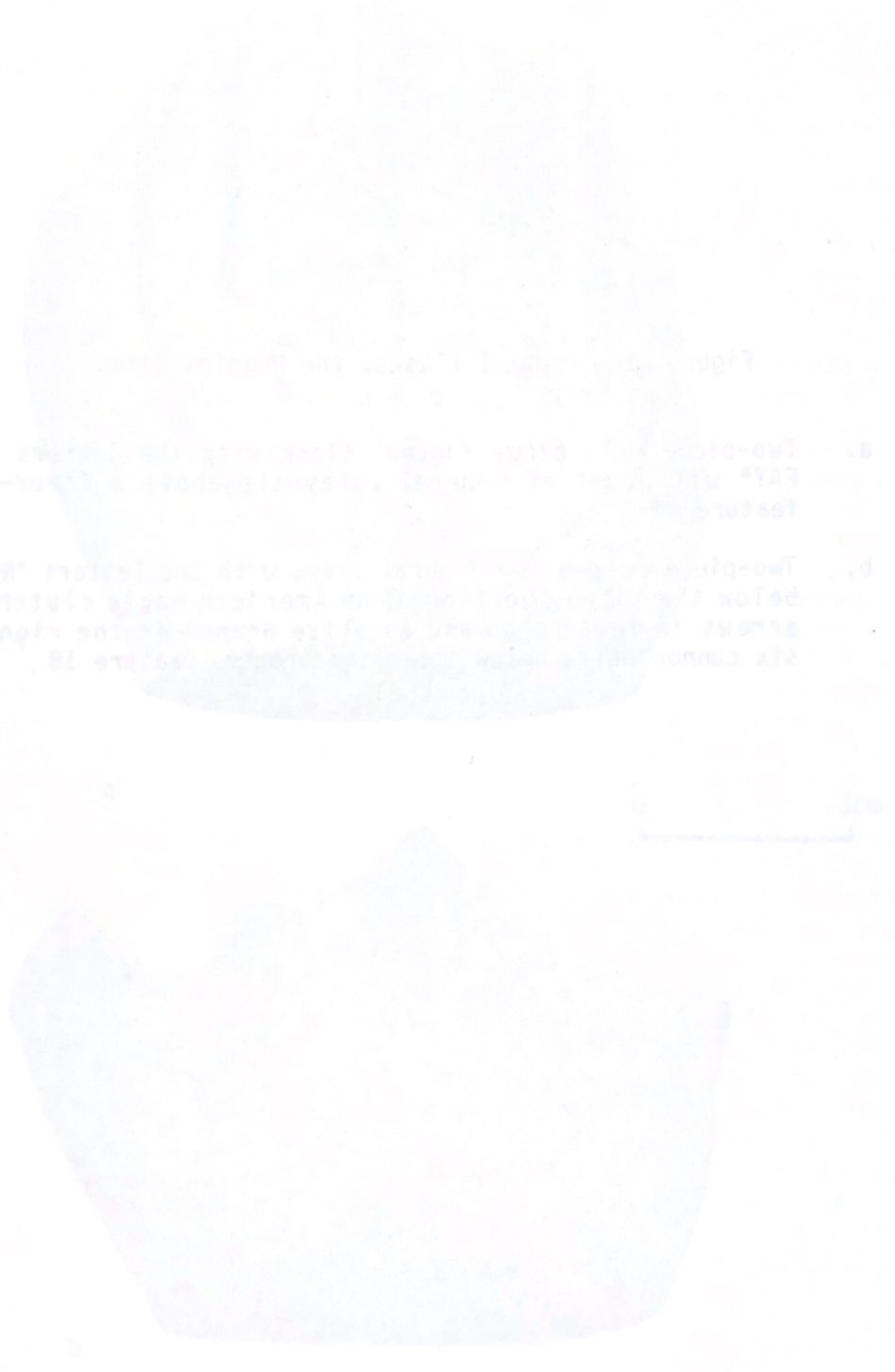


Figure 87. Figural Flasks, the Hughes Site.

Figure 81. Figural Flasks, the Huggins Site.

a. Two-piece mold blown figural flask with the letters "EN'L LA FAY" with bust of General LaFayette above a fleur-de-lis, feature 24

b. Two-piece mold blown figural flask with the letters "NOX + Mc" below the bottom portion of an American eagle clutching two arrows in left talon and an olive branch in the right, with six cannon balls below the olive branch, feature 18

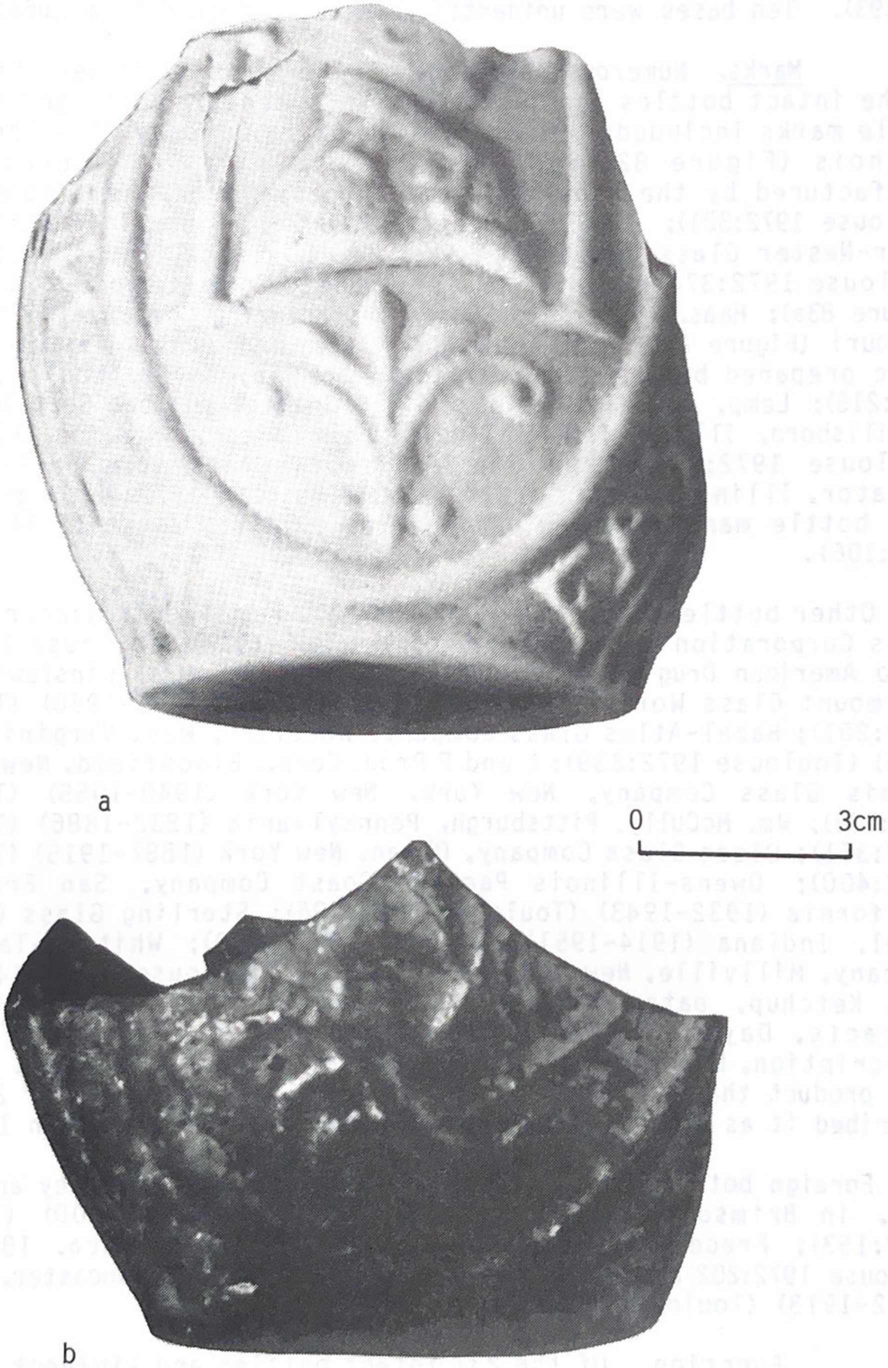


Figure 81. Figural flasks, the Huggins site.

One bottle base was produced by the turn mold process and had a kick-up base, a base style that dates from 1880 to ca. 1905 (Deiss 1981:93). Ten bases were unidentifiable as to method of manufacture.

Marks. Numerous manufacturer or product marks were identified on the intact bottles and bottle base fragments. Local and regional bottle marks included: Pinckneyville Dairy Company, Pinckneyville, Illinois (Figure 82c); Malans Jersey Dairy in Pinckneyville, manufactured by the Liberty Glass Company in Oklahoma (post-1954) (Toulouse 1972:321); T. S. Campbell's City Drug Store in Pinckneyville; Obear-Nester Glass Company in East St. Louis, Illinois (post-1915) (Toulouse 1972:374); Diehm-Fansler Grocery Company in East St. Louis (Figure 83a); Haas. Lieber and Coste Manufacturing Company in St. Louis, Missouri (Figure 83c); St. Louis Dairy Company; Groves Tasteless Chill Tonic prepared by the Paris Medicine Company in St. Louis (Baldwin 1973:215); Lemp, St. Louis (Figure 82d); Graham and Sons Bottling Works in Hillsboro, Illinois; the Illinois Glass Company in Alton (1900-1916) (Toulouse 1972:264); the Owens-Illinois Glass Company-Alton and Streator, Illinois plants (1929-1954) (Toulouse 1972:403); and a Coca Cola bottle manufactured in Vandalia, Illinois (post-1915) (Munsey 1970:106).

Other bottle product and maker's marks included: Anchor Hocking Glass Corporation in Lancaster, Ohio (post-1938) (Toulouse 1972:48); Anglo American Drug Company; Curtis and Perkins; Mrs. Winslow's Syrup; Fairmount Glass Works, Indianapolis, Indiana (1945-1960) (Toulouse 1972:201); Hazel-Atlas Glass Company, Wheeling, West Virginia (1920-1964) (Toulouse 1972:239); L and F Prod. Corp., Bloomfield, New Jersey; Lummis Glass Company, New York, New York (1940-1955) (Toulouse 1972:335); Wm. McCully, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (1832-1886) (Toulouse 1972:351); Olean Glass Company, Olean, New York (1887-1915) (Toulouse 1972:400); Owens-Illinois Pacific Coast Company, San Francisco, California (1932-1943) (Toulouse 1972:406); Sterling Glass Company, Lapel, Indiana (1914-1951) (Toulouse 1972:450); Whitall-Tatum and Company, Millville, New Jersey (1935-1938) (Toulouse 1972:544); Sunny Days Ketchup, patented April 9, 1898; Souders Elegant Flavoring Extracts, Dayton, Ohio (Figure 83b); and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, Buffalo, N.Y. (Figure 82a-b). An advertisement for this last product that appeared in the New York Times on September 22, 1888, described it as "the only guaranteed cure for women" (Baldwin 1973:387).

Foreign bottle marks consisted of the following: Davey and Moore, Ltd., in Brimsdown, Middlesex, England (ca. 1870-1900) (Toulouse 1972:153); Frederick Hampson Glass Works, England (ca. 1880-1900) Toulouse 1972:202); and Nuttall Company, St. Helens, Lancaster, England (1872-1913) (Toulouse 1972:380).

Function. Of the 231 intact bottles and lip/neck and base fragments that were identifiable as to function, the majority (61%) were foodstuff-related including milk bottles, soda bottles, mustard jars, ketchup bottles, flavoring extracts, and canning jars. The next highest percentage consisted of medicine and bitters bottles at 24%, followed by alcoholic beverage bottles at 5%, chemical bottles at 4%, including a

Figure 82. Bottles, the Huggins Site.

a. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, Buffalo, NY, feature 10

b. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, Buffalo, NY, side view, feature 10

c. T. S. Campbell's City Drug Store, Pinckneyville, Ill, feature 10

d. Lemp, St. Louis, feature 10

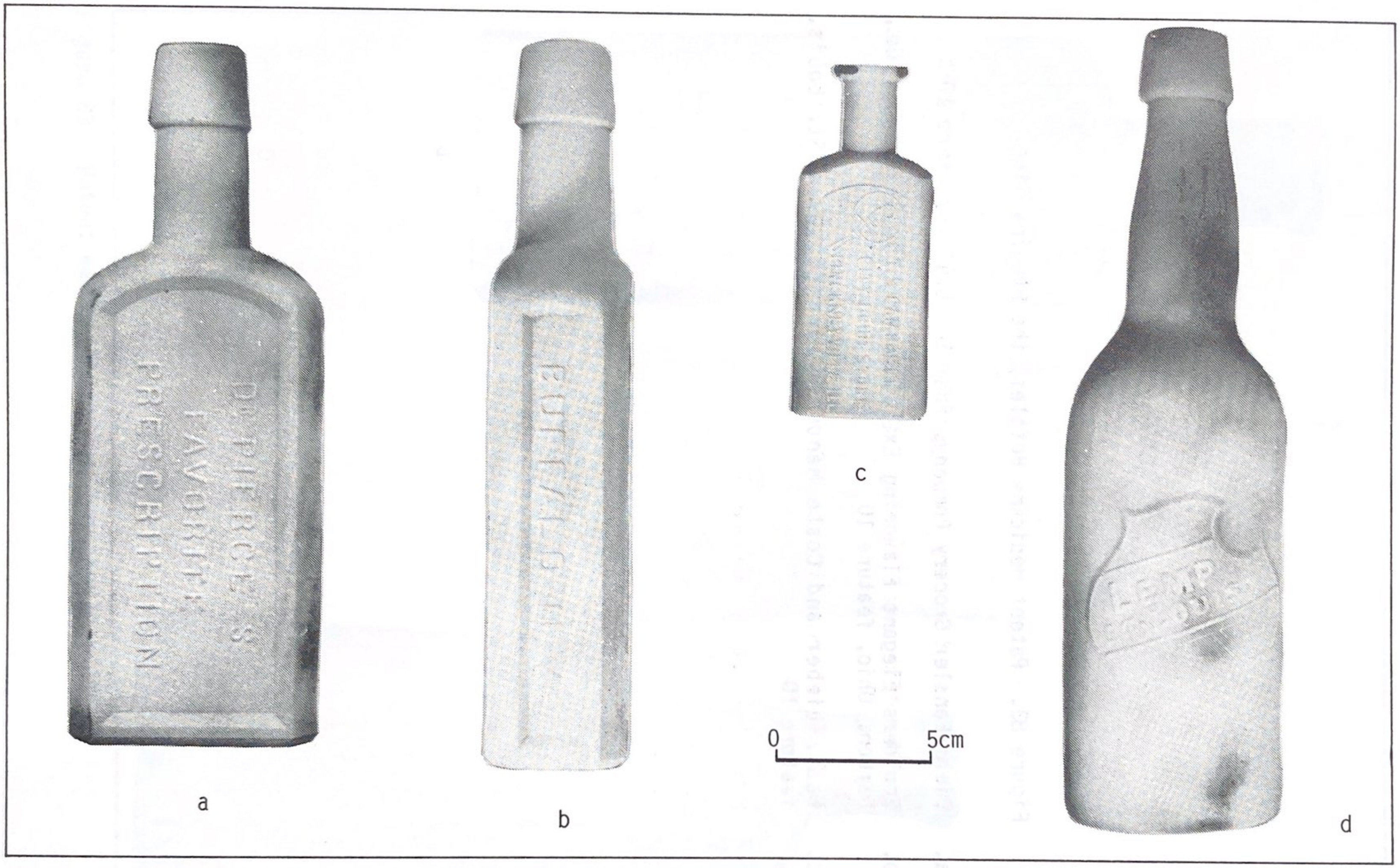

Dr PIERCE'S
FAVORITE
PRESCRIPTION
a
b
c
0
5cm
d

Figure 82. Bottles, the Huggins site.

Figure 83. Patent Medicine Bottles, the Huggins Site.

a. Diehm-Fansler Grocery Company, East St. Louis, feature 10

b. Soulders Elegant Flavoring Extracts, Royal Remedy & Ext. Co., Dayton, Ohio, feature 10

c. Haas, Lieber and Coste Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, feature 10

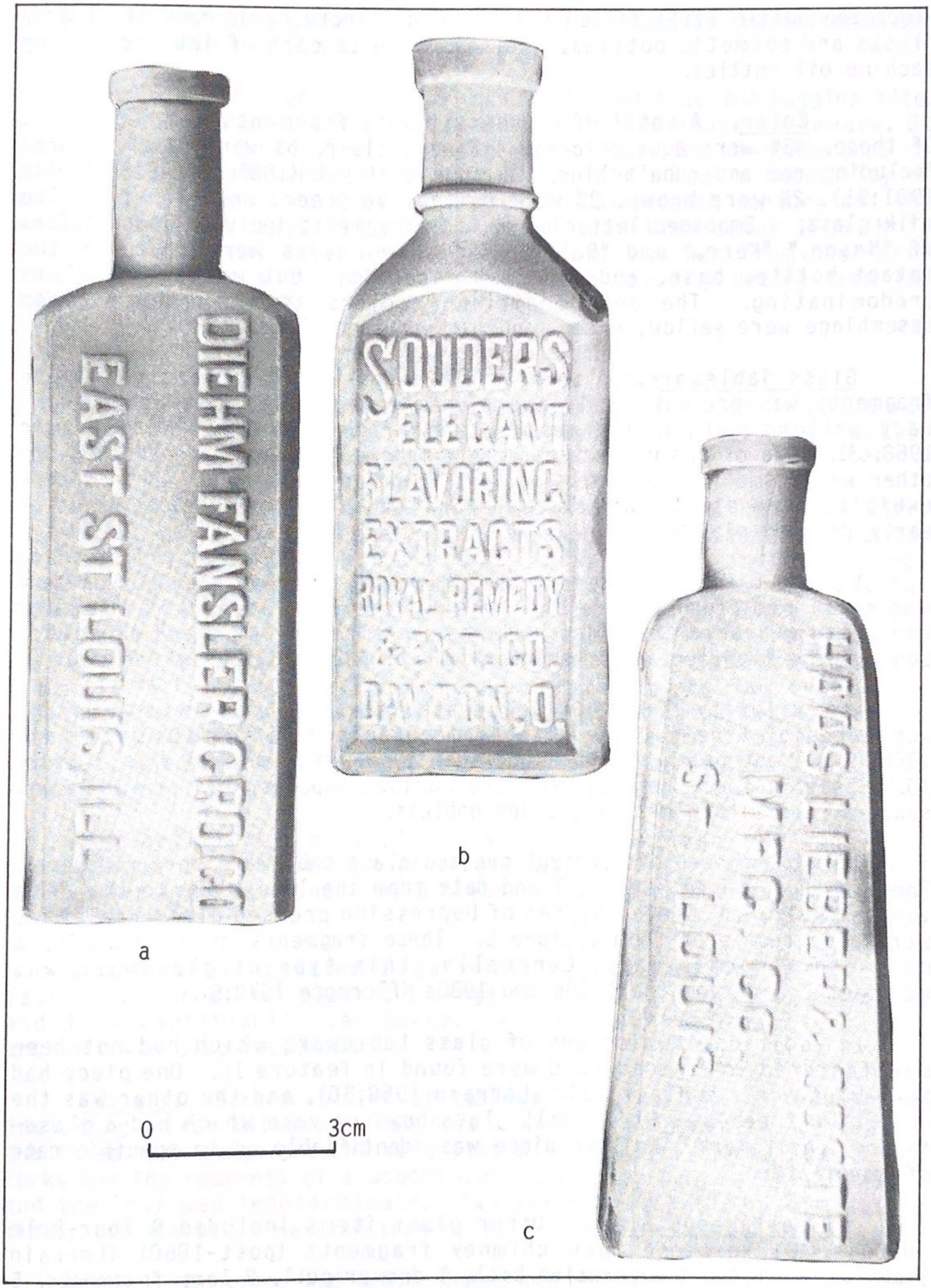

DIEHM FANSLER GROC CO
EAST ST LOUIS, ILL
a
SOUDERS
ELEGANT
FLAVORING
EXTRACTS
ROYAL REMEDY
& EXT. CO.
DAYTON, O.
b
ST LOUIS
c
0
3cm

Figure 83. Patent medicine bottles, the Huggins site.

stoppered bottle still filled with acid or tincture, 3% each of figural flasks and cosmetic bottles, and less than 1% each of ink and sewing machine oil bottles.

Color. A total of 880 bottle body fragments was recovered. Of these, 43% were aqua colored, 41% were clear, 6% were other colored including red and cobalt blue, 5% were amethyst (1880-ca. 1918) (Deiss 1981:95), 2% were brown, 2% were dark olive green, and 1% were white milk glass. Embossed lettering on body fragments included inscriptions of "Mason," "Kerr," and "Ball." The same colors were found in the intact bottle, base, and lip/neck assemblage but with clear glass predominating. The only additional colors to the entire glass assemblage were yellow, green, and pink pressed glass.

Glass Tableware. A total of 132 press-molded glass tableware fragments was present. Only two pieces were identifiable as having a Lacy pattern, which was manufactured from 1827 to 1850 (Lorrain 1968:43). One of these was a cup plate fragment found in feature 2; the other was a small, oval bowl fragment found in feature 10. Both pieces exhibited the stippled background and imperfections characteristic of early pressed glass.

A piece of early pressed glass which did not have the Lacy pattern was recovered from feature 10. This was a saltcellar with a ridge or ray pattern around the sides. It was not fire-polished and exhibited some of the imperfections characteristic of 1827-1850 pressed glass.

The majority (88%) of the pressed glass tableware assemblage consisted of fire-polished pieces manufactured after 1850 (Lorrain 1968:39). Most of the examples of this type was recovered from feature 10. Specific forms represented were bowls, compotes, platters, plates, saucers, cups, tumblers, mugs, and goblets.

Only two pieces of Carnival pressed glass tableware were recovered. These were found in feature 5 and date from the late 1890s to the 1930s (Deiss 1981:86). Eleven pieces of Depression pressed glass tableware were also recovered from feature 5. These fragments included bowls, a cup, and a cookie jar. Generally, this type of glassware was manufactured during the 1920s and 1930s (Florence 1979:5).

In addition, two pieces of glass tableware which had not been manufactured in a press mold were found in feature 10. One piece had been blown in a contact mold (Lorrain 1968:36), and the other was the base of a freeblown white milk glass bowl or vase which had a glass-tipped pontil mark. Neither piece was identifiable as to specific date of manufacture.

Miscellaneous Glass. Other glass items included 9 four-hole buttons, 61 kerosene lamp chimney fragments (post-1860) (Lorrain 1968:44), 12 lids, 1 decorative ball, 1 drawer pull, 2 lamp fragments, 5 miscellaneous other, 6 unidentifiable, and 106 melted pieces. Of the latter, 100 were found in feature 5. A total of 248 flat glass fragments, including window glass and mirror fragments, were found, the majority of which came from features 5 and 10.

In all, 1,745 pieces of glass were recovered from the Huggins site. Of this, 66% was bottle glass, 14% flat glass, 8% glass tableware, 6% melted glass, and 6% miscellaneous glass items. The preponderance of bottle glass at the site is attributable to the surge in popularity of glass food packaging containers in the late nineteenth century and the mass production capabilities of bottle automation after 1903 (Moir 1982). The general date range for the assemblage was from the early nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century, the majority dating from the 1870s to the early 1900s.

Metal

A total of 3,116 metal artifacts was collected, 98% of which was iron. Of the 3,047 iron artifacts collected, 1,865 (61%) were nails, and 961 (32%) were unidentifiable.

Fourty four percent of the nails were machine-cut, 55% were wire, and 1% was unidentifiable as to the method of manufacture. Hooks, washers, bolts, wire, clamps, screws, nuts, staples, and large rings comprised 4% of the iron artifacts. Tools constituted 1% of the total number of iron items and included 1 log splitting wedge, 1 taper file, 1 sickle, 1 axe, and 1 chain fragment. Household hardware items comprised 2% of the iron artifacts and included casters, door latches, scissors, buckles, bucket fragments, pot and pan fragments, sad iron fragments, stove parts, cutlery and spoons, 1 purse hinge, 1 jaw harp, 3 buttons, 1 ice skate, and 55 container lids. Harness and wagon items included 1 stirrup, 2 saddle trees, and 1 wagon brake. Some of the buckles may have been part of a harness.

Zinc artifacts consisted of six canning jar lids, all recovered from feature 6, indicating a post-1858 date (Toulouse 1977:108). Lead and pewter artifacts included 3 flattened balls and discs and 1 white metal button.

Brass items included 3 buttons, 1 straight pin, 1 clothing fastener, 2 shoe heel plates, 1 hinge fragment, 1 fragment of a bell, and 1 unidentifiable flat piece. A single unidentifiable copper artifact was also recovered.

Cutlery. Sixteen pieces of tableware and cutlery were recovered including 3 iron knives, 4 iron forks, and 9 iron spoons (Figure 80e). The three fork tangs present were flat with parallel sides. One of the forks had the remnants of a wooden handle, another had an antler handle, and the last was indeterminate. Two forks were 3-tined, one was 2-tined, and the other was indeterminate.

All of the spoons had ovoid-shaped bowls with tapered ends. Four teaspoons and four tablespoons were recovered. Only two identifiable handles were found, one of which was attached to a teaspoon and was straight-sided, expanding gradually to a rounded end. One of the tablespoon handles was similar in shape, being wide, rounded, and tapering to a narrow stem at the junction with the bowl.

All three knives had flat tangs. One nearly complete knife had half of a bone handle still present and appeared to have been a round-bladed tableknife. The other two knives were too fragmentary to identify the blade shape.

Tools. The most notable woodworking tool recovered at the Huggins site was a double-bitted axe measuring 10 in. by approximately 5 in. This type of axe originated in Maine ca. 1840 and was generally used for commercial timber cutting (Bealer 1976:22). Other tools included a 7 in. long iron log splitting wedge and a 6 in. long taper file. Iron rings or bands were also recovered; some of the larger rings possibly were beetle rings, which were wide iron rings used to bind the wooden head of a giant mallet to prevent it from splitting. These large mallets, known as beetles, were used in splitting logs and were preferred as they did not batter or spread the striking platform of the iron wedge (Bealer 1976:25-26).

A fragment of a grain sickle similar to the type advertised as "old-fashioned" in the 1897 Sears and Roebuck Catalogue was also recovered (Israel 1976). A rounded flared shingling hatchet with a rounded eye that was missing the poll and half of the eye was recovered from feature 2. The blade of this tool measured 4 in. wide and 5 in. long without the poll and had a 1/2 in. deep nail pulling notch. In addition, a socket from a rake or hoe with an unbattered cuff with part of the wooden handle still present within the socket was recovered.

Domestic Items. The domestic artifacts included furniture casters, door latches, fireplace pokers, stove parts, cutlery and spoons, pot and pan fragments, scissors, sad iron fragments, washing machine gears, and container lids. The washing machine parts were similar to the "Anthony Wayne" or the "Western Star" washing machine in the 1897 Sears and Roebuck Catalogue (Israel 1976). Housewives were urged to soak the laundry overnight, fill the wash boiler 3/4 full of rainwater, and boil with half a bar of hardsoap and 1 teaspoon of washing fluid among other ingredients. Clothes were to be boiled for 10 to 15 minutes, wrung out, and placed in the washing machine. The clothes were then washed by means of the back-and-forth motion of a lever which turned gears that turned the dolly inside. After 5 to 10 minutes in the washing machine, the clothes were wrung out, rinsed with clean water and bluing, and hung out to dry. This type of washing machine was still in use by 1927 (Mirken 1970).

Fragments of two sad irons were also recovered, one with an attached handle and the other with a detachable handle. The pots and pans were very fragmentary, as were the stove parts.

Personal Items. These included 1 ice skate runner, 4 hinged purse closures, 3 buttons, 1 jaw harp (Figure 79f), 7 buckles, 1 straight pin, clothing fasteners, shoe plates, 1 bell, and 1 match safe. The ice skate had a blade length of 10 1/2 in., and the shoe platform was broken off at the toe. The 1896 Sears and Roebuck Catalogue (Israel 1976) listed ladies' skate length as 7-10 in., indicating that this blade probably came from a man's skate. One of the purse hinge closures consisted of both hinges but was all iron and completely rusted shut. The other three were single iron hinges, two with brass and one with possible nickel plating. A brass shoe plate that had been attached to a shoe by small round nails was also recovered.

The iron jaw harp was recovered from feature 10 (Figure 79f). It had a round head which corresponds to Lyle Stone's "Series B, Type 2, Variety a" (Stone 1974:142-143). Although different styles of jaw harps exist, none appear to be temporally diagnostic.

The seven iron buckle and buckle fragments were generally square to rectangular in shape with a single tongue wrapped around one edge, although the tongues were missing from some specimens. These ranged in size from 31.3 mm to 35.3 mm by 34.7 mm to 41.3 mm and appear to have been manufactured for approximately 1 in. wide belts. These buckles are similar to buckles found at Fort Atkinson which were interpreted as waistbelt buckles (Carlson 1979:57-58). A single, rectangular buckle with a tongue wrapped around a center bar was recovered from the plow zone above feature 2. This buckle measured 43.5 mm by 32.6 mm and again appears to have been manufactured for use with a 1 in. wide belt. A brass overall buckle with a double prong tongue was also recovered.

The iron buttons were very corroded and unidentifiable as to type. Three of the brass buttons, however, were identical to Type 7 of Stanley South's classification which dates from 1837 to 1865 (South 1964). This button type was dome-shaped but cast with the eye in place. Two other buttons, with iron studs, appeared to have been overall buttons. One of these had the words "Premium Flyer" stamped around the edge.

A single button manufactured of whitemetal was recovered from feature 18. Whitemetal is a soft, malleable alloy made of tin, antimony, and copper but which also may include zinc, lead, and bismuth. This button is similar to Type 11 (South 1964), which is a one-piece, cast soft whitemetal button with mold seams present, a popular button type from 1837 to 1865 (Noel Hume 1978:90).

One half of a match safe stamped with the Anheuser Busch of St. Louis logo was recovered. (Figure 80f). This safe was generally rectangular with a raised stippled striking platform on the bottom. It measured 78.8 mm long by 40.9 mm wide and was probably nickel-plated at one time.

Harness and Wagon Hardware. The harness and wagon hardware included a stirrup which was more rounded then U-shaped with an oval foot platform and iron loop at the top for the stirrup strap. This stirrup is similar to "Type 2899, Ladies and Gents Stirrups" in Moseman's Illustrated Guide for Purchasers of Horse Furnishing Goods originally published in 1892 (Kauffman 1976:284). Parts of two saddle trees were found in two features. One of these was the cantle or back of the seat of a saddle which measured 38 cm wide and 19 cm long and included a 2 cm iron ring that would have been attached to the top of the saddle. Several iron rivets that had probably attatched the cantle to a wooden frame were still present.

The pommel of a possible side saddle attatched to an iron and wooden frame was recovered from feature 10. It measured 28 cm wide at the base and was 21 cm high, while the saddlehorn measured 32 cm high. The side saddle pommel was recovered from the same feature as the stirrup and may have been from the same saddle.

A long iron rod which had been part of a wagon brake and two snaps for harness and rope tie use were also recovered at the Huggins site. The snaps were similar to "Type 2379" and "Type 2380" in Moseman's 1892 riding equipment guide (Kauffman 1976:188).

Arms and Ammunition. Lead items included 3 spent balls and 2 thin discs which may have been grips used to hold gunflints in place between the vice jaws. One of the discs was generally round with a small round hole in one end while the other was more triangular with rounded edges.

Forty seven brass shotgun shells were also recovered (Figure 80g-i). The majority (95%) were stamped "U.M.C. Co.," an abbreviation for the Union Metallic Cartridge Company which was incorporated in 1867 and which merged with Remington Arms in 1888. The first metallic shotgun cartridges came into use after 1865 (Hatch 1956:108).

Two Winchester 12 gauge shotgun shells were also recovered. One was an empty base shell type manufactured from 1878-1949 (Stadt 1984:7), while the other was a 12 gauge New Rival paper shell which was available in either a loaded or unloaded form from 1897 to 1920 (Stadt 1984:31). Another paper shell was recovered at the site, but the manufacturer could not be determined

Stone

Seven hundred and thirty two pieces of sandstone were recovered, 45% of which was found in structure 1. These generally unmodified blocks were probably used in the foundation construction. Twenty five percent of the sanstone by count was recovered from feature 17, a shallow basin, although the total weight of this material was only 6 kg. The small size of this material suggests that it was discarded into the feature rather than being associated with the function of the feature in some way. Larger pieces of sandstone were present within the fill of feature 26 which also appear to represent discarded building material. A small amount of limestone also was present in the form of unmodified limestone slabs and as ingredients within plaster and concrete.

Three igneous/metamorphic cobbles, one modified and two unmodified, were recovered at the Huggins site. Igneous/metamorphic cobbles occur throughout the Till Plains and can be collected from bank cuts and stream beds. The one modified cobble from the Huggins site had been used as a combination hammerstone/grinding stone. This may be a historic artifact, but this is not certain given the presence of definite prehistoric chert artifacts at the site.

Definite historic period groundstone artifacts included a whetting stone and fragments of a large, circular grinding stone. The grinding stone was manufactured from a granitic rock which had a wide, shallow groove worn into the center. The whetting stone was worn on both sides and had been manufactured from a mica schist with muscovite and biotate inclusions. It measured 111.5 mm long by 30 mm wide and was 12.4 mm to 7.5 mm thick.

Large pieces of slate that may be roof shingles were recovered from feature 10. Two other small unidentifiable pieces of slate were recovered from structure 1 and feature 18. These may represent the remains of school slates. A slate pencil fragment was found in feature 19 and measured 4.7 mm in diameter by 33.5 mm in length. A small quantity of clinkers were also found in feature 10, indicating that a coal stove or furnace was in use at the site at the time this feature was filled.

Gunflints. Seven gunflints were recovered, 4 of which were manufactured of French flint (Figure 80c-d), 2 of local glacially redeposited chert, and 1 of kaolin chert. The French gunflints were manufactured from long, narrow blades derived from a flint core. These flints had a nearly flat bed with a small amount of retouch along the edge. The tops had transverse flake scars and retouch flaking on all sides except the edge (Stone 1974:247). The gunflints manufactured from local cherts were spall flints produced by the removal of individual spalls or flakes from a flint nodule. The beds of these gunflints were slightly concave to flat in cross-section and had negative flake scars from the prior removal of other gunflints. The tops had slightly convex surfaces along the bulb of percussion, which was near the heel end and was sharply beveled toward the back by secondary flaking. The heel and side edges of a spall gunflint were retouched and reshaped during manufacture, whereas the edge was left to be retouched by the user (Stone 1974:255-257).

Prehistoric Chert Artifacts. Eight prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the features at the Huggins site, seven of which were pieces of debitage including two cores. One of the cores was manufactured from local glacially redeposited chert, while the other was of an unknown chert. Two pieces of debitage were manufactured of local glacially redeposited chert, one of Burlington, one of Kaolin, and the last of an unknown chert. A single diagnostic artifact, a Middle Archaic projectile point manufactured from Kaolin chert, was recovered from feature 6. Other diagnostic artifacts and additional debitage were recovered from the plow zone. These included a small hoe blade manufactured from Mill Creek chert, a chipped stone adze of unknown chert, and two St. Charles or dovetail points, both of Cobden chert. Three additional nondiagnostic biface fragments were recovered, two of which were made from an unknown chert and the other from Cobden chert. This last biface appeared to have been reworked by the historic occupants of the Huggins site. The patina characteristic of Cobden chert was present on much of the artifact surface but was missing from the surface of the flake scars and the broken proximal end. Minute crushing fractures along the proximal and distal edges of this artifact were similar to those on the bifaces at the Davis site which were thought to have been used as strike-a-lites. Small, crude flakes were also removed from the lateral edges to form a haft in the middle of the biface.

Taken literally, the prehistoric lithics indicate that a brief occupation of the Huggins site occurred during the Early and Middle Archaic (ca. 9000-6000 B.C.) and Mississippian cultural periods (ca. A.D. 900-1400). The Early Archaic component was represented by two St. Charles projectile points, the Middle Archaic by a fragment of a projectile point. A Mississippian component may be represented by the small Mill Creek hoe and several Burlington flake tools as well as a freehand and bipolar core (Koldehoff 1986b). It is also possible, however, that these artifacts were collected from elsewhere by the historic occupants of the site for eventual use as strike-a-lites or gunflints or simply as curiosities.

Brick

Forty three percent of all brick and brick fragments at the site were recovered from structure 1. These were used in combination with sandstone to construct the pier foundation supports for the structure. All of the intact foundation piers included at least one brick fragment. A large quantity of brick (15% and 20% of all brick, respectively) was also recovered from features 6 and 10. The brick within feature 6 may have been part of the remains of a possible cellar wall, while the high proportion of brick within feature 10 is probably a reflection of the high frequency of all types of discarded material in this feature.

Burned Clay

A small amount of burned clay or daub was found in features 18 and 23. The piece from feature 23 was burned black, had small gravel inclusions, and had been smoothed on one side with the remains of stick, bark, or some irregular surface impression on the opposite side (Figure 80f). It may have been a part of the chinking of a log house or outbuilding or part of a cat-and-clay (wattle and daub) chimney.

Plastic

Three molded plastic combs, probably vulcanite, were recovered from feature 10. They ranged in color from black to very dark grayish brown. All were melted to some extent with no teeth remaining. One had a handle and was very fine-toothed (Figure 80a), while the other two were larger with correspondingly larger teeth.

A fragment of a possible black vulcanite hair pin was recovered from feature 18. This style of hair pin was popular throughout the nineteenth century and is still in use today.

Modified Fauna

Leather. Twelve boot or shoe heels and 2 soles were recovered. One small heel was held together by brass rivets, suggesting it was manufactured after 1860 (Wright 1968:229). Three heels from feature 6 and a small heel from feature 21 were held in place by square iron pegs, suggesting that they were manufactured prior to 1860 (Anderson 1968:64).

Seven of the shoe fragments from feature 10 were held together by brass headless screws which were used in the manufacture of shoes after 1876 (Wright 1968:231). This was an improvement over the iron rivets because the screws held fast and would not work in or out. The remaining shoe fragments had square iron pegs. Two fragments belonged to the the same pair of shoes, which had tiny, rectangular lead pegs inlaid around the edge of the heel. These were probably intended to be decorative as well as functional.

Bone and Shell. Bone and shell buttons and comb fragments were recovered at the site. Three bone buttons recovered from feature 18 included a Type 15 bone disc with no off-set rim, while the other two were Type 19, a five-hole button with a flat back and raised rim (South 1964). These two types were popular from 1837 to 1865 (Noel Hume 1978:90).

Two shell two-hole buttons were recovered from the plow zone above structure 1. One was large, measuring 29.2 mm in diameter, while the other measured only 13.9 mm in diameter.

Two bone comb fragments were also recovered. One had rounded ends with small, fine teeth on both sides (Figure 80a). The other also had fine teeth cut on both sides but was had one round and one square end. These are sometime referred to as "lice combs" (Carlson 1979:70), probably because the teeth are fine and close-fitting and could be used for cleaning lice and nits out of the hair. The bone handles recovered from the site were previously discussed under the cutlery section.

Faunal and Floral Remains

Account of Species

Nine hundred and eighty eight animal remains were recovered by screening at the Huggins site. The composition of the faunal assemblage by class and species is presented in Tables 24 and 25. Mammalian remains made up the majority (94%) of the total faunal assemblage. As at the Davis site, mammals were dominated by a single domestic species, pig (S. scrofa), which constituted 288 of the total number of identified mammal remains and 63% of the total number of identified specimens. Additionaly, 29 unidentified medium-sized mammal bone element fragments also may be pig remains. Domestic cattle (B. taurus) made of 5% of both the total number of mammalian remains and the total number of identified specimens. Domestic horse (E. caballus) and domestic sheep/goat (O. aries/C. hirca) made up 1% each of number of identified mammals and 1%

Table 24. Faunal Assemblage, Composition by Class, the Huggins Site.

Class	Identified	Unidentified	Total	Percent
Mammalia	420	513	933	94
Aves	32	4	36	4
Osteichthys	1	0	1	< 1
Vertebrates	-	8	8	1
Pelecypoda	4	6	10	1
Total	457	531	988	100
Percent	46	54	100	

combined of the number of identified specimens. The cow remains may be underenumerated, as 9 bones were identified as being either horse or cow, 237 bone fragments as being unidentified ungulate, and 238 bone fragments were identified only as large mammals.

Many of the unidentified bone may also have been the remains of white-tailed deer (O. virginianus), the most frequently occurring nondomestic mammal species present. Deer made up 12% of the number of identified mammalian remains and 11% of the total number of identified specimens. Raccoon (P. lotor) constituted 5% of both the number of identified mammals and total number of identified specimens. Squirrel (S. carolinensis and S. spp) together comprised 3% of the total number of identified mammals and total number of identified faunal elements. Opossum (D. virginiana) and rabbit (Sylvilagus sp.) each comprised 2% of the total number of identified mammals and total number of identified specimens. A single skunk (M. mephistis) and rat (Rattus sp.) bone was recovered. Unidentifiable small mammal remains were not present.

As at the Davis site, domestic birds made up the majority of the avifauna assemblage. Domestic chicken (G. gallus) bones constituted 70% of the identified avian remains but only 5% of the total number of identified specimens. Turkey (M. gallopavo) bones made up 6% of the identified avian remains but only 1% of the total number of identified specimens. Other species included geese (subfamily Anserinae), duck (family Antidae), passenger pigeon (E. migratorius), bobwhite (C. virginianus), American kestrel (Falco sparverius), and the red-headed woodpecker (Malenerpes erythrocephalus). Only four unidentified bird bones were present.

Table 25. Species Composition, the Huggins Site.

Taxa	Structure 1 ----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Feature Number	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----------	Total	% Identif. Specimens	% NISP
	2	4	6	7	9	10	17	18	19	20	21	23	24	25	26			
MAMMALS																		
Domestic pig (*Sus scrofa*)	57	2	21		19	60	1	32	24	1	4	8	42	1	1	273	69	63
cf. Domestic pig (*Sus scrofa*)	6				1	5	1	2								15		
Domestic Cattle (*Bos taurus*)	4		4			7					1		2			18	5	5
cf. Domestic cattle (*Bos taurus*)			1			3										4		
Domestic horse (*Equas caballus*)						1							1			2	1	
*Domestic horse/cow (*Equas/Bos*)	1					2		4				1		1		9		
Domestic sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hirca*)						2							1			3	1	1
White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*)	23	2			2	2			6		2	7	2			46	12	11
cf. White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*)			1					1			2					4		
Opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*)						8		3								11	2	2
Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*)	2		1		2	3		6			6	1				21	5	5
Woodchuck (*Marmota monax*)											1					1	< 1	
Gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*)					1	1		4								6	1	1
Tree squirrel (*Sciurus* sp.)					2	3		2								7	2	2
Rat (*Rattus* sp.)				1												1	< 1	
Rabbit (*Sylvilagus* sp.)	1		1		1	1		3			1					8	2	2
TOTAL IDENTIFIED MAMMALS	94	4	29	1	28	98	2	57	30	1	17	17	48	2	1	429	100	
Unidentified ungulate	43	3	16	1	18	25	1	49	15	4	5	32	25			237		
Unident. large mammal	79		7	3	49	25	1	33	1		10	2	21		7	238		
Unident. medium mammal				1	3	7	1	10			4	1	2			29		
TOTAL UNIDENT. MAMMALS	122	3	23	5	70	57	3	92	16	4	19	35	48		7	504		
TOTAL MAMMALS	216	7	52	6	98	155	5	149	46	5	36	52	96	2	8	933		
BIRDS																		
Domestic chicken (*Gallus gallus*)	4				6	6		1			1	1				19	70	5
cf. Domestic chicken (*Gallus gallus*)	1					1		1								3		
cf. Domestic chicken eggshell					1**						30**					31*		
Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*)					2											2	6	1
Goose (subfamily *Anserinae*)					1											1	6	1
cf. Goose (subfamily *Anserinae*)						1										1		
Duck (family *Antidae*)						1										1	3	
Passenger Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*)					1											1	3	
Bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*)					2											2	6	1
American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*)	1															1	3	
Red-headed woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*)								1								1	3	
TOTAL IDENTIFIED BIRDS	6				12	9		3			1	1				32		
Unident. large bird			1		2											3		
Unident. medium bird					1											1		
TOTAL UNIDENT. BIRDS			1		3											4		
TOTAL BIRDS	6		1		15	9		3			2	2				36		

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*Faunal remains identifiable only to level of horse/cow were not used in calculating percentage of identifiable specimens or NISP

**Eggshells are not included in totals

Table 25. (Cont'd).

	Structure 1 -----------------------Feature Number-----------------------																%	
Taxa	2	4	6	7	9	10	17	18	19	20	21	23	24	25	26	Total	Identif. Specimens	% NISP
FISH																		
Catfish (*Ictalurus* sp.)			1													1	100	
Unident. vertebrates			1		5			1	1							8		
TOTAL VERTEBRATES	222	7	55	6	118	164	5	153	47	5	37	53	96	2	8	978		
MUSSEL																		
Elipto dilatatus	1											1				2	50	1
Amblema plicata													1			1	25	
cf. *Lampsilis radiata*			1													1	25	
TOTAL IDENTIFIED MUSSEL	1		1									1	1			4		
Unident. freshwater mussel								3					2			5		
Unident. marine shell	1															1		
TOTAL UNIDENT. PELECYPODS	1							3					2			6		
TOTAL BIVALVE PELECYPODS	2		1					3				1	3			10		
TOTAL FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGE	224	7	56	6	118	164	5	156	47	5	37	54	99	2	8	988		
PERCENT NISP	22	1	6		12	17		16	5		4	6	10		1	100		

Aquatic species were represented by fish, freshwater mussels, and marine shell. Fish species consisted of a single bone fragment of a catfish (Ictalurus sp.). Mussels were not as numerous at the Huggins site as at the Davis site with only four identified freshwater mussel fragments recovered, two of which were spikes (E. dilitatus). One bluepoint or three ridge (A. plicata) and what is probably a fat mucket (L. radiata luteo) also were recovered. Five other unidentified mussel shell fragments were also present. A single identified species of a marine shell was recovered from structure 1 and probably represents a curiosity as opposed to a food item. All of these mussel species, with the exception of the marine specimen, would have been present at one time in Beaucoup Creek.

Spatial Distribution of Faunal Assemblage. The faunal remains were not distributed evenly across the site. No midden was present at the Huggins site, and animal remains were recovered only from the plow zone and subsurface features (Table 25). Only 15 of the 26 features contained animal remains, 4 of which contained less than 1% of the total number of identified species. Structure 1 (features 2 and 4), including material recovered from the plow zone over the structure, contained 23% of the entire faunal assemblage.

There did not appear to be any pattern regarding faunal material and feature types except that the larger features contained more fauna than did the small ones. However, there did appear to be a correlation between the percentage of the total number of identified wild species elements per feature, the percentage of the total number of identified domestic species element per feature, and the mean ceramic date for the feature (Table 26). While all of the features except one contained more domestic than wild fauna, the percentage of wild and domestic fauna within each feature appeared to be related to the date of use (Table 26). Of the features with a mean ceramic date prior to 1860 (structure 1 and features 9, 18, 19, 23, and 24), all but one contained a higher percentage of the total number of wild fauna than domestic fauna. Both of the features (features 6 and 10) that dated from 1860 to 1900 contained a higher percentage of the total number of domestic fauna than wild. The single feature at the Huggins site dating to the twentieth century (feature 5) contained no faunal material at all. This appears to indicate that wild fauna was more important as a meat supplement prior to the Civil War than after. This inference is based on NISP, or the Number of Identified Specimens, and as such must be considered with caution as bone counts are affected by post-mortem activities such as the redistribution of bones across the site, food preparation techniques, general breakage and scavenging by rodents, and carnivores (Martin 1986a:3; Reitz and Scarry 1985:16-19).

As noted above, faunal material was not recovered from feature 5. When combined with the data from the other features, this information seems to further indicate that the importance of home killed meat steadily decreased throught the late nineteenth century and was of little importance within the mid-twentieth century diet. However, caution must again be exercised as only about 25% of feature 5 was excavated, and the sample may not be representative.

Table 26. Distribution of Wild and Domestic Fauna by Feature, the Huggins Site.

Feature	Total Fauna	% Total Fauna	# Domestic Fauna	% Domestic Fauna Within Feature	# Wild Fauna	% Wild Fauna Within Feature	% Total Domestic Fauna	% Total Wild Fauna	Mean Ceramic Date
Str. 1	230	23	75	76	22	24	20	21	1846.1
6	56	6	26	84	5	16	7	4	late 19th century
7	6	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	1840.1
9	118	12	28	68	13	32	7	11	1819.4
10	164	17	87	83	18	17	24	16	1870-90
17	5	0	2	100	0	1	0	0	1851.8
18	156	16	40	64	23	36	11	20	1859.9
19	47	5	24	80	6	20	7	5	1821.6
20	5	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	?
21	37	4	6	33	12	66	2	10	1854.6
23	54	6	10	53	9	47	3	8	1821.6
24	99	10	46	90	5	10	13	4	1848.1
25	2	0	2	100	0	0	1	0	?
26	8	1	1	100	0	0	0	0	?
Total	988	100	349		115				

Butchering Patterns and Spatial Distribution. As noted in the discussion of the Davis site faunal assemblage, Price's (1985) description of butchering practices at the Widow Harris site indicated that small mammals and birds, pig feet bones, and some shoulder and ham bones were part of the kitchen refuse, while pig cranial and dental fragments were discarded at the butchering site. In contrast, at the Davis site, pig cranial remains were found not only at one possible butchering area but also within three subsurface house cellars as part of the kitchen midden.

The distribution of faunal material at the Huggins site again differs from the Widow Harris site pattern of southeastern Missouri (Price 1985) and from the Davis site. The presence of pig feet bones and small mammal and bird bones are not as closely related as at the two sites mentioned above. For example, feature 17 contained the largest amount of small mammal (squirrel, oppossum, and raccoon) cranial fragments as well as the largest amount of small mammal and bird bones but contained no pig feet bones. Similarly, feature 10 contained large amounts of small mammal and bird bones but no pig feet bones.

Also, at the Huggins site, as at the Davis site, pig dental and cranial fragments appear to be part of the refuse associated with the kitchen and not butchering waste as at the Widow Harris site. In addition, cow feet bones may also be associated with the kitchen refuse at the Huggins site as structure 1 (feature 2), feature 6, and feature 10 contained 1, 1, and 2 bovine feet bones, respectively (Table 27). Structure 1 contained 23% of the total faunal assemblage including a cow cranial fragment, large amounts of pig cranial and dental fragments, pig feet bones, and small mammal and bird bones.

Other features at the Huggins site also differ from the Widow Harris pattern of refuse disposal. Feature 6, a rectangular cellar, contained large amounts of pig dental and cranial fragments in addition to small mammal and bird bones. Feature 10 was a cistern located very near the house which contained large numbers of pig teeth and skull parts along with cow, sheep, deer, opossum, and duck cranial fragments as well as a horse dental fragment. Twenty three other small mammal and bird elements were also present.

A small amount of cow bones (18) were recovered from the Huggins site which, as at the Davis site, indicates that at least a small amount of beef butchering occurred. As at the Davis site, this indicates that cattle were raised mainly for their cash value and not for home consumption as the probate records for Robert Huggins (1842), Patrick Huggins (1865) and Jane Huggins (1869) indicate that at least 15 cattle were present at the site over the years (Table 28).

Few sheep or goat elements were recovered. The probate records do not mention goats, but sheep were listed in the appraisement bills for both Patrick and Jane Huggins esate sales, and 11 sheep and three ewes and lambs were sold at the Patrick Huggins estate sale in 1863 (Appendix B). Upon Jane Huggins death in 1869, 17 sheep were listed by the appraiser but not sold at the sale. Other sheep (or more specifically

Table 27. Frequency Distribution of Selected Species and Skeletal Parts, the Huggins Site.

Skeletal Parts	Feature 2	6	9	10	17	18	19	21	23	24	25	26	Total
Pig teeth	8	2	1	14	1	14	6	4		22	1	1	74
Pig crania	8	16		53		6	16		4	9			112
Cow teeth	1												1
Cow crania	2			1						2			5
Horse teeth				1									1
Sheep crania				1									1
Deer crania	1			1									2
Squirrel teeth			2										2
Pig feet bones	11		12			1		1					25
Birds	5	1	15	9		1							31
Small mammals	3	2	6	16		18		8	1				54
Total fauna within feature	234	56	118	164	6	156	47	37	54	99	2	8	

Table 28. Probate Listings of Cows from the Huggins Site.

1842	1865	1869
4 yearling calves	1 yearling heifer	1 cow and calf
2 year-old heifers	1 yearling steer	
2 cows	2 red cows	

wool) related items listed in the probate records include one pair of sheep shears, one pair of (wool) cards, and three weavers reeds. The only indication of sheep butchering at the site was the recovery of one cranial fragment, suggesting that sheep were raised largely for wool and not meat.

In sum, the Widow Harris pattern of refuse disposal does not appear to be present at the Huggins site. This may be that there were no archaeological remains of structures that predated structure 1, or perhaps the longer occupation of the Huggins site has disturbed the pattern of refuse disposal. It is also possible that inhabitants of the Ozarks in southeast Missouri maintained the Upland South cultural tradition longer than the less isolated till plains of southern Illinois.

Fifty of the bones were carnivore gnawed, while nine were rodent gnawed. Many of the carnivore gnawed bones were recovered from the fill beneath structure 1, suggesting that dogs may have carried the bones beneath the house to chew on them. An equal number of carnivore gnawed bones were recovered from feature 18, a mid-nineteenth century cistern, while smaller amounts were recovered from features 6, 9, 10, 21, and 24 (Table 29). Rodent gnawed bones were not recovered from structure 1. This differs from the Davis site, where large numbers of rodent gnawed bones were found in the cellars underneath the structure.

Floral Remains

A small amount of wood charcoal was recovered from the screened sample of structure 1 along with 1 whole and 1 fragmented carbonized nut which may have been pignut hickory (*Carya pallida*). A partially carbonized black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) with the nut meat still intact and half of a carbonized peach pit (*Prunus persica*) also were recovered from the screened excavation samples from the Huggins site.

Table 29. Frequency Distribution of Post-Mortem Bone Modification, the Huggins Site.

	Feature											
Modification	2	6	9	10	17	18	19	21	23	24	25	26	Total
Carnivore gnawed	14	5	1	7		14		2				1	50
Rodent gnawed			4	1	1			3					9
Butcher cuts	5	3	5	10		4		1	1	1			30

Summary

Based on the historic documentation, the Huggins site, like the Davis site, is interpreted as a historic Upland South farmstead occupied from 1828 to ca. 1965. The site occupants and the time they were at the site were Robert (1828-1842) and Catherine Lively Huggins (1828-1860?); Patrick (1839-1863) and Jane (1839-1869) Huggins; Elizabeth Keen (1869-1886); Thomas and Martha Jane Keen (ca.1880-1923); and W. E. and Violet Keene (1923-ca. 1965).

Thirty features including a house foundation, foundation footings (n=8), sandstone steps, firebox, possible storage pits (n=5), furnace troughs (n=3), cisterns (n=4), keyhole cellars (n=2), possible smokehouses (n=3), and a feature of unknown function were identified within an approximate 36 m north-south by 47.5 m east-west (1,710 m^2) area (Table 30; Figure 84). The architectural remains of at least two houses in the form of pier foundations, a midden stain, steps, and a firebox were located at the southeast edge of the stripped area with the other features distributed within a 20 m radius to the north, west, and south of the structures. One small pit feature was observed due south of the house remains but could not be excavated due to flooding of this area. The earlier of the two houses is represented by a sandstone firebox (feature 30) that faces to the east. This structure was replaced by a larger two pen structure that rested on pier foundations with sandstone steps which faced to the north. This structure was later expanded into a four pen square structure and is believed to have been the house that was still present at the site in the 1960s.

The mean ceramic dates by feature for the Huggins site are presented in Table 30. Features 7 and 9 (storage/refuse pits and possible smokehouse) and feature 19 (cistern) all have ceramic dates that fall within Robert and Catherine Huggins' tenure from 1828 to 1842. In addition, feature 23, a possible smokehouse, contained early nineteenth century material and possibly could be associated with Robert Huggins. Feature 24 (keyhole cellar), the structure 1 house foundation, feature 17 (storage/refuse pit), and features 18 and 21 (cisterns) all fall within the ownership period of Patrick and Jane Huggins from 1842 to 1869 (Figure 85). Features 17 and 26 (a storage pit and possible smokehouse) contain mid-nineteenth century material and could be associated with either Patrick Huggins or his father, Robert. Feature 10 (cistern) may be associated with Elizabeth Keene's tenure from 1869 to 1886. Feature 6 (rectangular cellar) was probably associated with Martha Jane Keene (1886-1923). Lastly, feature 5 (cement-lined keyhole cellar) was probably filled in the mid-1960s when the house was moved. It would therefore be associated with Martha Jane Keene (early twentieth century) and/or W. E. Keene (1923-1960s).

The location of activity areas at the Huggins site is not nearly as clear as at the Davis site due to the much longer (approximately 130 years) occupation. Based on the temporally diagnostic material contained in the features, Robert Huggins and his family constructed at least four facilities from the 1820s to the 1840s--a cistern, two possible smokehouses, and a storage pit at the east end of the site. The features

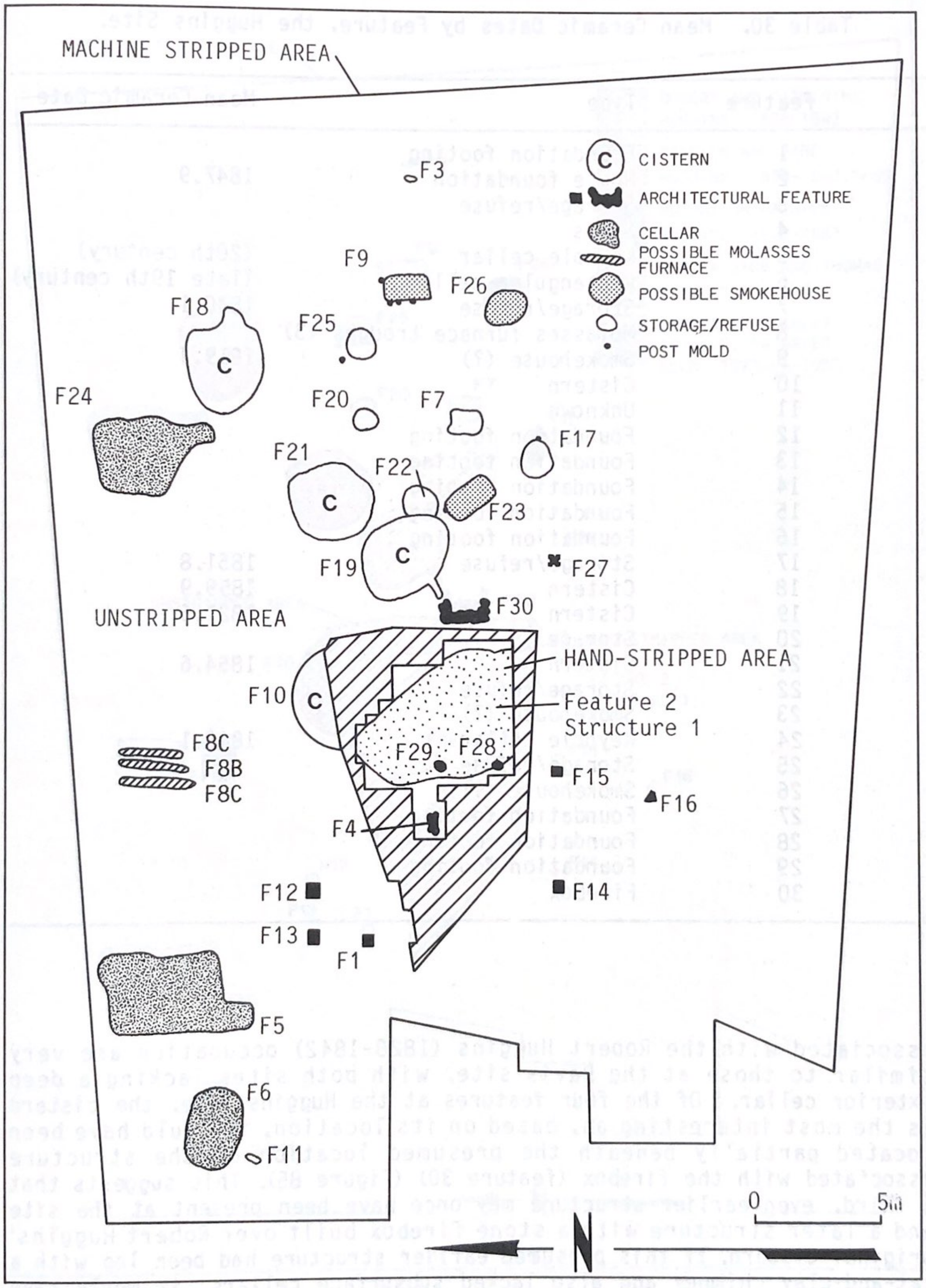

MACHINE STRIPPED AREA
C CISTERN
ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE
CELLAR
POSSIBLE MOLASSES FURNACE
POSSIBLE SMOKEHOUSE
STORAGE/REFUSE
POST MOLD
F3
F9
F26
F18
F25
C
F24
F20
F7
F17
F21
F22
C
F23
C
F19
F27
F30
UNSTRIPPED AREA
HAND-STRIPPED AREA
F10
C
Feature 2
Structure 1
F29
F28
F15
F8C
F8B
F8C
F16
F4
F12
F14
F13
F1
F5
F6
F11
0
5m
N

Figure 84. Feature types, the Huggins site.

Table 30. Mean Ceramic Dates by Feature, the Huggins Site.

Feature	Type	Mean Ceramic Date
1	Foundation footing	
2	House foundation	1847.9
3	Storage/refuse	
4	Steps	
5	Keyhole cellar	(20th century)
6	Rectangular cellar	(late 19th century)
7	Storage/refuse	1840.1
8	Molasses furnace troughs (3)	
9	Smokehouse (?)	1819.4
10	Cistern	
11	Unknown	
12	Foundation footing	
13	Foundation footing	
14	Foundation footing	
15	Foundation footing	
16	Foundation footing	
17	Storage/refuse	1851.8
18	Cistern	1859.9
19	Cistern	1821.6
20	Storage	
21	Cistern	1854.6
22	Storage/refuse	
23	Smokehouse (?)	
24	Keyhole cellar	1848.1
25	Storage/refuse	
26	Smokehouse (?)	
27	Foundation footing	
28	Foundation footing	
29	Foundation footing	
30	Firebox	

associated with the Robert Huggins (1828-1842) occupation are very similar to those at the Davis site, with both sites lacking a deep exterior cellar. Of the four features at the Huggins site, the cistern is the most interesting as, based on its location, it would have been located partially beneath the presumed location of the structure associated with the firebox (feature 30) (Figure 85). This suggests that a third, even earlier structure may once have been present at the site and a later structure with a stone firebox built over Robert Huggins' original cistern. If this presumed earlier structure had been log with a cat-and-clay chimney and also lacked subsurface cellars, it would have left very little in the way of archaeologically identifiable remains. The drainage entranceway associated with the Robert Huggins cistern points to the southwest, suggesting that this earlier structure, if it

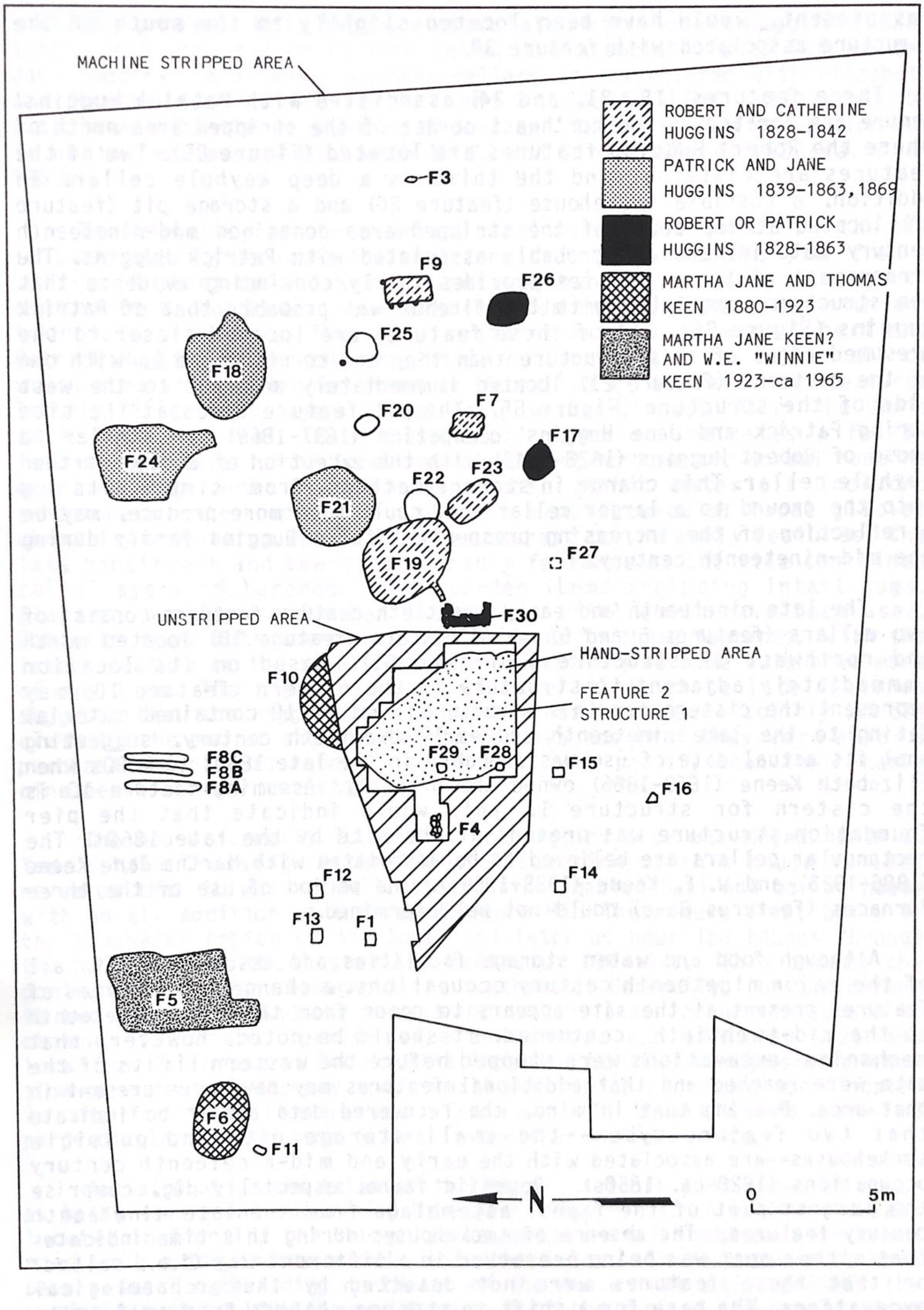

MACHINE STRIPPED AREA
ROBERT AND CATHERINE HUGGINS 1828-1842
PATRICK AND JANE HUGGINS 1839-1863, 1869
ROBERT OR PATRICK HUGGINS 1828-1863
MARTHA JANE AND THOMAS KEEN 1880-1923
MARTHA JANE KEEN? AND W.E. "WINNIE" KEEN 1923-ca 1965
F3
F9
F26
F25
F18
F7
F20
F17
F24
F23
F22
F21
F19
F27
F30
UNSTRIPPED AREA
HAND-STRIPPED AREA
F10
FEATURE 2 STRUCTURE
F8C
F8B
F8A
F29
F28
F15
F16
F4
F14
F12
F13
F1
F5
F6
F11
N
0
5m

Figure 85. Temporal association of features, the Huggins site.

was present, would have been located slightly to the south of the structure associated with feature 30.

Three features (18, 21, and 24) associated with Patrick Huggins' tenure are located in the northeast corner of the stripped area north of where the Robert Huggins features are located (Figure 85). Two of the features are cisterns, and the third is a deep keyhole cellar. In addition, a possible smokehouse (feature 26) and a storage pit (feature 17) located at the south of the stripped area contained mid-nineteenth century material and are probably associated with Patrick Huggins. The arrangement of these features provides fairly convincing evidence that the structure associated with the firebox was probably that of Patrick Huggins (Figure 85). All of these features are located closer to the presumed edges of this structure than they are to structure 1, with one of the cisterns (feature 21) located immmediately adjacent to the west side of the structure (Figure 85). The pit feature types at the site during Patrick and Jane Huggins' occupation (1837-1869) are similar to those of Robert Huggins (1828-1842) with the exception of a deep earthen keyhole cellar. This change in storage methods, from simple pits dug into the ground to a larger cellar that could hold more produce, may be a reflection of the increasing prosperity of the Huggins family during the mid-nineteenth century.

The late nineteenth and early twentieth century features consist of two cellars (features 5 and 6) and a cistern (feature 10) located north and northwest of structure 1 (Figure 85). Based on its location immmediately adjacent to structure 1, the cistern (feature 10) may represent the cistern for this structure. Feature 10 contained material dating to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, suggesting that its actual date of use was probably in the late 1860s to 1880s when Elizabeth Keene (1869-1886) owned the property. Assuming feature 10 is the cistern for structure 1, this would indicate that the pier foundation structure was present at the site by the late 1860s. The rectangular cellars are believed to be associated with Martha Jane Keene (1886-1923) and W. E. Keene (1923-1960s). The period of use of the three furnaces (features 8a-c) could not be determined.

Although food and water storage facilities are associated with all of the major nineteenth century occupations, a change in the types of features present at the site appears to occur from the early nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. It should be noted, however, that mechanical excavations were stopped before the western limits of the site were reached and that additional features may have been present in that area. Bearing that in mind, the recovered data appear to indicate that two feature types--the small storage pits and possible smokehouses--are associated with the early and mid-nineteenth century occupations (1828-ca. 1860s). Domestic fauna, especially pig, comprise the largest part of the faunal assemblage from the late nineteenth century features. The absence of smokehouses during this time indicates that either meat was being preserved in a different way (i.e., salted) or that these features were not detected by the archaeological excavations. The case for a shift in storage methods from small pits excavated into the ground to large storage cellars appears to be more strongly proved. Only pits are associated with Robert Huggins (1828-1842); both pits and an earthen cellar are associated with Patrick and Jane Huggins (1837-1869); earthen cellars are associated with Elizabeth and Martha Keene (1869-1923); and a cement lined cellar may be associated with the very end of Thomas and Martha Keene's occupation but is definitely associated with W. E. and Violet Keene (1923-ca. mid-1960s).

The frequency and types of cultural material from within the pit features clearly document the transformation of the Huggins site from a self-sufficient Upland South homestead during the early nineteenth century to a prosperous rural farmstead during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The early features associated with Robert and Patrick Huggins contained very little cultural material, almost all of which consisted of broken items or faunal material, with the features largely filled with layers of naturally washed-in soil. As at the Davis site, the material from these early features indicates a fairly intensive utilization of local resources with nondomestic animal remains outnumbering domestic animals. Local lithic materials included sandstone and the recovery of gunflints manufactured of local glacial chert from features 18 and 23. In contrast to the early features, the late nineteenth and twentieth century features at the site contained solid layers of hundreds of discarded items including intact jugs, glasses, bottles, and other items that still could have been used. Domestic fauna outnumbers nondomestic fauna in these features, with the latest feature at the site (feature 5) containing no home butchered meat of any kind. The high frequency of material in these late features suggests that the Huggins family descendants had become solidly middle class by the end of the nineteenth century and that they were able to purchase and discard material goods much more readily than their early nineteenth century ancestors.

The house formerly located at the Huggins site was moved north to Todd's Mill Crossing in the 1960s. Inspection of this house in 1984 revealed that it was a small, single-sided gabled hall and parlor house with an ell addition at the rear (Figure 86). These were first built in the tidewater region of the South and later as hewn log houses through the Upland South (McAlester and McAlester 1984:94). This became the dominant house type throughout the southeast. Generally, the basic form is two rooms wide and one room deep, but variation occurs in regard to chimney placement, parlor size and shape, and addition size and location. The house at Todd's Mill Crossing had two windows on either side of a central doorway and a small porch with a dropped roof located in the front of the house. The rear ell addition is gabeled perpendicular to the side gables in the front of the house.

Aerial photographs taken of the Huggins site in 1938 show the house as being square and surrounded by a yard (Figure 87). A narrow sidewalk located in front of the house led to an east-west brush or tree lined road with a jog in the middle near the house. There appears to have been a small outbuilding northeast of the house that may represent the wooden structure located over feature 6 or the roof of the cement lined

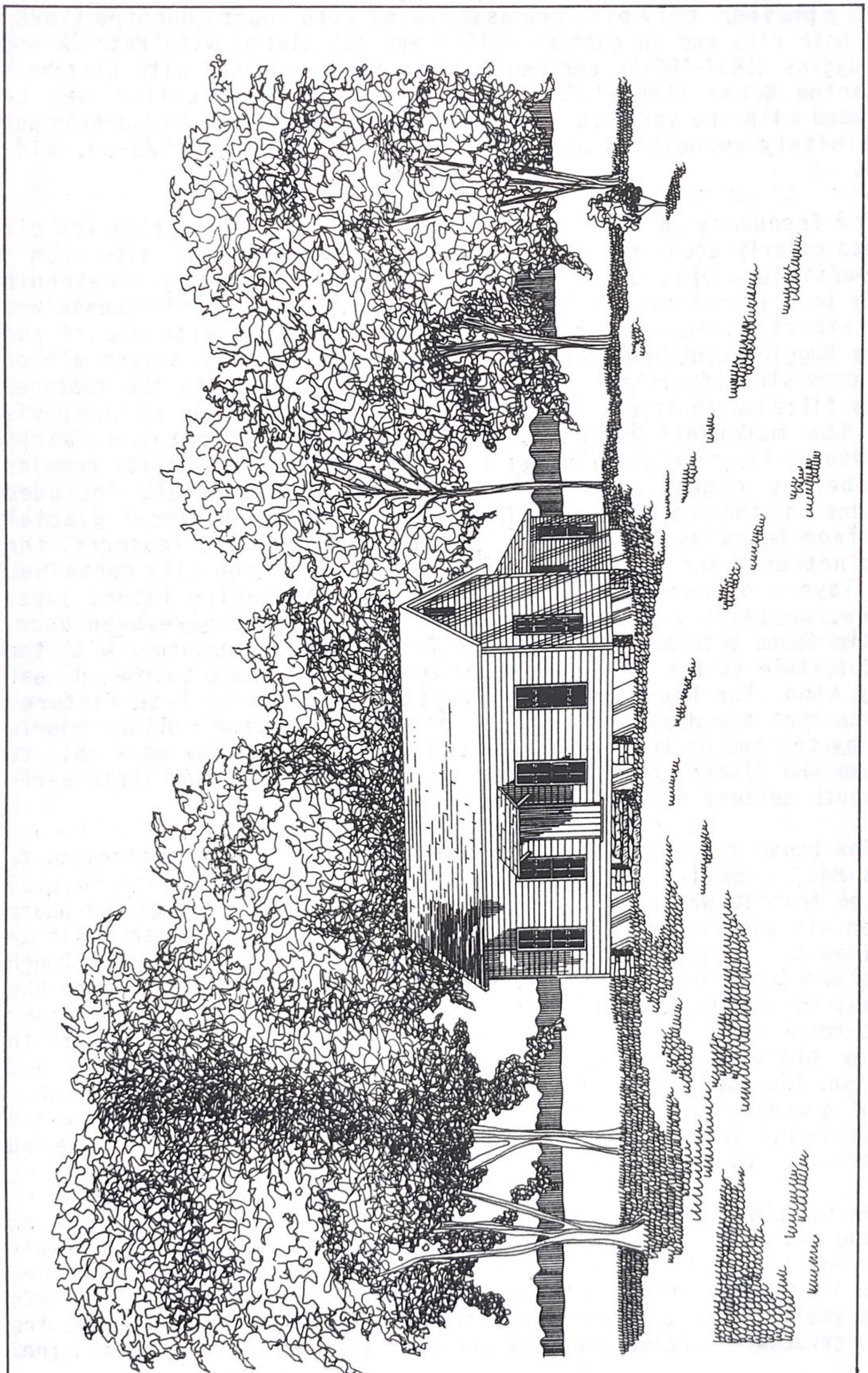


Figure 86. Artist's rendering, structure 1, the Huggins site.

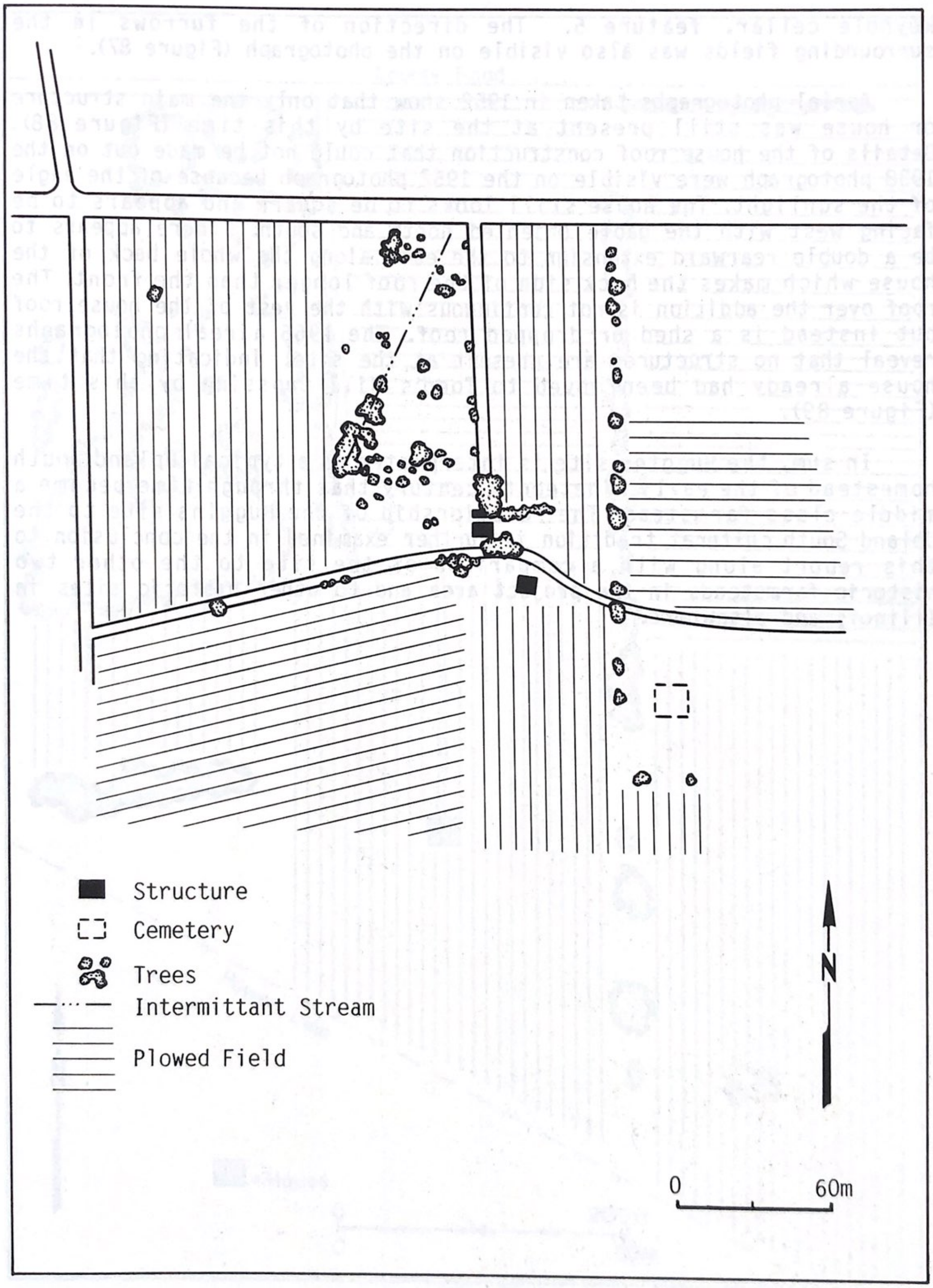

Structure
Cemetery
Trees
Intermittant Stream
Plowed Field
N
0
60m

Figure 87. Plan of the Huggins site, 1938.

keyhole cellar, feature 5. The direction of the furrows in the surrounding fields was also visible on the photograph (Figure 87).

Aerial photographs taken in 1952 show that only the main structure or house was still present at the site by this time (Figure 88). Details of the house roof construction that could not be made out on the 1938 photograph were visible on the 1952 photograph because of the angle of the sunlight. The house still looks to be square and appears to be facing west with the gable oriented north and south. There appears to be a double rearward extension to the east along the whole back of the house which makes the back side of the roof longer than the front. The roof over the addition is not continuous with the rest of the house roof but instead is a shed or dropped roof. The 1965 aireal photographs reveal that no structures are present at the site, indicating that the house already had been moved to Todd's Mill Crossing by this time (Figure 89).

In sum, the Huggins site is interpreted as a typical Upland South homestead of the early nineteenth century that through time became a middle class farmstead. The relationship of the Huggins site to the Upland South cultural tradition is further examined in the conclusion to this report along with a comparison of the site to the other two historic farmsteads in the project area and to other historic sites in Illinois and elsewhere.

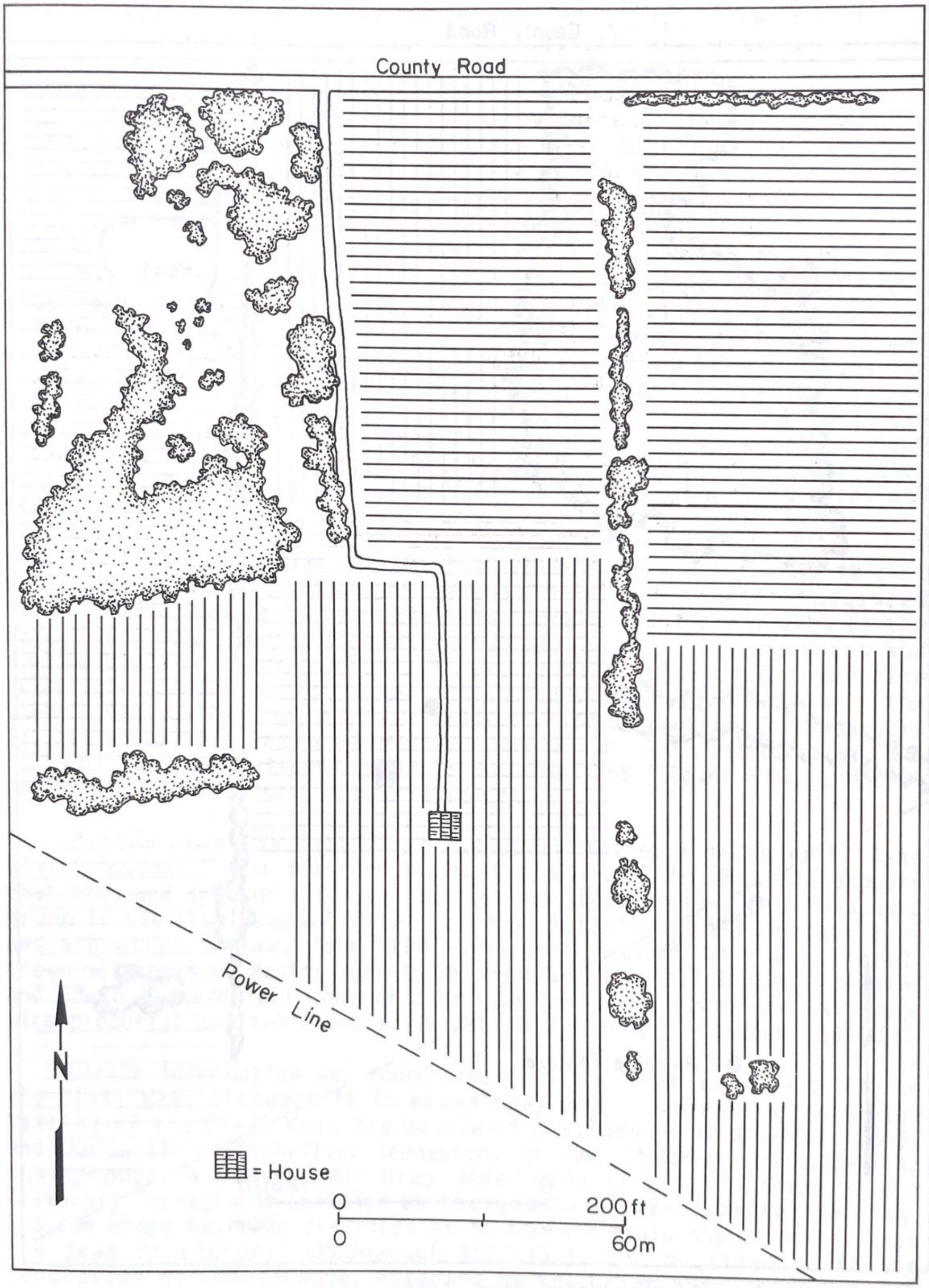

County Road
Power Line
N
= House
0
200ft
0
60m

Figure 88. Plan of the Huggins site, 1952.

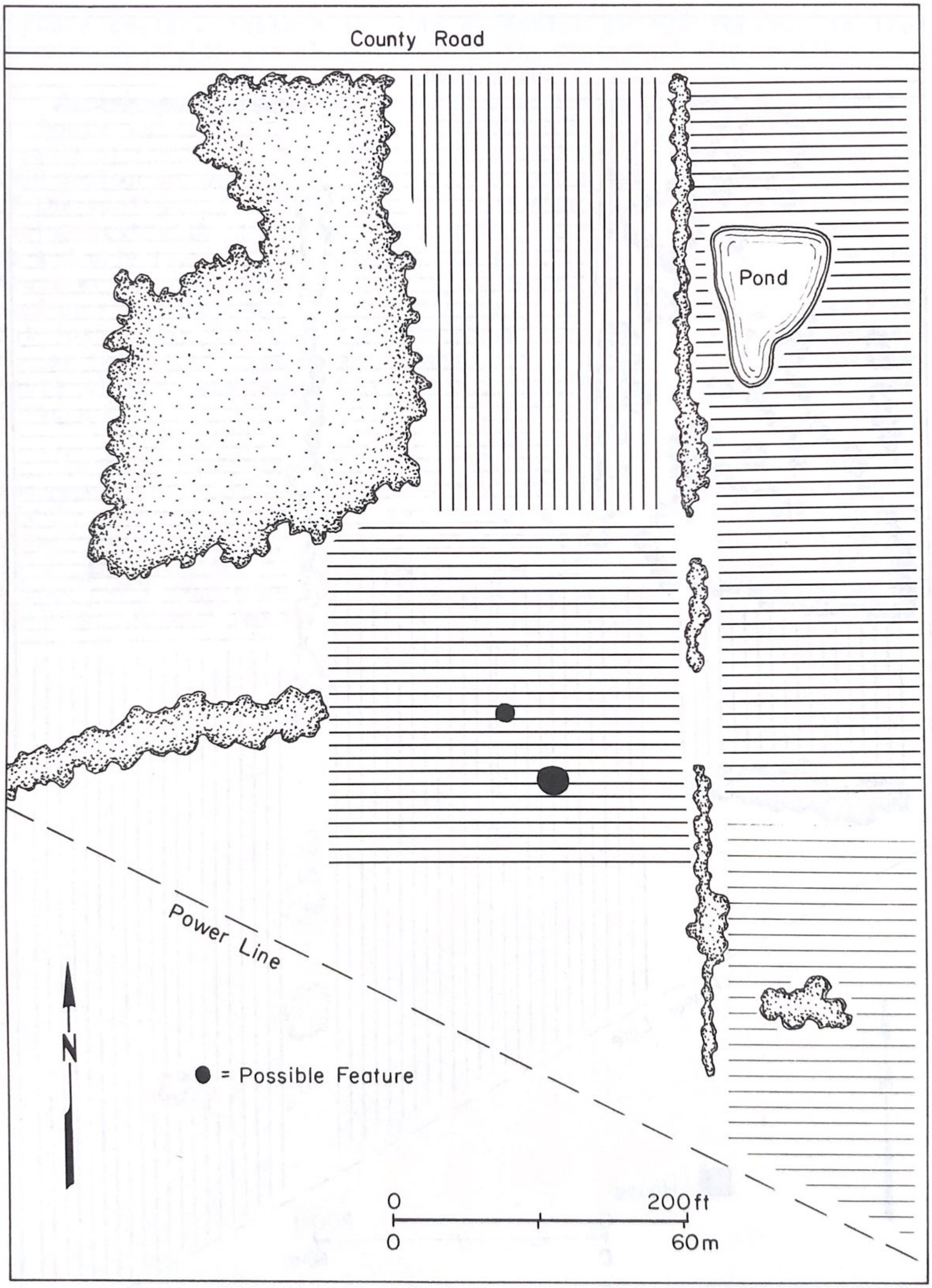

County Road
Pond
Power Line
N
● = Possible Feature
0
200ft
0
60m

Figure 89. Plan of the Huggins site, 1965.

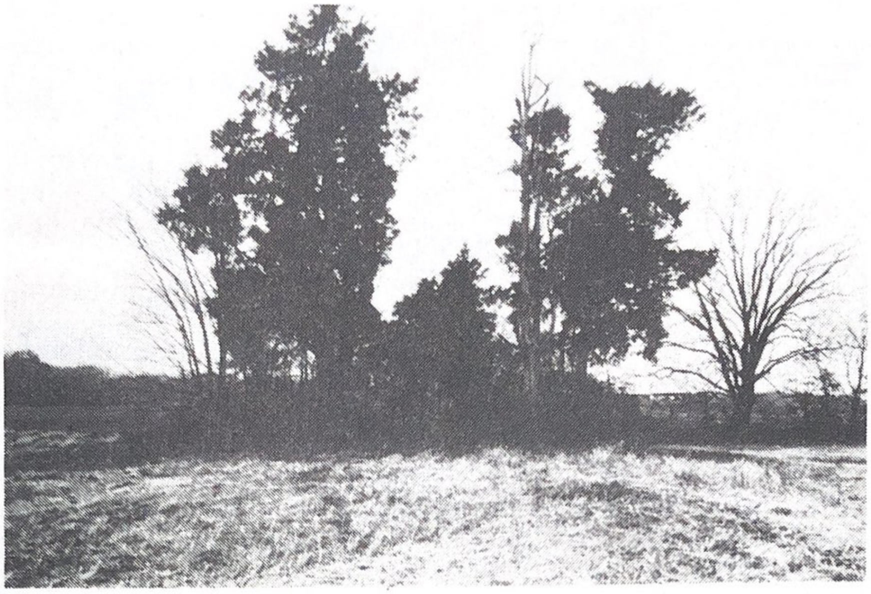
CHAPTER VI. THE HUGGINS CEMETERY (21D3-260H)

The Huggins cemetery (21D3-260H) was located approximately 60 m southeast of the Huggins site (Figure 87). This cemetery was located during the initial cultural resources survey of the mine, and it was recommended that the cemetery be avoided during mining operations and preserved in place (McCorvie and Wagner 1984). Consequently, no archaeological investigations were conducted at the cemetery to locate the unmarked graves believed to be contained in the cemetery. Much information regarding the cemetery, however, was gathered as a byproduct of the historic background research for the Davis and Huggins sites and is presented below.

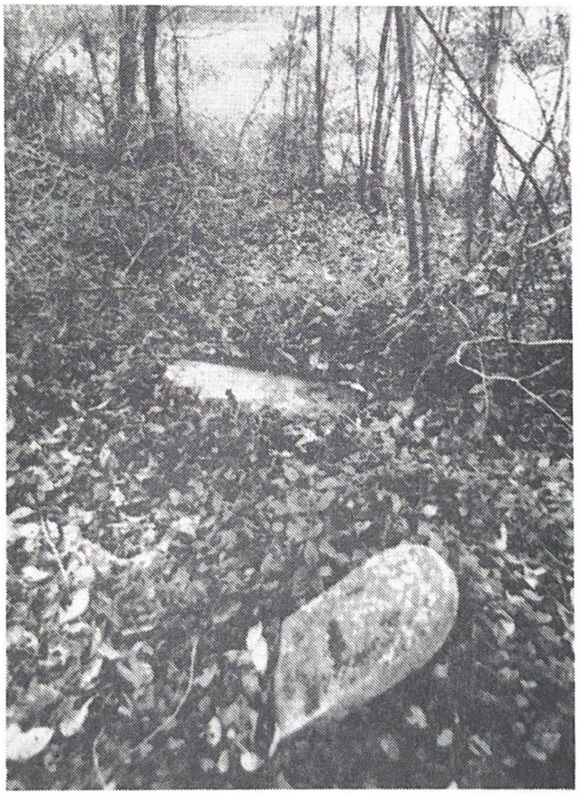
The Huggins cemetery was located within a dense honeysuckle thicket on a rise within a wheat field (Figure 90a). The cemetery measured approximately 400 m^2 with cedar trees located past the graves at the east end of the rise. The cemetery has apparently been abandoned and unattended for a long period of time as it is badly overgrown. The tombstones are tilted and fallen (Figure 90b). The cemetery contains the stone grave markers of four individuals: Patrick Huggins, died January 21, 1863; Jane Huggins, died May 16, 1869 (Figure 89a); Maston Keen, Co. B, 110th Illinois Infantry, died October 13, 1865 (Figure 89b); and Levi Presswood, Co. A, 31st Illinois Infantry.

Maston Keen was married to Elizabeth White, a daughter of Jane White Huggins. Their first child, Martha, was born in 1860. It appears that Keen and some of his relatives and neighbors decided to enlist as a group in the 110th Consolidated Illinois infantry as his brother John and a brother in law, John Bird, were also members of the regiment. Known neighbors of Maston Keen in the regiment included Samuel, Ephraim, and Edwin Haggard (all sons of John M. Haggard who owned the Baldridge site property) and their uncle, Pendleton W. Jones (McDonough 1883:224).

Little information was found regarding the 110th Infantry's role in the Civil War, although it is known they were involved in two major battles of the Civil War, the battle of Chattanooga in November 1863, and the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, in 1864 (McDonough 1883:224). At Chattanooga, a Confederate army under General Braxton Bragg held a seemingly impregnable position on the mountains overlooking the city. Braxton Bragg has been described as "a man who could snatch defeat from the jaws of victory" (McDonough 1977:137), and he lived up to his reputation at Chattanooga. Attacked by the Union Army under General U. S. Grant, the Confederates suffered a major defeat and were driven from Chattanooga. The battle of Nashville in 1864 marked the end of serious Confederate resistance in the western United States. Attacked by



a. View of woods containing cemetery.



b. Fallen tombstones in cemetery.

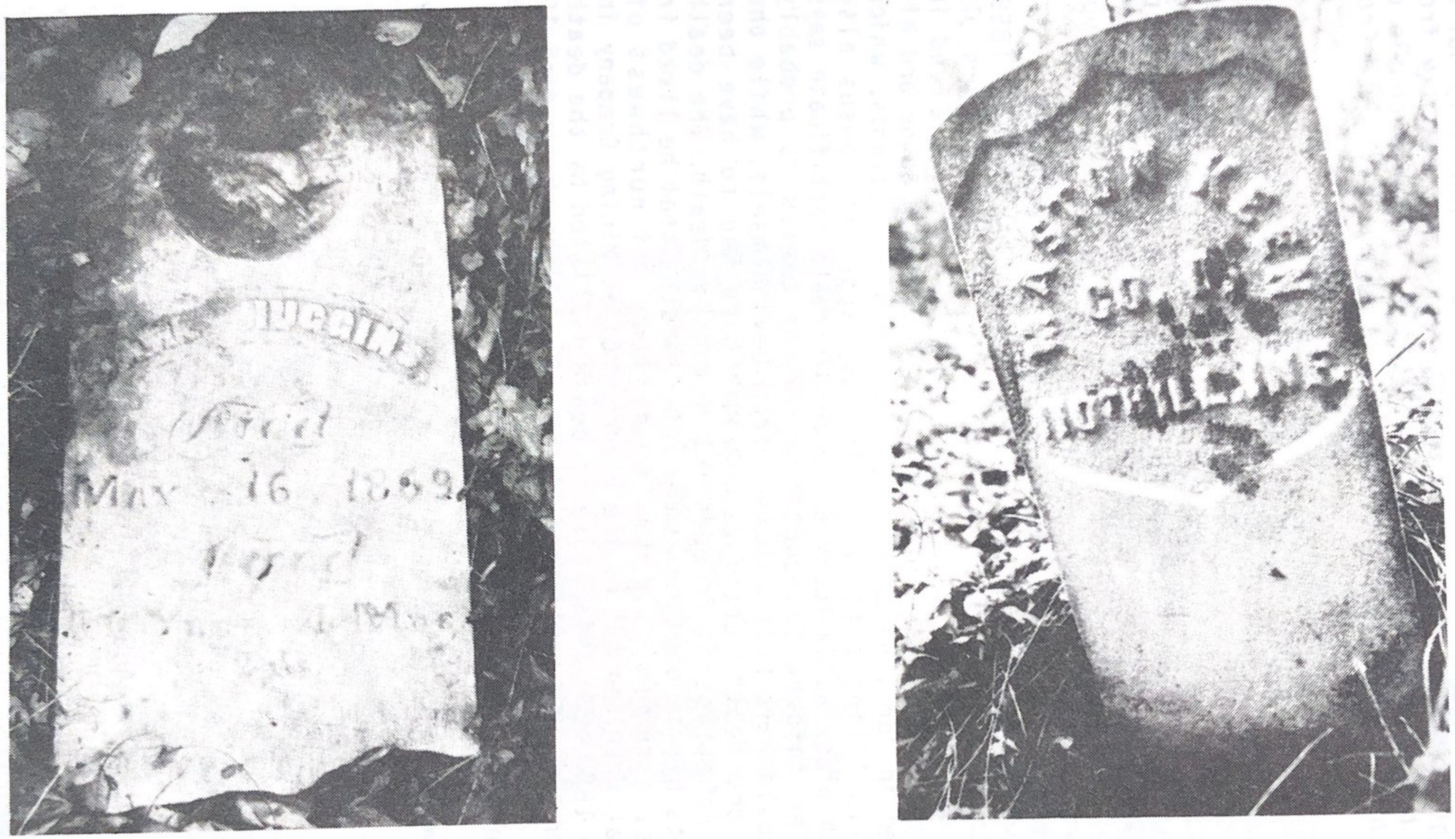
Figure 90. The Huggins cemetery (21D3-260H).

a Union army under General George Thomas, the last large Confederate army in the West under the command of General John B. Hood was smashed and forced to retreat southward, out of Tennessee and effectively out of the war. Although no casualties are listed for the 110th Infantry from either of these battles, men from the regiment died within a couple of weeks after both battles, which suggests that they may have died from wounds.

Maston Keen and his relatives and neighbors survived the war and were mustered out of the service on June 8, 1865 (McDonough 1883:224). Maston Keen died on October 13, 1865, after being out of the army less than five months. Although it is possible his death was service related, Asa Hill, his wife, and two children died the same year, which suggests that an epidemic fever such as cholera may have broken out in Perry County in 1865. Maston Keen's tombstone is the typical military type tombstone that was made available to veterans (Figure 91b).

Levi Presswood was married to Judah Keene on February 14, 1859. Information contained on his tombstone stated that he was 40 years old at the time of death on May 9, 1880, was married, and had lived in Illinois for 27 years. This last information is incorrect, as he and his family are listed in the 1850 U. S. census as living in Illinois, which means he lived in Illinois for at least 30 years. The census also records his birth place as Kentucky although his death certificate says Mississippi. The information contained in the census is probably correct as it would have been obtained from Levi himself, while the information on the death certificate would have had to have been collected from relatives or friends following his death. The death certificate lists his occupation as miner and states that he lived in Beaucoup Mines, a mining community located 1 mi northwest of Pinckneyville that was laid out by the Beaucoup Creek Mining Company in 1873 (McDonough 1883:339). His cause of death is listed by the death certificate as pneumonia complicated by jaundice. Although he died 15 years after the end of the Civil War, Levi Presswood's tombstone is a military issue tombstone identical to that of Maston Keen.

Levi Presswood was a corporal in the 31st Illinois Infantry regiment during the Civil War (McDonough 1883:214-215). Organized on September 8, 1861, by General John A. Logan, the regiment took part in the battle of Belmont less than two months later. In 1862, the regiment was involved in the battles of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson and the siege of Corinth, Mississippi. In 1863, the regiment took part in the siege of Vicksburg and, in a single engagement during this siege, lost "two officers and eight men killed and forty wounded. Its flag recieved one hundred and fifty three shots and the staff was severed four times" (McDonough 1883:215). In 1864, the regiment participated in the siege of Atlanta and General Sherman's "March to the Sea," which devastated the Confederacy by destroying the crops and equipment needed to supply the armies in the field. The regiment was mustered out of service on July 19, 1865, after suffering heavy losses from disease, battle, and--in two cases involving men from Perry County--death, probably from disease, while being held prisoner in Andersonville Prison in Georgia.



a. Tombstone of Jane Huggins.

b. Tombstone of Maston Keen.

Figure 91. Tombstones, the Huggins cemetery.

Background information regarding Jane Huggins has been presented in Chapter IV. She died at home on May 16, 1869, having outlived her second husband, Patrick, by six years. In a will prepared on July 4, 1866, she left the bulk of her estate to her two granddaughters, Martha Jane and Sophronia Keene, and two her two daughters, Elizabeth Keen and Jane Huggins, excepting five dollars left to Sara Pitsford and money for the cost of a "decent tombstone." The tombstone cost $25 and was delivered from Tamaroa, Illinois.

Jane Huggins' tombstone is the only one in the cemetery with engraved symbols. The tombstone is a round topped limestone tablet with the "clasped hands" motif engraved near the top of the stone (Figure 91a). Cuffs reminescent of mid-nineteenth century clothing styles are present around the wrists. The clasped hands symbolize holy matrimony and are thought to be a feminine motif (Nutty 1984:59, 65). Jane Huggins' name was printed in an arch aagainst a scroll-like background. The word "Died" is written in script beneath the name with the death date "May 16, 1869" printed below. The word "Aged" is again written in script while the phrase "56 yr 4 mos. 2 da." is printed across the bottom of the marker.

Background information regarding Patrick Huggins also has been presented in Chapter IV. Maston Keen, his son-in-law, signed his death certificate, which listed the date of death as January 21, 1863, but did not give the cause of death. The fact that he and Jane Huggins are the only individuals in the cemetery with purchased stone grave markers suggests that she desired a "decent tombstone" for her husband as well as herself. Patrick Huggins' tombstone consists of a round topped eroded limestone tablet with his name inscribed in an arc around the perimeter of the upper part of the tombstone. The word "Died" is printed below this followed by the date of death. the word "Aged" is located below the date of death, followed by his partially obscured age, "44 y 6 mo -- (the days were illegible).

Although other grave markers were not present in the cemetery, many unmarked graves are suspected to be present. According to Clarence McCrary (personal communication 1984), a Perry County historian, wooden grave markers with the names of the deceased painted on were once present in the cemetery. These graves were maintained and the grave markers periodically replaced throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth century; the grave markers are now completely decayed. It is probably not without significance that Jane Huggins felt the need to provide for a "decent tombstone" for herself in her will--her grave is still marked.

Another indication that this cemetery contains other individuals is that it is locally known as the Old Keene, Old Davis, or Old Collins cemetery. No markers for either the Davis or Collins families currently exist in the cemetery, suggesting that the graves of these families had wooden markers. Individuals known to have lived in the immediate area of the cemetery and the location of whose graves are now unknown include Robert Huggins, Sr., died 1842; Robert Huggins, Jr., died 1839; Willis Smith, died 1848; and Asa and Phoebe Hill and two of their children, died 1865. These individuals are most likely buried within the Huggins cemetery. It is also possible that some members of the Purcell family are interred within the cemetery (Clarence McCrary, personal communication 1984).

CHAPTER VII. CONCLUSIONS

Introduction

The Davis, Huggins, Haggards, and many other early families of Perry County were part of what is known as the Upland South cultural tradition. Originating in the Upper South during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, this tradition spread into southern Illinois with the arrival of immigrants from the Carolinas, Georgia, Kentucky, and other parts of the Upper South during the early nineteenth century. The main characteristics of this tradition have been described as reliance upon a diversified general farming complex, a wood-oriented technology, the importance of the family as a cooperative unit, an oligarchic political system directed by the county court, and a stratified social system with slaves as the lowest class (Mason 1984:91).

In the following sections of this chapter, these characteristics of the Upland South tradition are examined as they apply to southern Illinois using the archaeological and archival data from the Davis, Baldridge, and Huggins sites. A comparison of the ceramic assemblages at these sites to determine their socioeconomic status relative to each other and to other historic sites is also presented, followed by an evaluation of the historic site type model.

Origins

All three of the historic Perry County farmsteads were occupied and/or owned by immigrants from the Upland South (Figure 92). Robert and Catherine Huggins were from South Carolina. Their oldest son, John, was born in Lone Cane in the Abbeville District of that state (Figure 92). This district is located in the Piedmont physiographic region of South Carolina, a plateau that lies between the coastal plain and the Appalachian Mountains, an area also known as the South Carolina back country.

There is no record of when the Huggins family arrived in America. The name of Robert Huggins' father is reported to have been David (McDonough 1883), but there is no record of a David Huggins immigrating to South Carolina from Ireland. There is, however, a Robert Huggins listed as arriving in Charles Town, South Carolina, in 1767-1768 (Revill 1968:108), who may have been one of the Irish Protestant immigrants imported to colonize the Carolina hinterlands.

The Baldridges were from Tennessee, Willis Smith and Phoebe Taylor

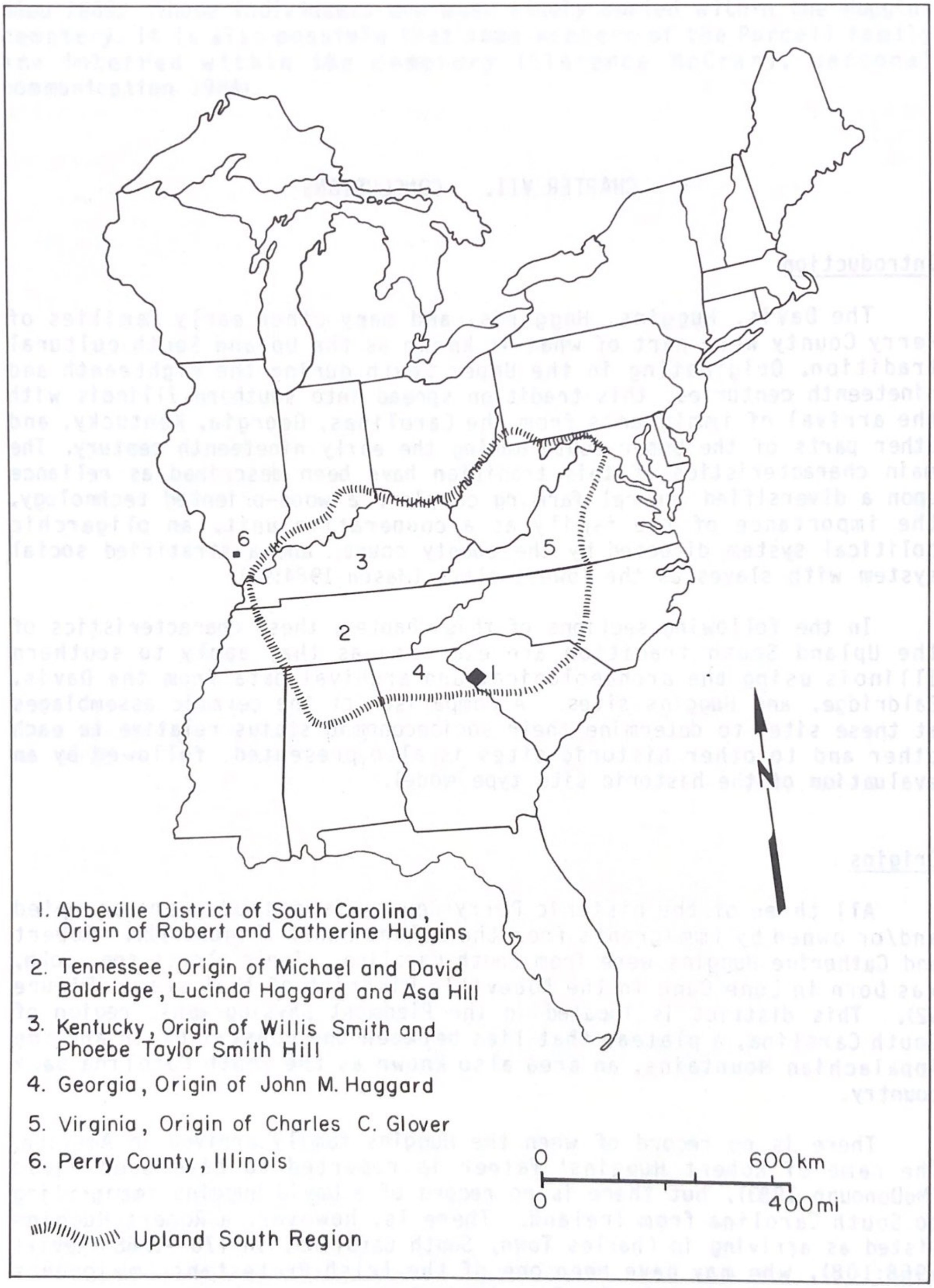

6
3
5
2
4
1
1. Abbeville District of South Carolina, Origin of Robert and Catherine Huggins
2. Tennessee, Origin of Michael and David Baldridge, Lucinda Haggard and Asa Hill
3. Kentucky, Origin of Willis Smith and Phoebe Taylor Smith Hill
4. Georgia, Origin of John M. Haggard
5. Virginia, Origin of Charles C. Glover
6. Perry County, Illinois
0
600 km
0
400 mi
Upland South Region

Figure 92. Upland South cultural area.

Smith Hill were from Kentucky. John M. Haggard was originally from Georgia but met and married his wife in Tennessee. Charles C. Glover was from Virginia. An account provided by John Woods (1822:34), an English settler in Albion, Illinois, indicates that many of these early settlers from the southeastern United States did not settle in one place for long:

> Many of the people here have been extensive travellers; and to have resided in three or four states, and in several places in each state, is not uncommon. A man, who boarded a short time at my house, said, he was born in Old Virginia; that he removed, with his father, over the mountains into New Virginia, but left his father before he was twenty; that he married, and took up his abode in the wild parts of south Carolina, and built a cabin, the first in that part of Carolina. People settling round him, he sold his land, and removed into Kentucky; and on the land he disposed of in Carolina, a town soon sprung up of 300 houses and seven large stores. In Kentucky he staid some years; but settlers arriving and seating themselves near him, he again moved off into the wild part of Indiana, near Rockport, where he now resides, but expressed a wish to come into the Illinois, as, he said, the country round him was not healthy for cattle. A person who lives in Birk's Prairie, who has been there four years, and who has planted a small orchard, had a few apples last year, the first he ever grew, although he had planted six orchards before the present one. His wife says she has had twelve children, but never had two born in one house; and does not remember how many houses they have inhabited since they were married: yet they think they are now fixed for life; but several of their sons are gone to the Red River, 700 miles to the southwest (Woods 1822:34).

Levi Presswood, one of the people known to be interred in the Huggins cemetery, had a similar history. His father, Josiah Presswood, was born in South Carolina, and his mother, Catherine, in Tennessee. His two oldest brothers were born in Tennessee, Levi himself in Kentucky, and the six youngest children in Illinois. Based on information from the 1850 U. S. census, Josiah Presswood immigrated to Tennessee either as a youth with his parents or as a young man, married and lived there for at least four years, then lived in Kentucky not more than four more years; within a year after Levi was born in 1839, the family had moved to Illinois.

Immigrants from the Upland South such as the Presswood family appear to have been attracted to familiar natural landscapes that were topographically similar to their original homes (Douthit et al. 1979). In the early years of settlement, southern Illinois was preferred over more northerly areas such as the Grand Prairie because it was well-timbered with small prairie isolates scattered over the landscape. This type of region was necessary for the continuation of the lifeway of the Upland South cultural tradition with its reliance upon a wood-oriented technology.

These immigrants traveled to Illinois via natural migration routes which led north and westward to Illinois but not to Ohio or Indiana (Figure 93). The Tennessee and Cumberland rivers wound through Kentucky and Tennessee and ran into the Ohio near Fort Massac (present-day Metropolis, Illinois, and Paducah, Kentucky) and Smithland, Kentucky, respectively. A westward extension of the Wilderness Trail ended at Shawneetown and the Nashville-Saline Trace, which branched in western Kentucky, crossed the Ohio at Ford's Ferry at Cave in Rock or Lusk's Ferry at Golconda (Meyer 1976a:152). These routes provided easy access to southern Illinois for the immigrants from the Upper South, particularly those from western Kentucky, central and western Tennessee, and the Carolina Piedmont (Meyer 1975:54-58). By 1818, 75% of the population of Illinois were from the uplands of the Carolinas, Kentucky, and Tennessee (Meyer 1976a:151).

Most of the early roads through southern Illinois led to Kaskaskia, then the capital of Illinois and the largest town in the state (Figure 94). The most well known of these roads was the Shawneetown-Kaskaskia Trail. A branch of another early road, La Grande Trace, likewise led to Kaskaskia after branching in Jonesboro in Union County, Illinois (Meyer 1976a:153).

Diversified Farming Complex

The diversified farming complex of the Upland South tradition was a generalized strategy, initially developed in Pennsylvania and Virginia, which involved the utilization of a variety of resources rather than concentrating on a single agricultural product such as tobacco or cotton. The plantation system, which included slavery, the cultivation of hemp, the intensive cultivation of oats and corn, and the steer/hog/horse livestock complex, had diffused into central Kentucky and Tennessee along with Upland South immigrants by 1790 (Mitchell 1972:741). In 1850, of the 400,000 Virginians who had immigrated westward since 1800, 37% had located in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, and 40% in the Old Northwest (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan). Of the 265,000 people from North Carolina, 38% had settled again in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, and 20% in the Old Northwest (Lynch 1943; Mitchell 1972:741). However, agricultural patterns differed significantly between the Old Northwest and Missouri. Cattle and hogs were present in both regions but were more important to the economy of the Old Northwest, as were corn and wheat (Mitchell 1972:741). Large plantations on which labor intensive crops such as hemp, flax, and tobacco were raised were more viable in Missouri, where slaves represented much of the work force.

The soil in the Trans-Appalachian region north of the Ohio River was much more fertile than that of the eastern states of the Upper South, where much of the soil had been farmed out in less than two generations (Merrill n.d.). Constant cropping, as well as shallow plowing and a reliance upon a single cash crop, were the main causes behind the depletion of the soil in such states as Virginia and the Carolinas. However, as the Ordinance of 1787 did not permit slavery

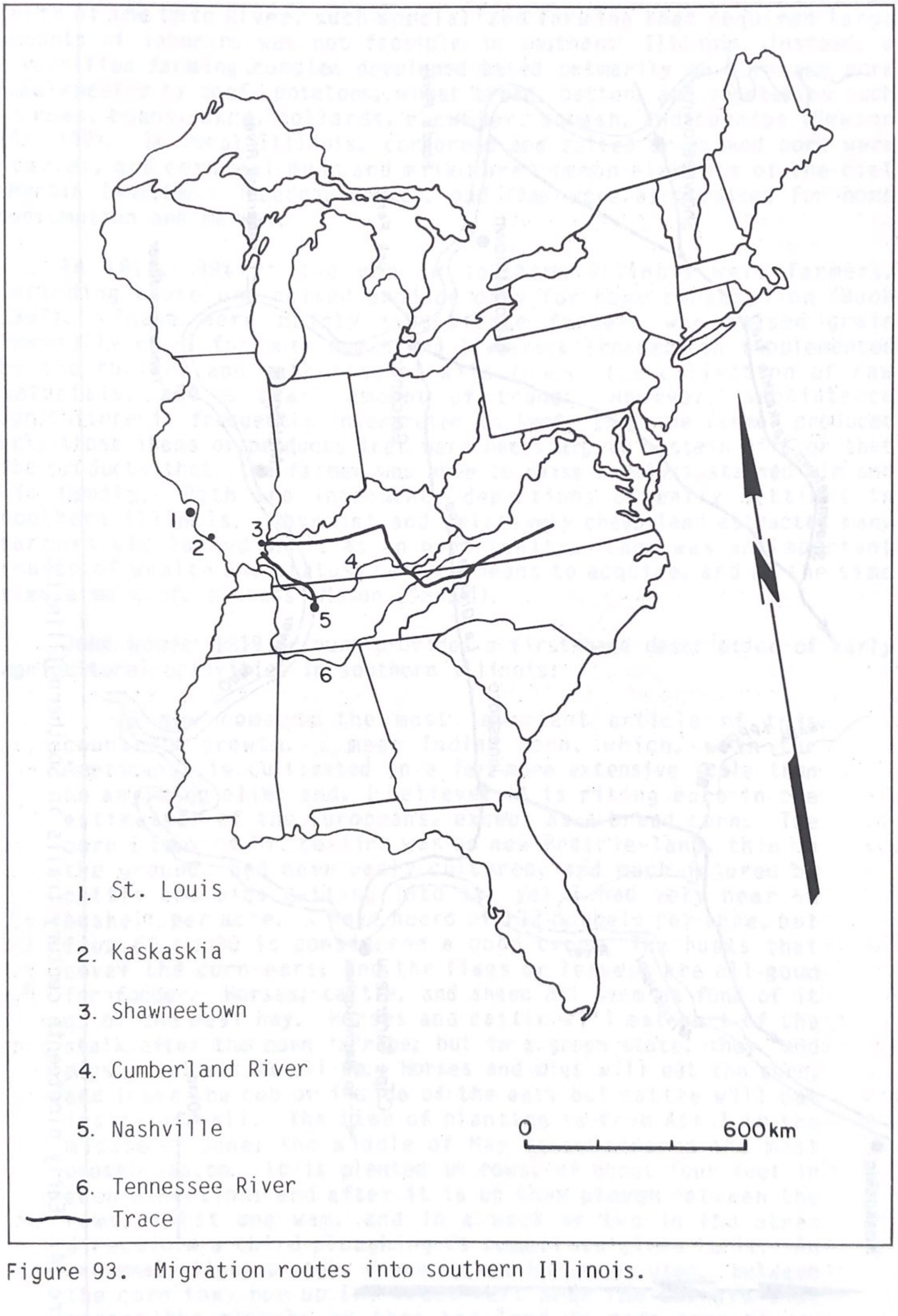

1
2
3
4
5
6
1. St. Louis
2. Kaskaskia
3. Shawneetown
4. Cumberland River
5. Nashville
6. Tennessee River
Trace
0
600km

Figure 93. Migration routes into southern Illinois.

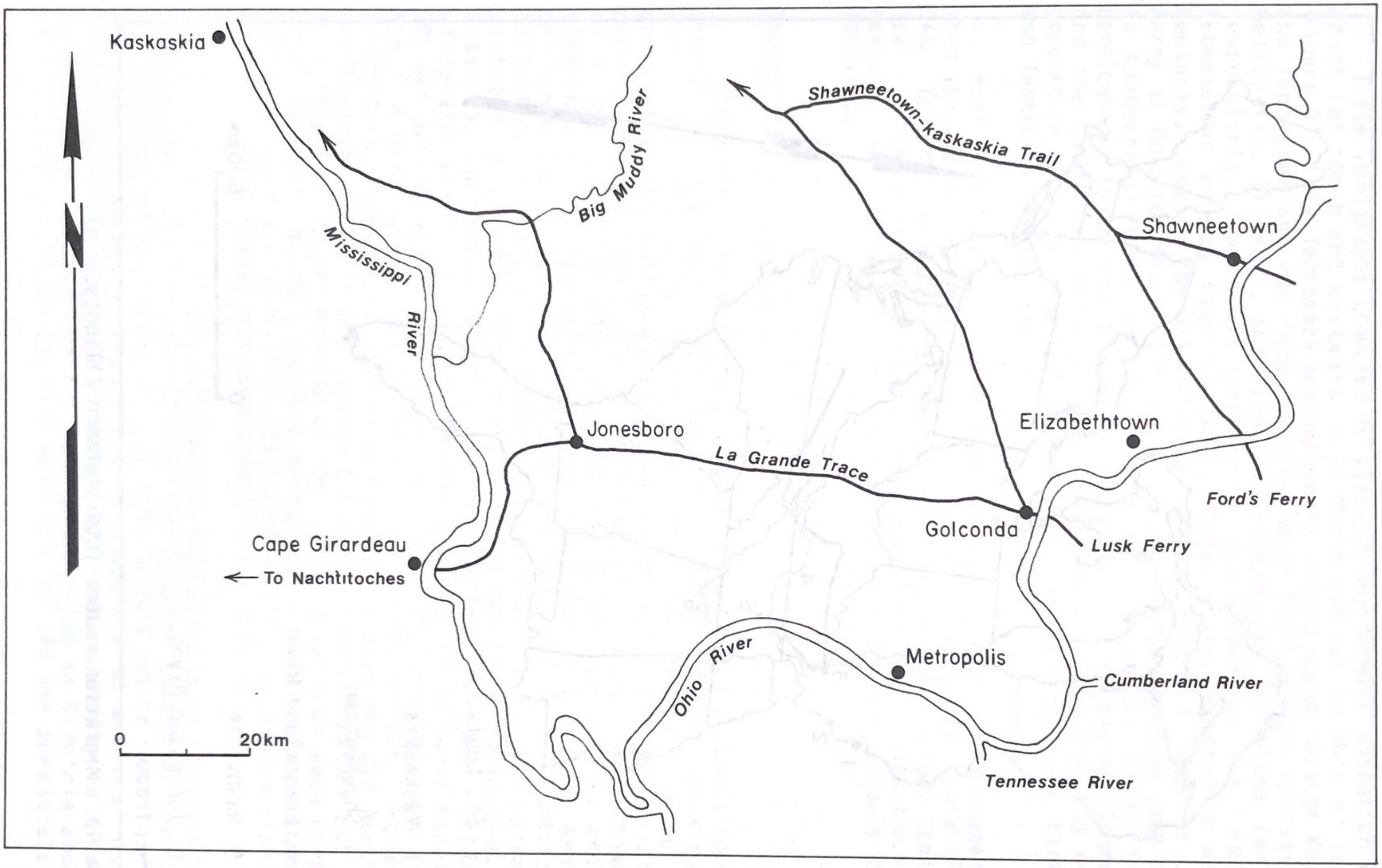

Kaskaskia
Big Muddy River
Shawneetown-kaskaskia Trail
Shawneetown
Mississippi
River
Jonesboro
La Grande Trace
Elizabethtown
Ford's Ferry
Golconda
Lusk Ferry
Cape Girardeau
To Nachitoches
Metropolis
Ohio River
Cumberland River
Tennessee River
0
20km

Figure 94. Early nineteenth century trails in Southern Illinois.

north of the Ohio River, such specialized farming that required large amounts of laborers was not feasible in southern Illinois. Instead, a diversified farming complex developed based primarily on corn and pork supplemented by beef, potatoes, wheat bread, butter, and vegetables such as peas, beans, okra, collards, cucumber, squash, and turnips (Newton 1974:152). In rural Illinois, cornbread and salted or smoked pork were staples, and cornmeal mush and milk were common elements of the diet (Martin 1942:66). Tobacco, cotton, and flax were also raised for home consumption and market.

In 1818, 99% of the men in southern Illinois were farmers, including those who raised produce only for home consumption (Buck 1967). These were mainly subsistence farmers who raised grain (generally corn) for both human and livestock consumption supplemented by the hunting and gathering of wild foods, the collection of raw materials, and a small amount of trade. However, subsistence agriculture is frequently interpreted to imply that the farmer produced only those items or products that were necessary to sustain life or that the products that the farmer was able to raise barely sustained him and his family. Both are inaccurate depictions of early settlers in southern Illinois. Abundant and relatively cheap land attracted many farmers who looked on it as an opportunity. Land was an important source of wealth and status, being a means to acquire, and at the same time a mark of, success (Mason 1984:31).

John Woods' 1819 account provides a first-hand description of early agricultural activities in southern Illinois:

> I now come to the most important article of this country's growth, I mean Indian corn, which, with the Americans, is cultivated on a far more extensive scale than on anything else; and, I believe, it is rising much in the estimation of the Europeans, except as a bread corn. The corn I took of Mr. Collins was on new Prairie-land, thin on the ground, had been badly cultured, and much injured by cattle and pigs getting into it; yet I had very near 50 bushels per acre. I have heard of 132 bushels per acre, but from 60 to 80 is considered a good crop. The husks that cover the corn-ears, and the flags or leaves, are all good for fodder. Horses, cattle, and sheep all seem as fond of it as of the best hay. Horses and cattle will eat part of the stalk after the corn is ripe; but in a green state, they, and pigs, will eat it all up. Horses and pigs will eat the corn, and leave the cob or inside of the ear; but cattle will eat inside and all. The time of planting is from April to the middle of June; the middle of May is considered the most proper season. It is planted in rows, of about four feet in each direction; and after it is up they plough between the rows, first one way, and in a week or two in the other direction; a third ploughing is sometimes given to it. An extremely light plough, drawn by one horse, is used. Between the corn they hoe up the weeds left near the corners that escape the plough; so that the land is made very clean.

> Generally two or more plants are left at each angle. Pompoins are often planted at the angles with the corn, but only in every fifth or sixth row, and at some distance apart in the rows. They also plant a small kind of French-bean with part of their corn; the stalks serving instead of sticks for the beans to run on.
>
> There are several sorts of Indian corn, and of different colours; namely, white, red, yellow, mixt, etc. A small sort of yellow corn is ripe much sooner than most of the other sorts, but yields a smaller produce. White and yellow are the most common sorts, but there are several kinds of these. A good ear of corn contains from 14 to 20 rows, and from 40 to 50 grains of corn in each row. A hundred middling ears of corn will yield a bushel of clear corn. The Americans live mostly on corn-bread; the English eat but little of it. I have now growing 12 acres of it; it is in general very stout, but, from the dryness of the season, I do not expect it will yield well. . .
>
> The green ears are eaten boiled or roasted, the latter mostly by the Americans, who call all green ears roasting ears. The price of corn last fall was mostly 50 cents in the place. But near us there is very little to be procured at any price. On the Wabash, where the country has been longer settled, it is lower and plentiful. It is gathered in October and November, when they only take off the ears; but as the ears are covered with a large husk, they carry them as they are to the corn-crib, and then all the neighbors collect together to help to husk it, and to put it into the corn-crib. This is called a Husking Frolic; plenty of whiskey is generally to be found at one of these frolics.
>
> Pompoins, or pumpkins, is a highly-prized production of this country; they often grow to an immense size, and weigh from 40 to 60 lbs. . . Cattle of all descriptions, pigs, and poultry are fond of them; but all prefer the inside and seeds to the outside. They make good sauce and excellent pies, and are much eaten here; they are sliced and dried for winter use, for pies and sauce. They will keep till the frosts come, but will soon rot when frozen. At Major Phillip's, I once tasted some molasses made from them, and liked them very much, not being so sweet as the real molasses, but very pleasant flavoured.
>
> Sweet turnips are but little known here; a person who resides at Birk's Prairie, sowed an acre in May, on a piece of land that had been in cultivation for two or three years; they are thin on the ground, but seem likely to be of good size, notwithstanding the dryness of the season. . . Common turnips are sometimes sown after a crop of flax; the time of sowing the beginning of August. . .

Broom-corn; the seed is much like the seed of crop-weed: it is planted in rows on the sides of corn-fields, and is frequently ploughed between. It resembles Indian corn, but it is slighter. I have seen it upwards of ten feet high, the corn comes on the top of it, on long tender fibres that unite at the stalk. The corn is useful for poultry, and the stalks or fibres make excellent brooms, the same as carpet brooms. We have some. . . uncommonly fine hops in the woods, and in some of the prairies; we found them very convenient for making yeast. They are the white-bine sort, like the grape-hop of England.

I have seen no sweet potatoes; but Irish, or common potatoes, grew tolerably in a wet season, but in a dry summer come to little. The early ones are planted in April, but those intended for winter use not till June; but neither will answer this season. In this year, at different times, I have planted about sixty rods, but I shall have but little more than the seed again. They are not so good here as in England; their present price is fifty-five cents a bushel, and not many to be procured for that. Last fall they were from thirty-three to fifty cents. Very few parsnips or carrots; but they are said to be good in a wet season. Indian corn ears, I have before said, are eaten as a vegetable. Small beans, of the kidney kind, are cultivated by the Americans; they are generally planted to climb on the corn, and are of many sorts, and different colours. There are some dwarf ones, called bunch-beans, and they all appear to do better than in England. I brought some scarlet-runners, and some dwarf ones with me; the climate appears too warm for the former, the latter succeeded much better. Beans and vegetables require to be planted thinner here than in England, that the earth may be moved between them, as they then receive much more benefit from the heavy dews of this country than when the ground is hard. Here are a few Indian peas in growth, leaf and blossom, much like a kidney-bean; they are very long, and contain from nine to sixteen peas in each; but they resemble but little either peas or beans. I had a very few given me; and when first planted they grew but slowly, but afterwards rapidly.

Cabbages grow well: the Americans plant a large backward sort, and make but one sowing and planting out in a year. . . Onions are two years coming to perfection; the first year they are sown very thick, and the next they are transplanted at about eight inches apart, when they grow to a middling size. Prairie onions are common in moist situations, and are very good early in the spring, but soon get hard; the root is very small. As they come up early in the spring before other vegetables, cows eat them with great avidity, and it gives their milk and butter a disagreeable flavour; this lasts for two or three weeks. Broad-beans fail in a great measure; they may sometimes succeed, but, I believe, the seed again is the usual crop. Shalots grow to great perfection, and are planted by the Americans in preference to onions.

I have a few asparagus plants that look well; I have heard they succeed admirably more to the eastward. Here the plants are all young. Squashes are a sort of gourd frequently boiled for sauce, and much relished by many. There are a variety of gourds, but, I believe, of little use, except one sort, which has a hard rind or shell, which serves for many purposes; as bottles, pans, ladles, and funnels...

Cucumbers grow well, and I believe, are more wholesome than in England, and, far more productive. Parsley and radishes thrive; and, I believe, lettuce, but I have seen but few of them; horse-radish is very scarce. Capsicum is cultivated for seasoning soups, etc.

Fruit, and other trees, are of much more rapid growth than in England. There are not many orchards yet planted, and none of them yet come to bear much, as the oldest settlement round the prairies has not been made more than four years. I planted, in March and April, a hundred and twenty apple, twenty-five peach, and eight cherry trees; the summer having been so dry, it has killed many of my apple and cherry trees, but my peach-trees are all alive. . .

Flax is cultivated, on a small scale, by most of the Americans near us, for home-use. . . I have seen no buck-wheat at the Prairies, with the exception of about 20 rods of my own. . .

Cotton is planted in rows, near four feet apart, the end of April or the beginning of May. . . Some round pods are afterwards formed, as large as a fine walnut in its husk. When ripe, the pods burst open, and the cotton then appears like white wool. When they gather it, the cotton contains many seeds, about the size of a large pea, either blue or green. The seeds are so light, it is very troublesome to separate them from the cotton by hand. Where it is cultivated on a large scale, they have machines to clear it from the seeds, which, I believe, are of no value only to plant again. . . Here it seldom exceeds two feet in height, but in the southern states, it grows much higher. A dry soil is said to suit much better than richer land.

Some few Americans, near us, raise tobacco in small quantities, for home consumption. It is thought the land round us is as good for tobacco as in any part of the United States. I have a little of it in my garden; but, as the first I sowed foiled, it is rather backward. The seed is sown in February or March, and transplanted in June, in rows like cabbages; it requires to be kept clean. I know but little of the manner of curing it, but understand it is

> attended with some difficulty, at least to strangers. Hemp is cultivated in this country, but I have not seen any in this neighborhood, with the exception of a few rods of my own; I brought the seed from the Big Prairie, as I thought a small quantity would be useful for lines, etc. (Woods 1822).

As indicated above, small amounts of marketable items such as tobacco, cotton, and flax were also produced on the Upland South farmsteads in addition to food crops. This generalized agricultural system enabled each family or farmstead to be self-sufficient in relation to food items as well as clothing. The production of small cash crops allowed farmers to purchase other staples such as sugar, salt, and coffee as well as manufactured goods (Mason 1984:91). Other marketable goods produced by the early settlers included coal and animal hides, with great effort sometimes required to transport these products to market. In 1811, Bill William Boon(e) of Jackson County, Illinois, built a flatboat to carry coal down the Big Muddy River to the Mississippi River and down to New Orleans. His boat was located on the Mississippi River above New Madrid when the famous New Madrid earthquake began. Boone eventually arrived safely in New Orleans, sold his load of coal, and returned to Jackson County by the overland Natchez Trace (Newsome 1894:57). The Hutchings, another early pioneer family of Perry County located along Beaucoup Creek north of the current study area, traveled to St. Louis with deer skins, honey, and beeswax, which were probably exchanged for food items such as coffee, tea, or sugar that the settlers could not produce for themselves (McDonough 1883:84).

That the Upland South subsistence pattern of self-sufficiency was present in southern Illinois during the early nineteenth century is evidenced by the items sold at the estate sale of John and Mary Jane Huggins Lively of Washington County, Illinois, in 1813. These relatives of the Huggins family were killed by Indians during the War of 1812, with only two members of the immediate family surviving. Their possessions were sold at auction to settle their estate and included many "pioneer" items such as an auger, a small ax, four deer skins, a sack of seedy cotton, a shot bag, bullet mold and a small quantity of powder, a fur hat, feathers by the pound, a set of bar share plow irons, two hilling hoes, three horses, three cows, and a quantity of salt.

The Upland South frontier way of life, with its emphasis on subsistence agriculture, may have continued longer in interior southern Illinois than in other areas of the Midwest. At the Robert Huggins estate auction in 1842, items related to hunting included a rifle gun and shot bag, powder and lead, and seven deer skins. Home manufactured items included spun cotton and wool (linsey woolsey). Woodworking and land clearing tools included three axes, a brush scythe, and an auger. One bee gum (hive) for making honey also was sold. Livestock included 1 horse, 2 sheep, 3 cows, 2 oxen, 4 muscovy ducks, and 20 hogs. Agricultural produce included two stacks of oats, one lot of corn and one lot of cabbage (Appendix B-1).

Unlike some other early settlers who were involved in business, the occupants of all three Perry County farmsteads --the Davis, Baldridge, and Huggins sites--were agriculturally oriented. Cows, sheep, corn, oats and fodder, tobacco, corn, molasses, bees, cabbage, and potatoes were grown at the Davis site. Cattle, large numbers of hogs, horses, sheep, and geese were also recorded in varying numbers in the Huggins probate records, along with wheat, hay, flax, corn, cotton, and tobacco. Although cotton, flax, tobacco, and molasses are not traditional southern Illinois crops, they were probably raised during the frontier time period in small amounts. These products were very important during the 1860s as the Civil War cut the North off from the traditionally southern grown crops. Cotton, flax, tobacco, and sugar cane could not be bought. Sorghum molasses was produced as a substitute sweetener for sugar. Following the start of the Civil War, southern Illinois eventually produced much of the cotton exported from the United States as well as sorghum, flax, and tobacco (Gates 1934:284). After the end of the war and the resumption of trade with the South, the prices and production of these items dropped immediately.

From Woods' (1822) description, it is obvious that crops other than corn were produced on these Upland South farmsteads but that the basic pattern of reliance was upon corn and hogs. During the nineteenth century, corn comprised the largest portion of grain consumed by meat producing animals in the southern and western parts of the country (Hilliard 1972:92; Martin 1942:57,64). While corn was eaten by both humans and livestock, the latter consumed the greater quantity (Denman 1978:11-12; Gates 1960:218). Similar to turning corn into whiskey, feeding corn to pigs was a way farmers could condense a portion of their produce into a more easily transported product. Southern farmers usually used less than 10 bushels of corn per pig, with the average being closer to 3-5 bushels (Hilliard 1972:101). Pigs were relied upon for both home consumption and profit (Hilliard 1972:101). Cattle were also fed excess grain to fatten them, and both hogs and cattle were driven to sometimes distant markets. Conrad Will, an early settler in Jackson County, Illinois, supposedly drove a small herd of cattle all the way to Pennsylvania to sell them (McDonough 1883:94).

In frontier areas such as southern Illinois, however, pigs were generally left to range or forage for themselves in the woods with little or no attention from the farmer. "Hogs are very generally allowed to feed on the nuts in the woods . . . The climate is so mild during the winter that they allowed them to roam about during the whole year, feed on nuts, etc., which are very abundant in the woods of this country, and occasionally on fallen fruit" (Stuart 1833:63, taken from Hilliard 1972:88-98). Natural foods available for the pigs in the woods of Perry County in the form of "mast" would have been included acorn and hickory nuts. This diet of mast and forage was supplemented with corn, with some or all of the hogs fed on an exclusive diet of corn to fatten them up at market or slaughtering time (Hilliard 1972:98-99).

The composition of the faunal assemblages from the three Perry County sites--Davis, Baldridge, and Huggins--is consistent with what we know about the Upland South culture with its heavy reliance upon hogs. As described earlier, pig bones constituted 39%, 46%, and 63% of the total identified faunal assemblage at the Davis, Baldridge, and Huggins sites, respectively. As farming in southern llinois changed from subsistence agriculture to a cash-based system during the course of the nineteenth century, reliance upon wild meat gradually decreased, while reliance upon domestic meat increased. For example, at the Davis site (1840-1865), domestic animals made up 48% of the total identified faunal material, while nondomestic animals made up 47%. At the longer occupied (1828-ca. 1960) Huggins site, utilization shifted over time to a reliance upon domestic animals, with the total faunal assemblage comprised of 74% domestic animals as opposed to 25% wild (including 1% turkey, either wild or domesticated). The Baldridge site, which has a mean ceramic date of 1842.9, has an unusually high percentage of domestic fauna at 73% and only 18% wild animals. Nine percent was turkey, which could have been either wild or domesticated. Feature 1, which contained most of the faunal material at this site, may actually be associated with Charles Eisfelder, a German immigrant, rather than with the Upland South Haggard or Baldridge families. As noted in Chapter IV, Eisfelder may have had different food preferences than his southern-born neighbors, one of these differences being less of a reliance upon wild meat. The wild animals present at the Baldridge site are small animals and fish and not larger species such as white-tailed deer. The total absence of deer at the site, at a time when deer were present in the county and being hunted by the occupants of the other two sites, suggests that the faunal assemblage is associated with Eisfelder, a German, who may not have shared the Upland South pattern of reliance upon wild animals, particularly the white-tailed deer.

The features from all three farmsteads contain more domestic than wild fauna. However, of the features at the Huggins site with a mean ceramic date prior to 1860, 71% contained a higher percentage of nondomestic as opposed to domestic remains. Feature 5, which contained artifacts manufactured throughout the twentieth century, yielded no faunal material at all. This suggests that wild game was more important as a food source in the early nineteenth century than after the Civil War. Wild game continued to decrease in importance from 1860 to 1900. During the twentieth century, home killed domestic meat also decreased and had very little importance within the diet.

The Upland South pattern of animal utilization as represented by the faunal remains from the Davis and Huggins sites was compared to that of other Upland South sites in Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee as well as with sites of the Yankee cultural tradition in Illinois. Illinois sites included (1) the Elihu Washburne site, a mid-nineteenth century urban house site in Galena, Illinois, and the Samuel Hughlett site, a rural Upland South site near Galena, Illinois (Martin 1986a); (2) the Drake site, a nineteenth century farmstead near Freeport, Illinois (Martin and Phillippe 1986); and (3) the Lincoln Home historic site in Springfield, Illinois (Martin 1985). Sites from other states included: (1) the Johnson Bates site, a nineteenth century farmstead near Lousiville, Kentucky (Martin 1986b); (2) the Bodley-Bullock site, a nineteenth century urban site near Lexington, Kentucky (Martin 1986c); (3) the Widow Harris site, a mid-nineteenth century farmstead in southeastern Missouri (Price 1985); (4) the Cedar Oaks site, a nineteenth century house site in the town of

Barton, Mississippi (Martin 1983); and (5) the First Hermitage, a log structure on the grounds of Andrew Jackson's plantation near Nashville, Tennessee (Breitburg 1976).

All three of the Perry County, Illinois, farmsteads showed a marked reliance upon pork, probably home raised and home butchered, as the most desirable meat. Unlike the Davis and Huggins sites, evidence of pig butchering was rare at the urban Washburne house in Galena, Illinois, which only contained three porcine dental and/or cranial fragments. Teeth and skull parts were better represented at the rural Hughlett site near Galena, Illinois, at which five cranial and six dental fragments were recovered (Martin 1986a). In contrast, the Davis site contained 57 hog dental fragments and 25 cranial fragments including two whole crania, while 186 hog dental and cranial fragments were recovered from the Huggins site. Although beef remains were present at all four sites, they were much more in evidence at the wealthier Hughlett and Washburne sites than at the Davis and Huggins sites.

At the Drake site, there appeared to be an early (ca. 1850) reliance upon pork followed by beef and chicken. Later (ca. 1880-1900), beef appeared to be the most frequent meat followed by pork, with chicken still present as a supplement (Martin and Phillippe 1986).

At the Widow Harris site in southeastern Missouri, pig bones, including dental and cranial fragments, comprised 73% of the identified faunal remains, followed by white-tailed deer at 9% and cow at 1%. In terms of total available meat, pig made up 79%, followed by deer at 11% and cow at 7% (Price 1985:44, 53).

Identifiable faunal remains from the First Hermitage, Andrew Jackson's original house on his plantation near Nashville, Tennesseee, contained a very large percentage (74%) of pig remains. This would appear to be inconsistent with Jacksons's status as a wealthy member of the southern upper class who presumably would have had a more varied diet that would have included more expensive meats in addition to pork. However, the house only served as Jackson's principal residence from 1804 to 1821, after which time it housed guests, posssibly an overseer, and finally slaves (Smith 1976:13). Thus, the faunal remains recovered at this site are not necessarily reflective of the food preferences of an upper class Upland South family such as the Jacksons.

At the Johnson/Bates farmstead south of Louisville, Kentucky, pig bones made up 44.5% of the total identified bones, with 40% of the 97 pig elements consisting of teeth (Martin 1986b:3,5). Animal remains from a single feature (ca. 1850-1890) at the Bodley-Bullock House in Lexington, Kentucky, contained nearly equal numbers of pig, cow, and sheep/goat remains. Martin (1986b) suggests that the refuse is representative of a moderately affluent household as a large amount of beef bones were present. Also, the cattle bones, as with the sheep/goat bones, were from highly valued and more expensive cuts of meat.

The faunal assemblage associated with the Abraham Lincoln residence in Springfield, Illinois, also contained a large amount of cow bones, with 79.4% of the butchering units consisting of the five most expensive cuts of beef (Martin 1985:7). Cow was the most frequently occurring species at the Lincoln house, but pig bones also were present in moderate numbers. Pork and small game were better represented at Lincoln's residence than at other contemporary mid-nineteenth century houses in the neighborhood, possibly because of the Upland South background of President and Mrs. Lincoln (Martin 1985:13).

The faunal collections from both the Bodley-Bullock house and the Lincoln house contain a large number of bones from pigs feet that appear to be inconsistent with the high status attributed to their occupants. However, Mansberger (1986b) and Martin (1986b) have suggested that foot bones from cows and pigs were used in the production of gelatin deserts that were popular in upper class homes during the last half of the nineteenth century. Blancmange, a white sweet pudding, was a desert made from milk and cornstarch or almond milk and gelatin and flavored with vanilla or rum. Pig feet bones may also have been used in the manufacture of consomme, a clear soup made by boiling meat and bones. In less affluent households, pig feet bones probably represent pickled pigs feet or perhaps pig knuckles, which are still popular in southern Illinois today. They also could have been used in soups and stews.

As was noted in the site descriptions, conclusions regarding faunal utilization and butchering practices at the Davis and Baldridge sites should be viewed with a degree of caution, as in many cases, only 50% or less of the feature fill was excavated. Bearing that in mind, the faunal assemblages from these two sites are in general agreement with what is known regarding Upland South dietary practices and food preferences. In sum, the faunal assemblages from the Davis and Huggins sites, with their high percentages of pig remains, are interpreted as being representative of lower middle class or middle class Upland South food preferences. Although upper class Upland South families such as the Lincolns also utilized pork, this utilization was much less than at the Davis and Huggins sites. Cattle remains, which were infrequent at the Perry County sites, are well represented at wealthier Upland South homesteads. Wild animals were also very important during the early nineteenth century, probably both for hides and food, with this importance decreasing after the Civil War. By the early twentieth century, the meat of home killed domestic animals also decreased in importance; no home killed remains were recovered from feature 5 at the Huggins site. The faunal assemblage from the Baldridge site differs from those of the Davis and Huggins sites in its high percentage of domestic remains and absence of deer, and it may be associated with the German owner of the site, Charles Eisfelder.

Wood-Oriented Technology

As mentioned previously, the wood-oriented technology of the Upland South led early settlers from the Upper South to select well-timbered areas for settlement. Housing, as well as furniture, tools, farm implements, and wagons or sleds, were manufactured at home from wood. Tools such as wooden plows, harrows, cultivators, rakes, forks, shovels, ox yokes, and many domestic items were self designed and self made. Early home manufactured plow types in southern Illinois that were largely of wood construction included the hill plow and the shovel plow. Iron from worn-out saw blades, hoes, and horse shoes was pounded into thin strips by the local blacksmith for use as blades for these plows (Hurt 1982:8). The hill plow had a mold board only partially covered with iron strips, was awkward to use, and turned uneven furrows (Gates 1960:280). The shovel plow, which did not have a mold board, did little more than stir up the dirt (Gates 1960:282). In fact, the shallow plowing caused by these types of plows was responsible for much soil erosion and depletion (Merrill n.d.:45). Nevertheless, southern farmers continued to use them for plowing and cultivating until the Civil War (Hurt 1982:11).

Part of the wood-oriented technology of the Upland South cultural tradition was the ubiquitous log cabin. Like the Upland South tradition of diversified farming, houses built of horizontally laid logs originated with the Germans in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey (McAlester and McAlester 1984:82) and were adapted by the Scotch/Irish to form the one-room log cabin (Sculle n.d.:2). This building style diffused south and west along with the immigrants from the Upland South during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, spreading throughout the South, Midwest, and West to Texas and other areas where this building type could be constructed with the surrounding timber.

The other major log house style in Kentucky and Tennessee was the single pen 1-1/2 story cabin with sidefacing gables and an extensive gable-end chimney (Bealer and Ellis n.d.:143; Morgan and Medford 1980;140). Glassie (1963) suggests that this was the "typical" house of settlers from Maryland to Alabama. In Tennessee, the size of the pens or rooms changed little throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth century (Morgan and Medford 1980:149), with the average size being approximately 22 ft by 18 ft. These cabins were built of hand-hewn timber 10-26 in. in diameter and rested 12-15 in. above the ground on either a solid stone foundation or piers. Chimneys were either stone, cat and clay (wattle and daub), or a combination of both. In Tennessee, stone chimneys were most popular (Morgan and Medford 1980:140); but in Kentucky, early cabins appear to have had a limestone base and a cat-and-clay flue (Bealer and Ellis n.d.:142).

The most prevalent type of house in Tennessee was the saddle bag house, which was a double-pen log cabin of two rooms that shared a central chimney (Morgan and Medford 1980). Dog trot houses were also double-pen log structures, thought to have originated in Tennessee (Sculle, n.d.:2), in which a space left between the two pens to form a breezeway often later enclosed to form a third room. Each of the log pens had a chimney at opposite ends of the structure.

Log buildings were always regarded as temporary structures in Illinois and were generally thought of as a primitive house type by the time of the Civil War (Sculle n.d.:4). Most were eventually torn down for their lumber or sided over with clapboard (Sculle n.d.:4), with frame or log additions added to the original house to create more rooms or a porch or both (McAlester and McAlester 1984:84).

Popular conceptions of frontier log structures overlook the complexities and variations of horizontal log architecture and have reduced all log buildings to one type--the log cabin (Sculle n.d.:4). However, based on the archaeological data, different types of log structures are thought to have been present at each of the three historic Perry County farmsteads. As discussed in Chapter III, the arrangement of the three subsurface cellars (features 2, 3, and 4) at the Davis site suggest that a dog trot house, or a double-pen log house with a space left in between the two pens to form another room, was present at the site. The absence of a stone fireplace in association with the structure suggests that the chimney was a cat-and-clay chimney constructed of clay and small sticks, a chimney type known to have been present in southern Illinois (McDonough 1883:240). Unfortunately, although the literature is rich with descriptions of log structure types, there are few descriptions of the subsurface cellars that were associated with many of these structures. As such, the identification of the Davis site structure as a dog trot house on the basis of its cellar arrangement may be incorrect. More information is needed before a positive identification can be made.

It is not known what kind of log structure was located over the Baldridge site cellar. However, the cellar was uniformly rectangular with a step in the southwest corner. No keyhole extension representing an outside entranceway into the structure was identified, suggesting that the only way the cellar could have been entered was by way of a trap door in the floor of the house. The charred remnants of a wooden plank floor were present in the cellar profile but were too burned to determine if such an entrance had been present.

The remains of the Huggins site structure were the most complex of the three sites, and the Huggins site was also the longest occupied. As discussed in Chapter IV, the presence of a sandstone firebox, which faces east away from the structure 1 foundation piers, indicates the presence of an earlier presumably log structure at the site. The dark midden stain that partially underlay structure 1 and which initially thought to be associated with that structure may, in actuality, represent a sheet middden associated with the earlier structure. The later of the two structures (structure 1) was defined on the basis of sandstone and brick foundation piers that encompass an approximate 16.25 ft by 16.25 ft area, a size reminiscent of the 16 ft square one-bay English house (Glassie 1968). There are at least three (and possibly four) pens present, which would have given the structure a square appearance. Structure 1 appears to have been constructed in at least two episodes. The southernmost pens were probably built first as the remains of an early set of stairs were located adjacent to the middle or southwest pen. These stairs were later covered up by the construction of the northwest pen. Based on the arrangement of the brick and sandstone foundation piers, the house appears to have had a narrow front porch, a wider back porch, and perhaps at one time a lean-to extension along the south side. Aerial photographs of the site show what appears to be a small square frame house at the site in 1938 and 1952. The house had been moved by the time of the 1965 photographs. The 1952 aerial photo appears to show the side gables of the house oriented north and south, which means that the house faced west.

Oligarchic Political System

The oligarchic political system of the Upland South was one in which the county court had great power (Mason 1984:91). Throughout the Upland South and areas settled by immigrants from that region, political power was concentrated in the county court, which was composed of three or more appointed, or later elected, judges. Leadership in this type of system was provided by members of the wealthy elite or planter class (Mason 1984:15).

The civil government of Perry County, which was part of Randolph County prior to 1827, consisted of a county court administered by justices of the peace (McDonough 1883:103). After January 1810, the county court was comprised of three judges appointed by the territorial governor. Many of these early justices were prominent and wealthy citizens, including John Edgar, William Morrison, Pierre Menard, and Robert Renyolds. In 1827, Perry County was formed from parts of Randolph and Jackson counties; thereafter, county commissioners were elected along with the sherrif and coroner. Whether these officials are called judges, justices of the peace, or commissioners, their authority within the county system of government is essentially the same. The Perry County commissioners appointed the county clerk and treasurer, controlled elections, assessed property, appointed grand and petit jurors, and provided various licenses (McDonough 1883:163-4). In Perry County, these men were not necessarily wealthy but included men of moderate means. Although the Perry County government was an oligarchic form of government, the power base of the county commissioners was weakened in that these officials had to be elected rather than appointed by the governor. This change from an oligarchy of wealthy men to a more egalitarian system may be related to the democratic influence of the frontier as well as early nineteenth century movements to end suffrage restrictions (Turner 1962:29).

Social Factors in the Settlement System

One of the basic characteristics of the Upland South cultural tradition was the importance of the family as a cooperative labor unit (Mason 1984). Although little information has been collected regarding settlement in Perry County, it appears to be similar to the Upland South community in the central Salt River valley in northeast Missouri, with the exception of the lack of slave holdings in Illinois.

The basic units in the settlement system were families that were organized as independent households possessing a farmstead surrounded by the head of the household's land. Families tended to be large and complex, consisting of a nuclear family of parents and children, several of whom might have been unmarried young adults. Married children of the household head with children of their own were present in some cases, as were aged parents of the household head. Households also contained more distant relatives or tenants on occasion, and many of them had slaves. In 1850, the average household size, including slaves, in the project area was 8.2 persons. Large households such as these provided the labor necessary to establish a farm under frontier conditions.

Robert Huggins acquired the land on which the Huggins site lay in 1828 (Figure 95). In 1830, the Federal Population Census listed the Huggins family as consisting of Patrick, Robert Jr., Robert Sr., two young girls, and Katy (Catherine). Robert Jr. married in 1832 and died in 1839. Patrick married in 1839 and lived with his father and mother. The 1840 Census lists Patrick, Robert Sr., one small girl, Jane White Huggins, and Catherine. Robert Sr. died in 1842. Patrick inherited the land holdings of his father and remained on the Huggins site property until his death in 1863.

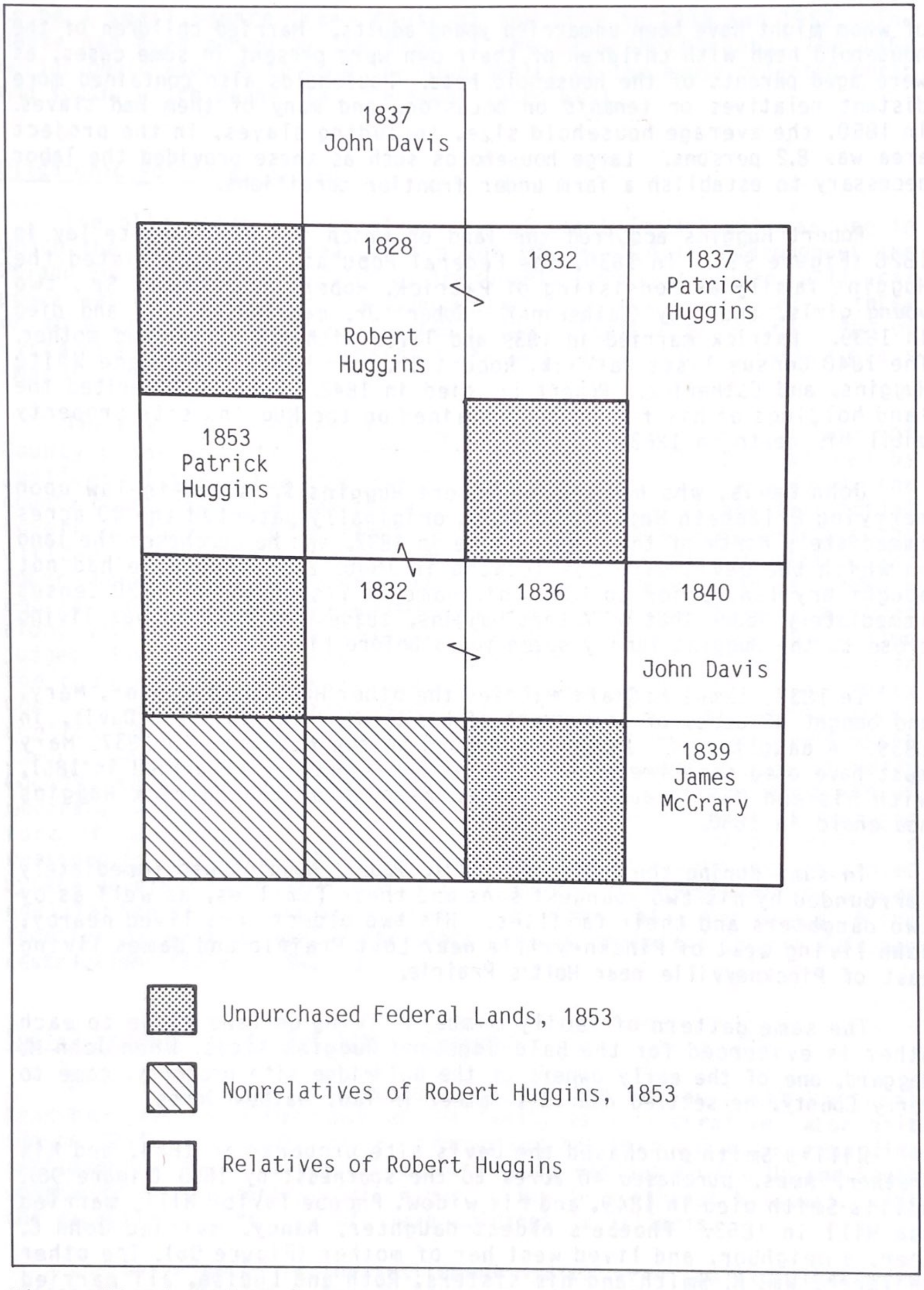
John Davis, who had become Robert Huggins Sr.'s son-in-law upon marrying Elizabeth Huggins in 1830, originally patented the 40 acres immediately north of the Huggins site in 1837, and he purchased the land on which the Davis site was located in 1840. Even though he had not bought any land prior to 1837, his name is listed in the 1830 Census immediately above that of Robert Huggins, suggesting that he was living close to the Huggins family seven years before his marriage.

In 1837, James McCrary married the other Huggins daughter, Mary, and bought 40 acres of land south of his brother-in-law, John Davis, in 1839. A daughter, Elizabeth, was born to the McCrarys in 1837. Mary must have died sometime after this, as James McCrary remarried in 1851, with his and Mary's daughter listed as part of the Patrick Huggins household in 1850.

In sum, during the 1830s and 1840s, Robert Huggins was immediately surrounded by his two youngest sons and their families, as well as by two daughters and their families. His two oldest sons lived nearby, John living west of Pinckneyville near Lost Prairie and James living east of Pinckneyville near Holt's Prairie.

The same pattern of family members living on land close to each other is evidenced for the Baldridge and Huggins sites. When John M. Haggard, one of the early owners of the Baldridge site property, came to Perry County, he settled near his father-in-law, Mathew Jones.

Willis Smith purchased the Davis site property in 1844, and his brother, Amos, purchased 40 acres to the southeast by 1853 (Figure 96). Willis Smith died in 1849, and his widow, Phoebe Taylor Hill, married Asa Hill in 1853. Phoebe's oldest daughter, Nancy, married John C. Keen, a neighbor, and lived west her of mother (Figure 96). The other children, Wm. H. Smith and his sisters, Ruth and Louisa, all married McCurkins (Martha, Thomas, and Archibald, respectively) and remained near their mother (Figure 96).



1837
John Davis
1828
1832
1837
Patrick
Huggins
Robert
Huggins
1853
Patrick
Huggins
1832
1836
1840
John Davis
1839
James
McCrary
Unpurchased Federal Lands, 1853
Nonrelatives of Robert Huggins, 1853
Relatives of Robert Huggins

Figure 95. Location of property owned by the Huggins family and their relatives (Section 1, T5S, R3W).

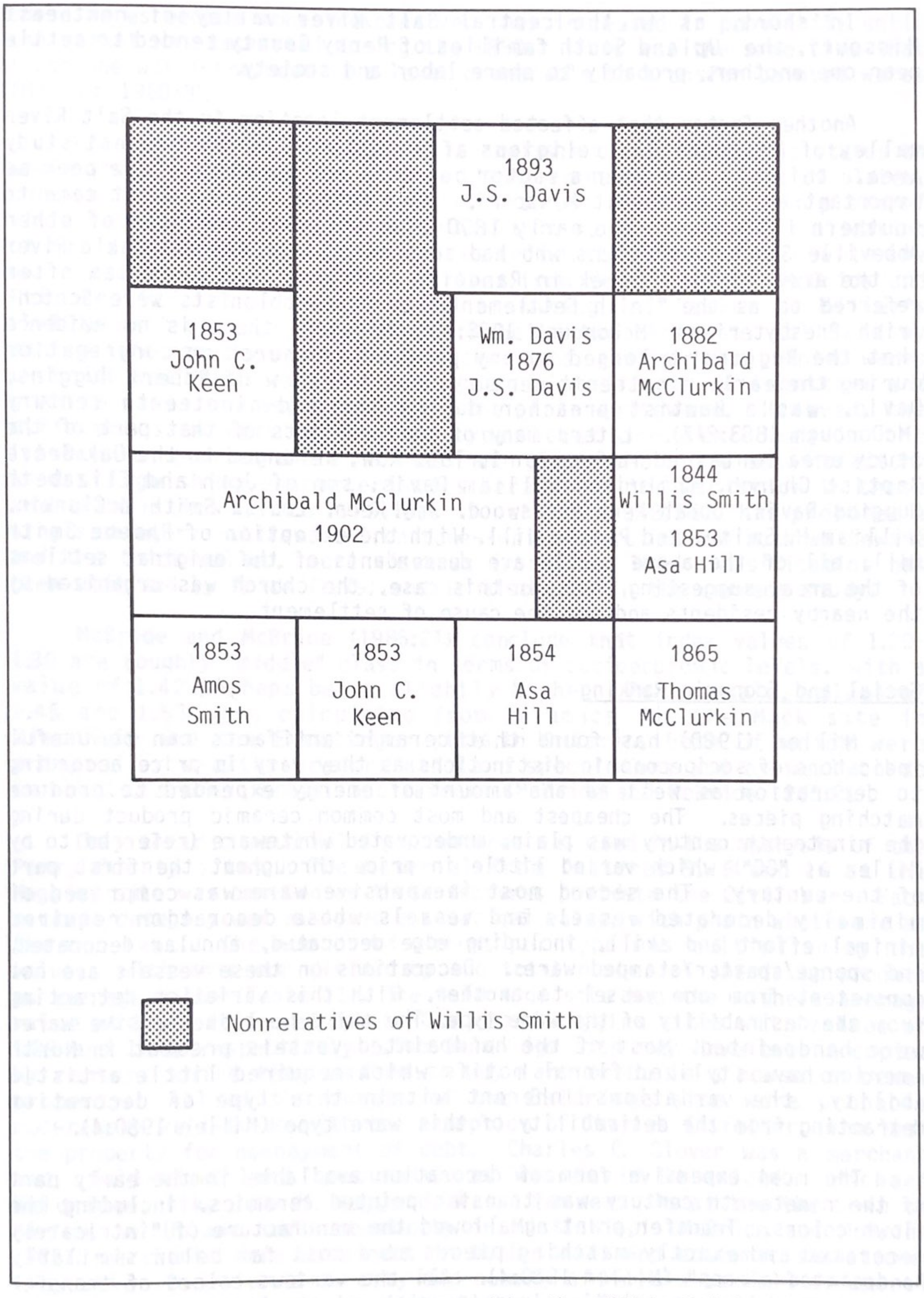

1893
J.S. Davis
1853
John C.
Keen
Wm. Davis
1876
J.S. Davis
1882
Archibald
McClurkin
1844
Willis Smith
Archibald McClurkin
1902
1853
Asa Hill
1853
Amos
Smith
1853
John C.
Keen
1854
Asa
Hill
1865
Thomas
McClurkin
Nonrelatives of Willis Smith

Figure 96. Location of property owned by the Willis Smith family and their relatives (Section 1, T5S, R3W).

In short, as in the central Salt River valley of northeast Missouri, the Upland South families of Perry County tended to settle near one another, probably to share labor and society.

Another factor that affected settlement location in the Salt River valley of Missouri was religious affiliation. In the present study area, this may have been a factor but does not appear to have been as important as in northeast Missouri. When Robert Huggins first came to southern Illinois in the early 1800s, he followed a number of other Abbeville South Carolinians who had settled east of the Kaskaskia River in the area of Plum Creek in Randolph County. This area was often referred to as the "Irish Settlement," as these colonists were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians (McDonough 1883:69). However, there is no evidence that the Huggins' belonged to any particular church or congregation during the early nineteenth century, and a nephew of Robert Huggins, David, was a Baptist preacher during the mid-nineteenth century (McDonough 1883:277). Later, many of the residents of that part of the study area contained in Section 1, T5S, R3W, belonged to the Oak Grove Baptist Church, including William Davis, son of John and Elizabeth Huggins Davis, Judah Keen Presswood, Amy Keen, Louisa Smith McClurkin, William H. Smith, and Phoebe Hill. With the exception of Phoebe Smith Hill, all of the above people are descendants of the original settlers of the area, suggesting that, in this case, the church was organized by the nearby residents and not the cause of settlement.

Social and Economic Ranking

Miller (1980) has found that ceramic artifacts can be useful indicators of socioeconomic distinctions as they vary in price according to decoration as well as the amount of energy expended to produce matching pieces. The cheapest and most common ceramic product during the nineteenth century was plain, undecorated whiteware (referred to by Miller as "CC") which varied little in price throughout the first part of the century. The second most inexpensive ware was comprised of minimally decorated vessels and vessels whose decoration required minimal effort and skill, including edge decorated, annular decorated, and sponge/spatter/stamped wares. Decorations on these vessels are not consistent from one vessel to another, with this variation detracting from the desirability of the ware type. The third most inexpensive wares were handpainted. Most of the handpainted vessels present in North America have stylized floral motifs which required little artistic ability, the variations inherent within this type of decoration detracting from the desirability of this ware type (Miller 1980:4).

The most expensive form of decoration available in the early part of the nineteenth century was transfer printed ceramics, including the flown colors. Transfer printing allowed the manufacture of "intricately decorated and exactly matching pieces at a cost far below similarly handpainted pieces" (Miller 1980:4). All the various colors of transfer printed ceramics were similar in price although the "willow" pattern was apparently slightly cheaper than the others. Also, flown colors were more expensive during the first half of the nineteenth century. As these wares became more inexpensive, they increased in popularity until the market was saturated during the 1850s. This was the same time that ironstone was introduced at a level comparable to transfer painted wares (Miller 1980:8).

Whereas Miller (1980) based his analysis of socioeconomic status on whole vessels, McBride and McBride (1985) averaged the prices of plates, cups, and bowls and adapted the study to use sherd counts in place of whole vessel counts. It is felt that this is a reasonable application of Miller's analysis as index values calculated from sherd counts are not compared with index values derived from vessel counts (McBride and McBride 1985:10). Their system of ranking is similar to Miller's (1980), with undecorated whiteware being the cheapest, followed by minimally decorated wares, handpainted wares, and transfer painted wares (McBride and McBride 1985:9). In their classification, ironstone and granite wares are separated from the plain whiteware. However, the differences between these two types that are described in the literature, such as paste hardness and glaze color, are unsatisfactory as distinguishing characteristics because of the variation in these characteristics (Price 1979:11). South (1974:248,252) has proposed a single category--whiteware/ironstone--which would include both whiteware and the thick-walled, more viscuous ironstone. This classification has been utilized by Price (1979) and is also used in the current study.

McBride and McBride (1985:21) conclude that index values of 1.20-1.30 are roughly "middle" class in terms of socioeconomic levels, with a value of 1.42 perhaps being slightly higher. For example, values of 1.45 and 1.53 were calculated from ceramics for the Mack site in Wisconsin and the Ermatinger site in Ontario, both of which were occupied by wealthy traders and land speculators and by well-to-do merchants, professionals, and farmers (McBride and McBride 1985:21).

Only ceramic material from features was used in the analysis of the Perry County sites. The material from features 5, 6 and 10 at the Huggins site was omitted as these features postdate the Civil War. Each ceramic category was assigned a numerical value, with plain whiteware as the constant. The number of sherds per type was multiplied by the value, with this sum divided by the total number of sherds to produce an average value (Table 31). The Baldridge site had the highest average value at 1.37, followed by the Davis and Huggins sites with values of 1.29 and 1.26, respectively. The Baldridge site may have been occupied by renters while they waited to buy land or build a house on other property. All of the owners of the Baldridge site were probably moderately well-to-do with the exception of Charles Eisfelder, who lost the property for nonpayment of debt. Charles C. Glover was a merchant and small-time land speculator as was David Baldridge. Michael Baldridge, like John M. Haggard, was a farmer. As at the the town of Barton, an Upland South community in Mississippi (McBride and McBride 1985), merchants were prominent in both social and economic situations. They often functioned as city and county officials as well as church leaders. As noted earlier, both Glover and Baldridge held political offices within Perry County and, in Baldridge's case, military command

Table 31. Calculation of Average Ceramic Values for the Davis, Baldridge, and Huggins Sites.

Type	Number	1855 Values	Sum of Number x Index Value	Average Value
Baldridge Site				
Under	38	1.00	38.00	
Minimal	16	1.16	18.56	
Handpainted	22	1.30	28.60	
Transfer printed	17	2.50	42.50	
	93		127.66	1.37
Davis Site				
Under	863	1.00	863.00	
Minimal	418	1.16	484.88	
Handpainted	323	1.30	419.90	
Transfer printed	242	2.50	605.00	
	1,846		2,372.78	1.29
Huggins Site				
Under	252	1.00	252.00	
Minimal	107	1.16	124.12	
Handpainted	44	1.30	57.20	
Transfer printed	62	2.50	155.00	
	465		588.32	1.26

(excluding features 5, 6, and 10)

during the Black Hawk War. Baldridge also served as elder of the Hopewell Presbyterian Church (McDonough 1883:282).

The amount of land owned by the occupants of the three sites also provides some information regarding their economic status in the community. David Baldridge owned no real estate in 1853 (Table 32). However, Charles C. Glover and John M. Haggard owned 120 acres each in 1853; Michael Baldridge owned 280 acres in 1839 at the time of his death (Rainey 1975; Probate Records, Perry County Circuit Court Clerk's Office, Pinckneyville, Illinois). At the Davis site, John Davis is believed to have owned only 40 acres, as did Willis Smith, although Smith owned a lot in town (Archives, Secretary of State's Office, Springfield, Illinois; Probate Records, Perry County Circuit Court Clerk's Office, Pinckneyville, Illinois). Asa Hill, however, owned 120 acres in 1853 (Rainey 1975). At the Huggins site, Robert Huggins owned 200 acres at the time of his death in 1842, and Patrick owned 240 acres

Table 32. Size of Acreage Owned by Occupants of the Davis, Baldridge, and Huggins Sites.

Site Owner	Acres	Date
Baldridge Site		
Michael Baldridge	280	1839 (at time of death)
Charles Glover	120	1853 (Rainey 1975)
John M. Haggard	120	1853 (Rainey 1975)
David Baldridge	-	1853 (Rainey 1975)
Davis Site		
Asa Hill	120	1853-54 (Rainey 1975 and Perry County Clerk's Office)
Willis Smith	40	1849 (at time of death)
John Davis	40	1840 (Archives, Secretary of State's Office)
Huggins Site		
Robert Huggins	200	1842 (at time of death)
Patrick Huggins	240	1853 (Rainey 1975)
Jane Huggins	90	1869 (at time of death)
Maston Keene	-	1865 (at time of death)
Martha Jane Keene	90	1902 (Ogle 1902)

in 1853 (Rainey 1975). After the claims against Patrick Huggins' estate were settled, his widow, Jane, retained title to only 90 acres, which remained in the family until after the turn-of-the century (Ogle 1902).

Michael Baldridge of the Baldridge site had the most extensive land holdings, followed by Robert and Patrick Huggins of the Huggins site and Asa Hill of the Davis site. However, Michael Baldridge is not thought to have lived at the Baldridge site, which had the highest socioeconomic value in terms of ceramics. Robert, Patrick, and Jane Huggins, as well as Maston and Martha Jane Keene, all lived at the Huggins site, which had the lowest socioeconomic value based on ceramic wares but which was associated with fairly extensive landholdings. John Davis, Willis Smith, and Asa Hill all owned the Davis site property at various times. This site ranked in between the Baldridge and Huggins site in relation to ceramic deocration but was closest to the Huggins site. Although Willis Smith did not have extensive landholdings, he was a Justice of the Peace in Perry County, a fairly prestigious local position at the time.

The social and economic ranking of the Davis, Baldridge, and Huggins sites in relation to each other were also calculated using the 1850 and 1860 population census data. The 1850 census of the population of the United States was the first year that real and personal wealth was listed. In that year, Patrick Huggins of the Huggins site and John M. Haggard of the Baldridge site both were appraised at $600.00, with Mrs. Willis (Phoebe) Smith being appraised at only $500.00 (Table 33). The lower value of the Davis site may be a reflection of Willis Smith's estate sale in 1849. In the 1860 census, personal and real property were listed separately. In that year, John M. Haggard was valued as having $2,500.00 real and $650.00 personal proprty. Patrick Huggins was appraised as having $1,200.00 real and $900.00 personal property, while Asa Hill of the Davis site was appraised at $1,200.00 real and $250.00 personal property.

In sum, the Baldridge site consistently ranks higher than the Davis site in all three categories--mean ceramic value, 1850 real and personal property, and 1860 real and personal property--interpreted as indicators of socioeconomic status (Table 34). It also ranks higher than the Huggins site in terms of mean ceramic value and 1860 real and personal property but ranks even with the Huggins site as regards 1850 real and personal property (Table 34). The reasons behind the high ranking of the Baldridge site are not clear. Of the three sites, the Baldridge site had the most complex sequence of ownership. The site was first owned by land speculators who may have rented to tenants, then by the Baldridges, then by John M. Haggard, who may have lived on the property while he built his permanent home on a nearby parcel, and by Charles Eisfelder, who ultimately lost the property to a Belleville banker for nonpayment of debt. It could not be established whether the material from feature 1 that was used in the determination of the socioeconomic rank of the site was discarded by a single owner or tenant or whether it was the result of several occupations.

Table 33. Real and Personal Property Appraisement, 1850 and 1860 Population Census, the Davis, Baldridge, and Huggins Sites.

Site		1850 Census	-----1860 Census------	
			Real	Personal
Huggins	Patrick Huggins	$600.00	$1,200.00	$900.00
Davis	Mrs. Willis (Phoebe) Smith	500.00	-	-
Davis	Asa Hill	-	1,200.00	250.00
Baldridge	John M. Haggard	600.00	2,500.00	650.00

Table 34. Socioeconomic Ranking of the Davis, Baldridge, and Huggins Sites.

Mean Ceramic Value 1855	Real & Personal Property 1850	Real & Personal Property 1860
1. Baldridge	1. Baldridge and Huggins	1. Baldridge
2. Davis	2. Davis	2. Huggins
3. Huggins		3. Davis

In regard to the Davis and Huggins site, the Davis site ranks above the Huggins site in terms of mean ceramic value yet ranks below it as regards 1850 and 1860 real and personal property (Tables 31 and 33). This difference may be associated with the longevity of occupation of the Huggins site (1828-ca. 1960) by the Huggins family and their relatives, the Keenes. Although the ceramics indicate that they were of slightly lower status than the occupants of the Davis site, the census data indicate that the Huggins family were able to maintain and build on their holdings throughout the early and mid-nineteenth century (Table 33). In contrast, the Davis site was owned by three separate indivduals over a period of 21 years, all of whom died and whose posessions were sold at auction. The higher status indicated by the ceramics for the Davis site may largely be associated with Willis Smith, who owned the site from 1844 to 1849 and who held a fairly important local office, Justice of the Peace. Unlike the Huggins family, the Smiths were not able to build up their holdings as Willis Smith died in 1849 and his possessions sold at auction to settle his estate. The lower appraisement value ($500) of his widow's (Phoebe Smith) property in 1850 in comparison to that of the Huggins family ($600) may be directly related to the selling off of most of the family's posessions at the 1849 estate sale (Table 33). A similar situation may exist in regard to Asa Hill who owned the property from 1853 until his death in 1865. Although Hill's real property holdings ($1,200) were equal to those of the Huggins family in 1860, his personal value was $650 less than that of the Huggins family (Table 33). Again, this may be related to longevity of occupation. The Huggins family had been established longer and consequently accumulated more presonal property. When Hill and his wife died in 1865, their possessions were sold at auction, and the Davis site ceased to be occupied.

Regional Comparisons

The mean ceramic values for the three Perry County farmsteads were compared to those of five other nineteenth century farmsteads in Illinois by calculating ceramic values for these sites from the published data (Table 31). Only ceramics contained in pre-1865 features were used to obtain the mean ceramic value. Three of these sites--Crazy

Dog, Speckhardt, and Red House--were rural farmsteads located in the Illinois River valley. The Jesse Lindall and Twiss Hill sites were located in St. Clair County and were thought to have been occupied by officials of nearby coal mines or railroads (Sonderman 1979:12). The land on which the latter two sites were situated was originally patented in 1818; however, it passed through a series of well-known land speculators and was not thought to have been occupied until after 1850 and was abandoned by 1863 (Sonderman 1979:11).

The Crazy Dog and Speckhardt sites were both undocumented mid-nineteenth century farmsteads located in Pike County (Mansberger 1982). They are thought to have been occupied by poor farm families (Mansberger 1986a:9). The Red House site was an Upland South farmsted located in Scott County, Illinois. The land was originally patented in 1832 and occupied by a single family until 1978 (Phillippe n.d.). The Red House, Jesse Lindall, and Swiss Hill sites had mean ceramic values of 1.35, 1.32, and 1.31, respectively, whereas the Crazy Dog and Speckhardt sites had values of 1.28 and 1.19 (Table 35).

The Baldridge site continues to rank high when compared with these other five sites. The relative rank of the sites is outlined in Table 36.

The Baldridge and Red House sites appear to be of a higher economic status than the Jesse Lindall, Twiss Hill, Davis, Crazy Dog, and Huggins sites, which are all solidly middle class, while the Speckhardt site appears to have been occupied by less affluent people. As was believed (Sonderman 1979), the Jesse Lindall and Twiss Hill sites were probably occupied by coal mine or railroad officials as they rank slightly higher than other farmsteads. The Crazy Dog site, thought to have been occupied by a poor farm family, was in reality probably occupied by a middle class family.

Mansberger (1986b) has also developed another method to calculate socioeconomic status by comparing the percentage of refined earthenware sherds recovered from a given site to the percentage of unrefined wares. Using Mansberger's (1986b) method, the socioeconomic status of the above sites, as well two upper class house sites in Jo Daviess County--the Hughlett and Washburne sites--was compared. The Hughlett site was the rural house of a wealty lead mine owner in the Upper Mississippi Lead Mine Region, while the Washburne site was the house of Elihu Washburne, a wealthy U. S. Congressman from Galena, Illinois (Mansberger 1986a). The results are presented below in Table 37.

Although the relative ranking of the sites has changed, there appears to be a trend in that most of the sites have 80% or more refined earthenware. The low ranking of the Twiss Hill and Red House sites is surprising, but the lower status of the Speckhardt site is accurately reflected in the high percentage of unrefined earthenware present at that site. It is unknown why the Twiss Hill and Red House sites contained such a high percentage of unrefined earthenware, as these sites ranked relatively high in terms of mean ceramic value. The inference is that this method of economic ranking is not as sensitive as

Table 35. Mean Ceramic Values for Selected Historic Archaeological Sites in Illinois.

Type	Number	Values	Sum of Number x Index Value	Average Value
Red House (Features 10, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, and 22)				
Undecorated whiteware	364	1.00	364.00	
Minimally decorated	116	1.16	134.56	
Handpainted	106	1.30	137.80	
Transfer printed	136	2.50	340.00	
	722		976.36	1.35
Jesse Lindall				
Undecorated whiteware	1,256	1.00	1,256.00	
Minimally decorated	292	1.16	338.72	
Handpainted	145	1.30	188.50	
Transfer printed	373	2.50	932.50	
	2,066		2,715.72	1.32
Twiss Hill				
Undecorated whiteware	172	1.00	172.00	
Minimally decorated	9	1.16	10.44	
Handpainted	1	1.30	1.30	
Transfer printed	45	2.50	112.50	
	227		296.24	1.31
Crazy Dog				
Undecorated whiteware	197	1.00	197.00	
Minimally decorated	38	1.16	44.08	
Handpainted	60	1.30	78.00	
Transfer printed	48	2.50	120.00	
	343		439.08	1.28
Speckhardt				
Undecorated whiteware	18	1.00	18.00	
Minimally decorated	27	1.16	31.32	
Handpainted	2	1.30	2.60	
Transfer printed	3	2.50	7.50	
	50		59.42	1.19

Table 36. Relative Ranking Derived from Mean Ceramic Values of Selected Historic Archaeological Sites.

Site		Average Value
*1)	Baldridge	1.37
2)	Red House	1.35
3)	Jesse Lindall	1.32
4)	Twiss Hill	1.31
*5)	Davis	1.29
6)	Crazy Dog	1.28
*7)	Huggins	1.26
8)	Speckhardt	1.19

Table 37. Relative Ranking Derived from the Percentage of Refined and Unrefined Ceramics of Selected Historic Archaeological Sites

Relative Ranking/Site		% Refined Ceramics	% Unrefined Ceramics
1.	Davis	96.4	3.5
2.	Baldridge	89.3	10.6
3.	Huggins	88.1	11.9
4.	Hughlett	87.3	12.7
5.	Crazy Dog	86.6	13.4
6.	Lindall	81.9	18.1
7.	Washburne	80.8	19.2
8.	Twiss Hill	67.9	32.1
9.	Red House	67.6	32.4
10.	Speckhardt	51.0	49.0

the mean ceramic value in determining socioeconomic rank. In addition to socioeconomic status, other variables such as site function may be partly responsible for the large number of unrefined wares present within ceramic assemblages at these historic sites.

In sum, historical documentation, including land ownership records and census returns together with the archaeological data, indicate that all three Perry County sites were middle class farmsteads. Although it is unknown who occupied the Baldridge site, ceramics recovered from feature 1 indicate a slightly higher socioeconomic status for the Baldridge site than for the Huggins or Davis sites. This is also indicated by the land ownership records and the 1850 and 1860 census estimates of real and personal property, even though the land owner of the Baldridge site at that time may not have lived there. The Davis and Huggins sites yielded similar ceramic values but varied in real and personal wealth. The occupants of the Huggins site were always more wealthy than the Davises, Smiths, and Hills.

Evaluation of Site Type Model

A historic site type model originally developed for southern Illinois by Powell et al. (1981) and recently revised by Hill et al. (1986) was presented in Chapter II of this report. This model predicts that three basic types of rural homesteads--Types A, B, and C--occur in southern Illinois, with differences in the composition of the archaeological assemblages and architectural remains at these sites being associated with the economic status of the site occupants.

The Davis and Baldridge sites were suggested in the original survey reports to be Type C habitation sites, that is, homesteads that were never improved upon or improved upon very little (McCorvie and Wagner 1985:49-50; Wagner and McCorvie 1984:26). Characteristics of this site type include : (1) the structure, usually supported on a pier foundation but sometimes on a perimeter foundation, was constructed with little investment of time or money and was often temporary until a better structure could be built; (2) artifact density and diversity is low; (3) the occupants of the site are not necessarily low status, and high status artifacts may be present; (4) Type C (homestead) sites may begin as temporary structures and be expanded into a more substantial structure such as those found on Type A and B sites and be occupied for a relatively long period of time.

The investigations at the Davis site, both the historic research and the archaeological investigations, revealed that the site conforms very well to the Type C site model. No evidence of a structure foundation or stone chimney was found, suggesting that the structure was probably made of log with a cat-and-clay chimney. As previously discussed, the cellar arrangement suggests that this may have been a dog trot type of structure with a breezeway in the center. Based on the mean ceramic value for the site, the inhabitants were middle class rather than being of low economic status. One of the owners, Willis Smith, was a Justice of the Peace. Another indication of the relatively high status of the site occupants is that refined earthenwares comprised 96.4% of all ceramics. As predicted by the model, artifact frequency was low; the initial shovel tests recovered only burned clay and charcoal flecks. The screened .25 m^2 excavation units recovered from 0 to 118 pieces of material with a mean of 22.5 items per .25 m^2 (90 per 1 m^2). When only historic artifacts are considered, excluding building material and prehistoric artifacts, the artifact frequency at the site is 4.7 artifacts per .25 m^2 (18.8 per m^2). The lack of any evidence of improvements to the structure in the form of a stone foundation or a stone chimney base may be associated with the the fact that the site was not continually occupied by a single family, with all three male owners dying before they made substantial improvements to the site.

The destruction of most of the Baldridge site by the construction of a rail spur makes it impossible to assess the site against the site type model. However, the ceramics from this site had the highest mean value for any of the three sites and consisted of 89.3% refined earthenware. The site is known to have been owned by land speculators and people who lived elsewhere in the area during the mid-nineteenth century, and it is possible that the site was rented by high status tenants while they looked for land or built elsewhwere. If correct, this interpretation would partially agree with one of the criteria for the Type C site, i.e., a temporary habitation by relatively high status individuals.

The Huggins site was interpreted in the survey report as representing a Type A habitation, that is, a site containing the remains of a medium to large sized house of substantial construction (McCorvie and Wagner 1985:50-54). Characteristics of the the Type A site include: (1) the presence of a medium to large structure with either a full perimeter or pier foundation; (2) outbuildings are common as are cisterns and wells; (3) artifact density and diversity is high; (3) ceramic frequency is high, with more earthenware than stoneware; (4) the site occupants are of middle to upper socioeconomic status.

The archaeological investigations and historic research revealed that in actuality, the Huggins site exhibited characteristics associated with both the A and C site types. The reason for this is that the site was occupied continually for at least 130 years (1828-ca. 1960), changing from a pioneer homestead into a substantial rural farmstead. Type C characteristics consist of the firebox (feature 30) that presumably represents the remains of an early log structure. As suggested by the model, this structure was replaced by a larger structure on pier foundations (structure 1) which was gradually expanded until it became the frame farm house present at the site in the 1960s. Artifact frequency in the plow zone is very high (34.7 historic artifacts per m^2) in comparison to that of the Type C Davis site (18.8). A dramatic increase in artifact density from the early nineteenth to the early twentieth century was evident with the early cellars such as feature 24 containing very little material, most of which was faunal and small earthenware sherds and a broken bottle, while the late nineteenth (feature 10) and early twentieth century (feature 5) cellars contained almost solid layers of discarded artifacts including many unbroken items such as bottles, stoneware jugs, crockery, and large pieces of metal farm machinery. An increase in artifact diversity through time was also evident, with the earlier features containing a relatively restricted range of artifact types including dishes, bottles, gunflints, and clay pipes, while the later features a great variety of materials including earthenware plates, cups, saucers, and bowls; stoneware jugs, crocks, canning jars, and butter churns; glass medicine, beer, liquor, and other bottles; pressed glass tableware; metal wagon, tractor, engine, washing machine, and kitchen utensil parts; personal items including ice skates, saddle parts, buttons, and a match box, among other items. In terms of socioeconomic status, the Huggins family appears to have been lower middle class during the early and mid-nineteenth century, with the site ceramics from this time having a lower mean value than those at the

Davis and Baldridge sites. The great frequency and diversity of artifacts at the site during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries indicates that the family increased in wealth and material goods, becoming solidly middle class by the turn of the century. In sum, as suggested by the model, the Huggins site represents a Type C site habitation that through time and steady expansion becomes a Type A habitation.

The excavations indicated that one section of the model needs to be more precisely defined. As currently presented, the model states that numerous outbuildings, wells, and cisterns are associated with Type A habitations. No mention is made of outbuildings or cisterns in association with Type C habitations. Since each of the three site types in the model represents a higher level of complexity, a logical inference would be that the model assumes that these features would be poorly represented at Type C homesteads. This is not the case at the Davis site, at which 22 features including cellars, cisterns, storage pits, a possible molasses furnace, and well were located by the excavations. As noted earlier in this chapter, the early nineteenth century Upland South settlers in Perry County were predominantly subsistence farmers who raised produce for their own consumption at home. As such, even on the earliest or most temporary of habitation sites, it would have been necessary for these settlers to construct wells, cisterns, storage cellars, and other features to sustain themselves and their families. Features such as the cisterns (features 1 and 5) at the Davis site and the early deep cellar (feature 24) at the Huggins site were probably constructed at the beginning of occupation at these sites as they would have been needed to supply water for the house and livestock and to store agricultural produce.

In sum, the habitation site model was largely supported by the 1984 and 1985 investigations. The model should be refined, however, to state that even on small Type C habitation sites, a wide variety of subsurface features representing the remains of features necessary for the maintinence of the homestead are expected to be present. Low artifact densities in the plow zones of these sites should not be interpreted as indicating that few subsurface features are present or that the site has little potential to provide information about historic occupations.

Davis and Bald-Eagle sites. The great frequency and diversity of artifacts at the site during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries indicates that the family increased in wealth and material goods, becoming solidly middle class by the turn of the century. In sum, as suggested by the model, the Maguire site represents a Type C site habitation that through time and steady expansion becomes a Type A habitation.

The excavations indicated that one portion of the model needs to be more precisely defined. As currently presented the model states that numerous outbuildings, wells, and cisterns are associated with Type A habitations. No mention is made of outbuildings or cisterns in association with Type C habitations. Since each of the three site types in the model represents a separate level of complexity, a logical inference would be that the model assumes that these features would be only represented at Type A households. This is not the case at the Davis site, a Type C. Features including cellars, cisterns, storage pits, a [illegible] furnace, and well were located by the excavations. As noted earlier in this chapter, the early nineteenth century Upland South settlers of [illegible] County were predominantly subsistence farmers and relied heavily upon their own production at home. [illegible] of habitation sites, it would be a necessity for these settlers to construct wells, cisterns, storage cellars, and other features to sustain themselves and their livestock. Features such as the cisterns (Features 1 and 2) at the Davis site and the well, the cellar (Feature 9) at the Maguire site were probably constructed at the beginning of occupation at these sites. They would have been necessary to supply water for the house and livestock and to store agricultural produce.

The idea of habitation site typology is strongly supported by the 1984 and 1985 investigations. The model should be refined, however, to state that even at small Type C habitation sites, a wide variety of subsurface features representing the full range of features necessary for the maintenance of the homesteads are expected to be present. Low artifact densities in the plow zones of these sites should not be interpreted as indicating that few subsurface features are present or that the site has little potential to provide information about historic occupation.

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APPENDIX A-1

Appraisement Bill of the Goods and Chattels of Willis Smith, Deceased.

Note: All misspellings contained in this appendix appear as they do on the original document.

Appraisement bill of the goods and chattels of Willis Smith, Deceased. Made on the 23rd day of March A.D. 1849.

Articles Appraised	Valuation
One Dining Table	4.50
One Candle Stand	1.00
Six Common Chairs	2.25
One Bed, Bedstead and bedding	10.00
One Other Do Do	10.00
One Small Do Do	5.00
One Smoothing Iron	.50
Shelf ware	1.50
Cooking Utensils	2.50
One lot Beding &c	4.00
One Steelyard	.50
One Trunk	1.00
One razor-Hone-Box and brush	.75
Rifle Gun Shot pouch and horn	8.00
Two Diamond Ploughs	6.00
One Carey Plough	1.00
Two Weeding Hoes	.75
One Axe and(?) handle(?)	1.25
One other Do	.75
Six Bee Stands	6.00
One Ox Sled	.75
One table three Buckets and Churn	1.50
One Lot Old Barrels	1.25
One washing tub	.25
One Spinning wheel and cards	1.50
Two sets plough gears	3.00
One womans Saddle and 4 bridles	4.00
One mans Saddle	4.00
One Loom and appendages	5.00
One Lot Bacon about 300 lbs	12.00
One flax wheel	.50
One set House Logs hewed	10.00
One pair trucks	.25
One bell and collar	1.00
One pair work cattle and yoke	36.00
One white cow	10.00
One horned red heifer	7.00
One red heifer white face	6.50
One red cow white back	7.00
One red cow--white face--bug horns	6.00
One Brindle Cown and young calf	9.00
One dark red cow with some white spots	7.50
One yearling heifer--black and white	3.00
One Brindle steer 3 years old	7.00
One light Brindle cow and calf	8.00
One small White cow	8.00
7 yearling(?) $1.50 each	10.50

Articles Appraised (cont'd)	Valuation
13 sheep and 5 lambs	14.25
10 first Choice hogs	20.00
One sow and five pigs	2.00
10 Second Choice hogs	10.00
7 Third Choice hogs	3.50
7 fourth Choice hogs	1.75
One lot of hogs at Nelsons place	20.00
One Sorrel mare	35.00
One Filly--bay	25.00
One Gray mare	20.00
One yearling colt	15.00
One ox yoke at Collin's	1.00
One two horse wagon Breast yoke and single trees and double trees	25.00
1/2 stack of oats	2.00
1/2 stack fodder	1.00
One cow hide	1.25
One Lot of corn in the crib	25.00
One bell and collar on the cow	.75
One grubbing hoe	.75
One Lot Boards at Nelson's Place	.50
One Bell	.30
	461.80

We the undersigned appraisers of the estate of Willis Smith, deceased, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct appraisement of the property as it came to our sight and knowledge.

Mar. 23, 1849

A. J. Dickinson
Geloris Williams
James Collins

APPENDIX A-2

Appraisement Bill of the Goods, Chattels, and Personal Estates of Asa Hill, Deceased.

Note: All misspellings contained in this appendix appear as they do on the original document.

Articles Appraised	Valuation
12 sheep and 4 lambs	[illegible]
10 first choice hogs	[illegible]
One sow and five pigs	[illegible]
11 second choice hogs	[illegible]
7 third choice hogs	[illegible]
9 fourth choice hogs	[illegible]
One lot of [illegible]	[illegible]
One [illegible]	[illegible]
One filly [illegible]	[illegible]
One gray mare	[illegible]
One yearling colt	[illegible]
One [illegible]	[illegible]
One two horse wagon [illegible] single trees and double trees	[illegible]
1/2 stack of oats	
1/2 stack fodder	
One cow hide	
One [illegible]	
One [illegible]	
One [illegible]	
One lot boards [illegible]	
One Bull	

We the undersigned appraisers of [illegible] Maryville, do hereby certify that [illegible] correct appraisement of the property [illegible] knowledge.

Nov. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, :
:ss.
Perry County. :

In the matter of the Estate of Asa Hill deseased.

The following is a full and perfect inventory of all the Real and Personal Estate of the said deceased, so far as the same has come to the possession or knowledge of the undersigned Administrator of the said Asa Hill deceased.

REAL ESTATE	VALUE
The NE of the SE of Sec 1 T 5 S R 3 W of the 5th PM in the county of Perry and State of Illinois probable value	200.00

PERSONAL PROPERTY

1	Drupe horned cow and her calf probable value			25.00
1	Brindle Cow	"	"	16.00
1	White-faced heifer	"	"	12.00
1	Brindle heifer	"	"	12.00
1	Red Cow	"	"	22.00
1	Yoke of Cattle and yoke	"	"	75.00
1	Stand Table	"	"	2.00
1	Dining Table	"	"	2.50
2	Sack of raw Cotton	"	"	6.00
5	Chairs	"	"	1.75
1	Barrell of Twisted tobacco	"	"	7.00
1	Bed and bedding and Bedstead	"	"	15.00
1	Bed, bedding and bedstead	"	"	12.00
1	Bed and bedding	"	"	10.00
2	Barrells of feathers	"	"	2.00
	Wearing apparrell of the deceased	"	"	14.00
1	Lot of Queens ware	"	"	5.00
1	Eight day clock	"	"	12.00
1	Bundle of Rags	"	"	1.00
2	Pots 1 oven and one skillet	"	"	8.00
2	Stone jars and crock	"	"	1.25
1	Rifle Gun	"	"	6.00
1	pair of cards	"	"	.85
1	plank shelf	"	"	.50
1	Bucket and one table cloth	"	"	1.00
2	Razors and Strap	"	"	1.00
1	Fire Shovel	"	"	.75
4	Augurs	"	"	1.25
1	hand saw and one square	"	"	.50
1	Womans saddle	"	"	2.00
1	Spinning wheel	"	"	2.00
2	Set of Plow gears	"	"	12.00
1	Singletree and one neck yoke	"	"	.50
1	Sack of nails	"	"	4.00

	PERSONAL PROPERTY (cont'd)		VALUE
1	Parcel of old Irons	probale value	3.50
2	Buckets of bottles	" "	1.00
1	Tub and one wasboard	" "	1.50
2	Jugs 1 jarr and one meal sifter	" "	1.25
1	half bushel measure and one Tea ketel	" "	1.00
1	Pair of Saddle bags	" "	1.00
2	Bells	" "	1.00
1	Lard Can	" "	1.50
1	Barrell of Molasses	" "	10.00
1	Clevis and one pot rack	" "	1.00
1	meal sack and Box	" "	.75
1	Keg of Soap grease	" "	.25
1	Bedstead and bed cord	" "	4.00
4	Barrells	" "	1.50
1	Lot of Potatoes	" "	12.00
3	Bee stands	" "	6.00
1	Bedstead		2.50
1	hand ax and one scythe		.75
2	old wagon wheels		2.00
1	Two horse wagon		25.00
1	Lot of Corn in the crib		52.00
1	Two horse plow		2.00
1	Two horse plow		10.00
3	One horse plows		2.00
1	Lot of three feet boards		3.00
1	Lot of corn in the Shock		14.00
1	Lot of Cabbage holed up		2.00
1	Lot of Corn in the field		13.00
1	Lot of Tobacco in the barn		60.00
1	Sorrell Horse		65.00
1	Iron grey mare		100.00
1	Brown mare		10.00
1	Pair of martingales		.75
5	Choice Hogs		81.00
6	Stuck Hogs		36.00
3	head of sheep		7.50
1	dry hyde		2.00
1	cross cut saw and one log chain		5.50
19	Turkey's		19.00
1	Grub hoe and one ax		.75
1	Third of a sorgum mill		1.00
1	Lot of hogs in the woods		3.00
1	Scythe and cradle		5.00
1	Black sow and 11 shoats		51.00
2	Doz of chickens		6.00

APPENDIX B-1

An Appraisement Bill of the Goods, Chattels, and Personal Estates of Robert Huggins, Sr., dec'd

Note: All misspellings contained in this appendix appear as they do on the original document.

Article	$ Cts
One large jug	0.75
one DO	0.14 3/4
One kettle	2.75
Sunder article	3.50
one great wheel	3.00
Six chairs	3.00
One table	3.50
lot of cubard ware	4.00
one little wheel	3.00
eight bottle of varis sises	2.00
lot of potware	4.00
andiron and fireshovel	2.50
Bed, beding and bedstid	10.00
one DO	11.00
one chest	0.75
Bunch of spun thread	1.50
Sunder article	4.00
one great pot	1.75
2 axes frow and clefises	4.50
Two log chains	4.00
one pare of chains and cuting knife	2.00
lot of old irons	1.00
lot of farming utencil	8.00
Two bells and stilards(steelyards?)	2.00
man saddle	5.00
eight beastands	4.00
One wagon	45.00
Bull tongue plough	0.25
Grubbing hoe spaid and barrel	2.00
lot of sunder articles	6.00
one griddle	1.00
one fraim loom and 2 reeds	7.00
one bedstid	2.50

	166.85 3/4

Article	$ Cts
well bucket and half bushel	0.75
saddle bags one pare	4.00
Two ploughs	4.50
one wheat fan	12.00
one cow	12.00
one DO	10.00
two year old heifer	10.00
one cow	12.00
one DO	12.00
one bay horse	45.00
one DO	50.00
one bay colt	15.00
four yearling calves	16.00
four small hogs	3.00
one cuting box steel	0.75
	207.00
1 pare of strechers and clevis	1.75
3 bolts for wagon	1.50
	210.25

We hereby certify that this is a true bill of apprasment by us of the Estate of Robert Huggins deceased this 4 day of March, 1842

Luther Beal :
Wm. Davis : Appraisers
Handy Holman :

You do solomnly swear that you will well and truly without partiality or prejudice value and appraise the goods chattels and persinal state of Robert Huggins decsd so far as the same shall come to your sight and knowledge and that you will to all respects purform your duty as appraisers to the best of your skill.

Luther Beal :
Wm. Davis : Appraisers
Handy Holman :

APPENDIX B-2

Sale Bill of the Personal Property of Patrick Huggins, Deceased.

Note: All misspellings contained in this appendix appear as they do on the original document.

Sale bill of the Personal property of
Patrick Huggins Deceased

	Description of Property	To whom sold	Amount sold for
1	Clock	Wm. H. Smith	.30
1	Shot Gun & Pouch	John Bird	8.25
1	Lot Bottles & Jug	William Rattleberger	.50
1	Table	Phillip Held	.45
1	Hatchet	Peter Bishop	.25
1	Reap Hook & Hatchet	John R. Right	.40
1	Hammer & corn knife	Wm. H. Smith	.20
2	Corn Knives	Joel Marlow paid	.20
1	Tub	Jane Huggins	.25
1	3/4 Auger	Enoch Taylor	.30
1	2 inch "	William Rattleberger	.55
1	Barrel	Jane Huggins	.15
1	"	" "	.25
1	"	" "	.30
1	Iron Kettle	" "	1.30
1	Grind Stone	William Rattleberger	.65
2	Chairs	Phillip Held	1.55
1	Halter	John Swatts	.45
1	Steel Trap & chain	James Hathhorn	.50
1	" " " "	Peter Bishop	.45
1	Drawing Knife	William Rattleberger	.65
1	Wood Saw	John D. Neilson	.25
1	Cant Hook	" " "	.25
1	Singletree & clevis	Jacob Loos	.80
1	pair Strechers	Robert E. Willson	.80
1	Breast yoke	Maston Keen	.10
1	Broken Doubletree	David Craig	.10
1	Frow	John C. Huey	.75
1	Matick	William Rattleberger	1.30
2	weeding Hoes	Louis Young	1.15
1	Grub Hoe	Fredrick Traster	.20
1	Sythe Blade	" "	.75
1	Bell & Collar	Thomas Heap paid	.25
1	" " "	Henery Rattleberger	.25
1	" " "	John Harmoney	1.00
1	Cuting Box & knife	David Craig	.10
1	Box Tricks	Fredrick Traster	1.25
1	Saddle	William Lype	2.25
1	1 Horse plough	William Davis	.25
1	2 Horse "	John R. Right	4.30
1	Jumping shovel	G. W. Ragland	3.50
10	bushels Wheat	John D. Neilson	bu 75cts 7.50
"	" "	" " "	7.50
"	" "	" " "	7.50
10	bushels Wheat	John D. Neilson	7.50
10	bushels " more or less	" " "	7.50
1	2 Horse Wagon	James Cuningham	45.00
1	Log Chain	Jane Huggins	.55

	Description of Property	To whom sold	Amount sold for
1	2 Horse Buggy	Samuel Marlow	21.50
1	pair Stay Chains	John Lacy	.80
1	hand Wagon	Thomas Cross paid	1.25
1	sett Double Harness	Peter Bishop	16.25
1	" single "	John Justice	1.10
1	Halter & Bridle	David Craig	1.03
1	Large goods Box	Jane Huggins	.10
1	Pitch Fork	" "	.10
1	Stack Hay	Fredrick Mantel	9.00
1	2 Horse Plough	Johnithan W. Jones	7.00
1	1 " "	William Davis	.85
9	Hogs	Harmon Satler	5.50
1	Sorrel Horse	Reuben R. Huggins	100.50
1	Dun "	R. F. Owens	67.05
1	2 year old Grey Filley	James L. Williams	60.25
1	1 " " " "	Miles Engram	40.00
1	Red Cow	William Davis	14.50
1	" "	Archibald McClurken	11.00
1	Yearling Heifer	Fredrick yenkel	4.00
1	" Steer	John Harmony	4.50
1	Lot Flax	William Davis	1.30
4	Hog in Pen	Jane Huggins	.40
1	Black Sow in pen	" "	1.65
1	Lot Boards	Phillip Held	4.50
1	Ox Slide	Thomas R. Davis	.50
4	First Choice Hogs	Catherine Presswood	9.00
2	Second " "	John C. Huey	7.25
3	Third " "	" " "	4.25
4	Fourth " "	Wm. H. Smith	3.00
5	Fifth " "	Jane Huggins	2.00
6	Sixth " "	Wm. H. Smith	2.00
7	Hogs more or less	Harmon Satler	2.10
25	Geese more or less	J R Huggins 30cts pr head	7.50
3	Yews & Lambs	John Crow	16.40
4	Sheep First Choice	James Lee	21.30
4	Sheep Second "	Louis Young	20.05
3	" Third "	James Lee	15.20

			8595.25

APPENDIX B-3

Sale Bill of the Estate of Jane Huggins, Deceased.

Note: All misspellings contained in this appendix appear as they do on the original document.

SALE BILL

Perry County Court.

ESTATE OF
Jane Huggins
DECEASED

Filed this 2nd day
of Dec. 1869
L. L. Ross Clerk.

Approved Dec. 21th 1869

Charles E. R. Winthop(?) County Judge.

294.70

Recorded in Book A Page 84

L. L. Ross Clerk.

COPY OF NOTICE referred to in caption of within Sale Bill.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on Saturday the Twenty first day of August next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of the said day, at the late residence of Jane Huggins deceased, personal property of the said decedent, consisting of One Mare & colt, One Cow & calf, 17 Head of sheep, One Sow & seven shoats, 24 lbs. Wool Rolls, 1/3 of 24 acres of wheat in the stack, 1/3 of 12 acres of corn more or less growing in the field, 1/3 of 10 acres oats in the stack, household & kitchen furniture and other articles will be sold at PUBLIC SALE.

TERMS OF SALE.--Purchases of less than Five Dollars to be paid in hand; for that amount and over, on a credit of Six months, the purchaser giving note with approved security.

Evan Rushing
ADMINISTRATOR

with the will annexed(?)

SALE BILL

ESTATE OF Jane Huggins DECEASED.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, :

: ss. IN COUNTY COURT, Sept. Seven 1869

Perry County.:

The following is a true and correct bill of the sale of the Chattel Property of the Estate of Jane Huggins late of the said County of Perry Deceased, made on the 21st day of August 1869, (in pursuance of notice thereof, a copy of which is hereunto attached,) by the undersigned, ______________at_______________.

TERMS OF SALE.--All sums of Five Dollars and under, Cash: all sums over Five Dollars, on a credit of__________months.

NOTE.--The sale bill to be certified to by the Clerk and Crier, and to be filed in the County Court within three months from the issuing of letters.

	ARTICLES SOLD.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	Am't of Sale.
1	Dineing Table	Jane Bird	003.25
2	Lard Cans	do do	000.15
1	Chest & ~~Clothing~~	do do	002.00
1	Hymn Book	do do	000.20
1	Lot of Clothing	Elizabeth Keen	000.15
1	Apple Pearer	John Arnett	000.40
1	Lamp	Wm. H. Smith	000.50
1	do	John Arnett	000.10
9	Plates	Mrs. J. Keen	000.30
2	Dishes	Mrs. A. McClurkin	000.35
6	Saucers	Mrs. Juliet Smith	000.25
1	Bowl Pocket Book	James Bell	000.25
1	Bottle	S. S. Harbison	000.25
1	do	do	000.25
1	do	do	000.10
Tea	pot & Bottles	Robert Campbell	000.15
1	Peper Box Pitcher Knives Forks	Juliet Smith	000.35
1	Smoothing Iron	June Bird	000.35
3	Weavers Reeds	Elizabeth Davis	000.10
1	Quilt No. 1	Wm H. Smith	000.50
1	do No. 2	Saml Schulz	000.55
1	do No. 3	Juliet Smith	000.45
1	do No. 4	Cullen Preswood	001.35
1	do No. 5	Saml Schulz	000.55
1	do No. 6	Cullen Preswood	001.05
1	Jane's Coat	do do	000.60
2	Sheets	Juliet Smith	001.00
1	Pair Mitts Suspenders Bible	Levi Preswood	000.40
2	old vests & 1 cap	Robert Campbell	000.05
1	Over Coat	Jacob Gin	000.55
1	Cloath Coat	Wm B. Taylor	000.60
1	Pair Sheep Shears	Wm H. Smith	000.35
1	Pair Sheep Shears	J. Bird	000.20
1	Dough Troughf	Wm B. Taylor	000.25

	ARTICLES SOLD.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	Am't of Sale.
1	Meal Seive	Robt Campbell	000.10
1	Large Box	J. C. Keen	000.70
2	Barrels	Robt. Campbell	000.05
1	Feather Bed No. 1	Mrs. A. McClurkin	004.65
1	Blanket No. 1	Elizabeth Keen	000.25
1	do No. 2	Juliet Smith	000.60
	Straw Bed No. 1	Mrs. A. McClurkin	000.05
5	Pillows	J. Bird	001.30
	Feather & Straw Bead	do	003.00
1	Cupboard	Mrs. A. McClurkin	010.00
1	Lot Wool Rolls	Elizabeth Keen	006.00
1	Lot " "	Jane Bird	005.00
1	Bedstead	Jane Bird	000.50
1	do	Robt. Campbell	000.10
1	Rocking chair	Saml. Shulz	000.80
1	Pair Spring Balances	John Boyd	000.10
1	Wash Kettle & Hooks	Wm H. Smith	001.30
1	Churn	Mrs. A. McClurkin	000.35
1	Saucage Mill	Caml Shulz	001.05
1	Tea Kettle	Wm H. Smith	000.35
1	Skillet & Lead (Lid)	Saml Shulz	000.15
1	stone skillet	do do	000.20
1	Oven & Pot	Robt. Campbell	000.15
1	Half Bushel	Levi Preswood	000.35
2	Crocks	Saml Shulz	000.25
1	Box	Levi Preswood	000.70
	spinning Wheel	R. H. Davis	003.25
	Bucket & Dipper	Elizabeth Keen	000.30
1	small axe	Levi Preswood	000.25
1	Pair Cards	S. D. Harbison	000.05
1	Wash Tub	Saml Shulz	000.65
1	Pitch fork	Wm B. Taylor	000.80
1	do "	Jus Bell	000.15
1	Pair Fire Dogs	Saml Shulz	000.20
1	Shovel	R. H. Davis	000.35
2	Stacks of wheat	Cullen Preswood	039.75
1	Stack of Oats	S. S. Harbison	004.00
1	Bay mare	Saml Whittly	040.00
1	Colt	Jane Bird	025.50
1	Cow & Calf	John T. Bell	030.00
4	Sheep 1st choice	Saml Shulz	008.00
4	do 2 "	Levi Preswood	008.50
4	do 3 "	David Reesengir	006.75
5	do 4	Wm H. Smith	005.00
2	Black Shoats	R. H. Davis	010.50
2	Shoats 2nd Lot	do do	005.00

ARTICLES SOLD.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	Am't of Sale.
3 Shoats 3rd Lot	R. H. Davis	7.50
1 Sow	Elizabeth Keen	4.00
1/3 of about 12 acres corn	do do	30.25
1 stack of oats	S. S. Harbison	08.00
	Total Amount of Sales.	$294.70

We do hereby certify that the above Sale Bill in the Estate of
Jane Huggins deceased correct.
given under our hands this 21st day of August 1869.

John B. Davis Clerk

his
Wm X Huggins
mark Crier

Wayne County Press
Fairfield, Illinois